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MEMORIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND



BY
WILFRED HAROLD MUNRO, L. H. D.
President of the Rhode Island Historical Society

ILLUSTRATED

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
INCORPORATED
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO
1916

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MEMORIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND



EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. C. LEE

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President of the State Historical Society

ILLUSTRATED

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

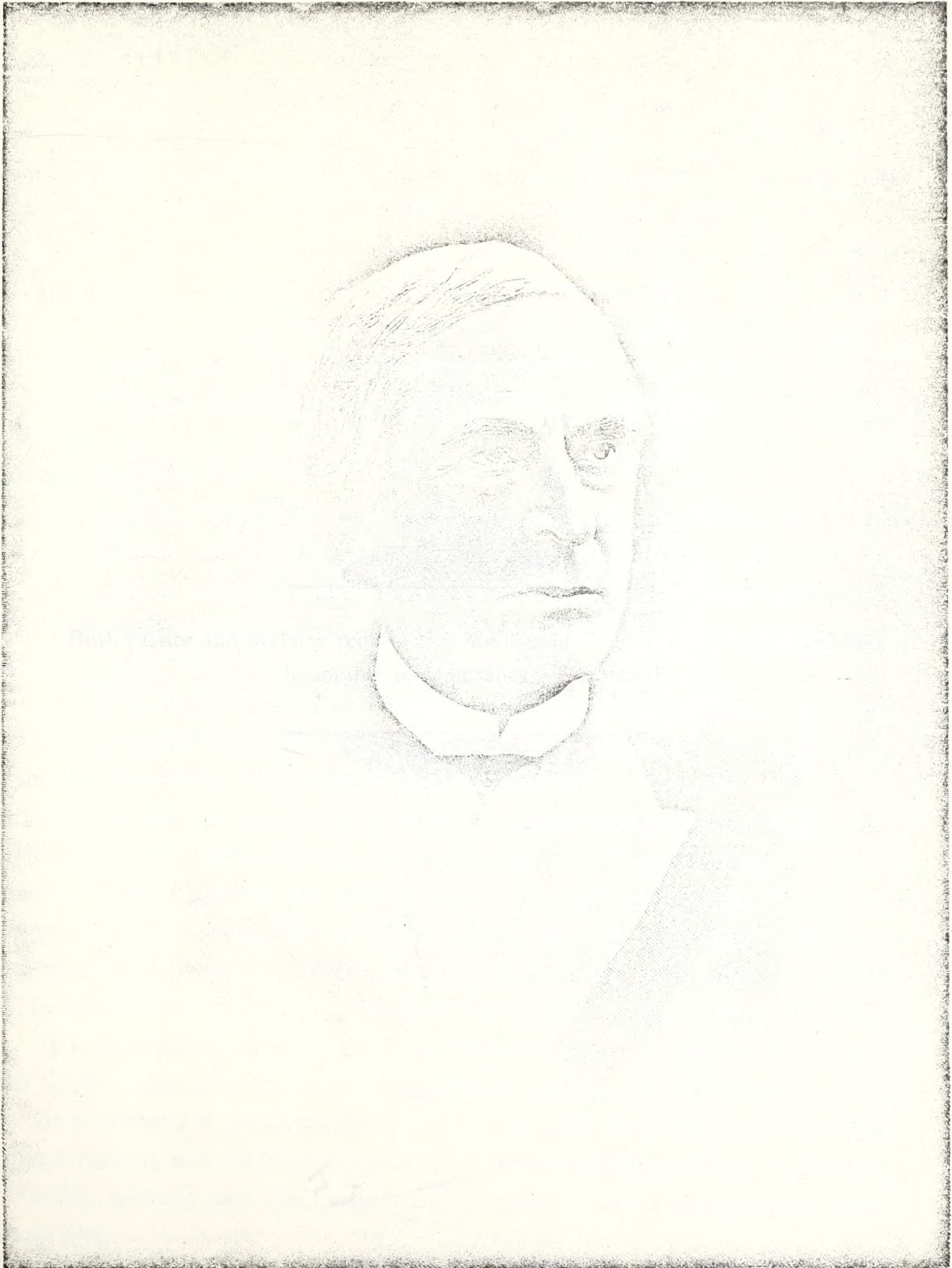
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Yours truly

Geo. H. Corliss.



From the
Dr. H. C. C.



Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an
honorable remembrance—*Thucydides*





FOREWORD



RHODE ISLAND, though small in area and population, in comparison with her sister States, has however been one of the essential factors in lending her aid to the material progress of the country. Her sons and daughters have contributed to the growth of the industrial interests which have so largely augmented the prosperity and wealth of the nation. In the fields of political prominence, as well as in the arts and sciences, they have contested with their compatriots, and their efforts have enhanced to the benefits of mankind.

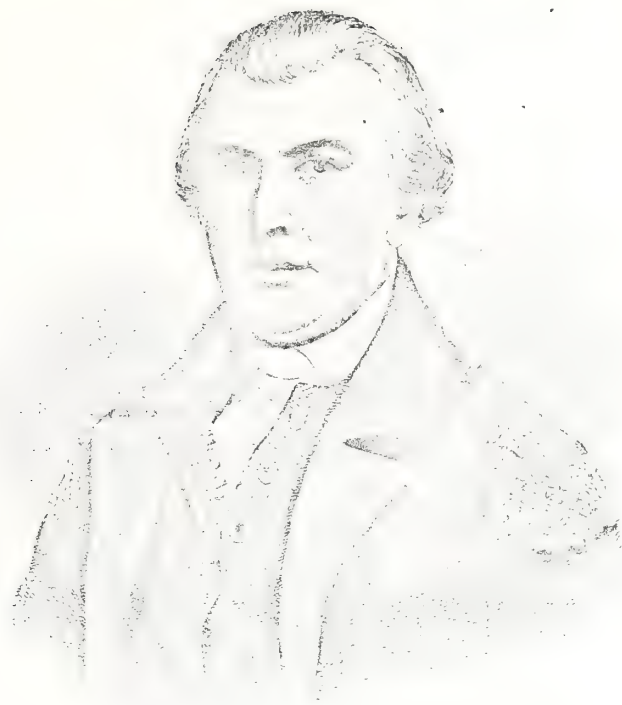
The present work, "Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Rhode Island," presents in the aggregate, from the foundation of the State to the present time, an amount and variety of information of her representative men and women, whose character and standing in their various walks of life have molded the State and added to its importance.

What we know of the past is largely due to records and books; it is the duty of every well deserving citizen to give to the students of coming generations, abundance of historical data so that the foundations laid by our forefathers shall ever be commemorated, and thus familiarize ourselves with their work and personality; for it is they who have lifted us to the lofty position from which we are working out our separate careers. "Lest we forget," it is important that we gather up the fleeting memories of the past and give them permanent record in well chosen words of biography, and in such reproduction of the long lost faces as modern science makes possible.

It is confidently believed that the present work will prove a real addition to the mass of annals concerning important people of Rhode Island, and that, without it, much valuable information would be inaccessible to the general reader, or irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of custodians of family records and the consequent disappearance of material in their possession.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.





Nathaniel



Nathanael Greene



NATHANAEL GREENE, one of the most noted generals in the Revolution next to Washington, a most able strategist and brave commander, was one of the sons of Rhode Island, of whom the State and the entire nation will ever be proud. His family was among the earliest in the State, descended from Robert Greene, a scion of a family long established at Bowridge Hill, in the parish of Gillingham, county of Dorset, England. This was apparently a branch of the powerful and wealthy family of Greenes of Northamptonshire. Richard, son of Robert Greene, married Mary Hooker, and their son, Dr. John Greene, was born about 1590, in Gillingham.

Dr. John Greene, the immigrant, is usually referred to as Surgeon John Greene, to distinguish him from two other John Greenes who were pioneer residents of Rhode Island. He lived for some time at Sarum (Salisbury), the county town of Wiltshire, and was there married in St. Thomas' Church, November 4, 1619, to Joanne Tattershall, who was the mother of his seven children, all baptized at St. Thomas' Church. After practicing sixteen years at Sarum, Dr. Greene sailed with his wife and six children in the ship "James," arriving at Boston, June 3, 1635. Settling at Salem, he was for a time associated with Roger Williams, and soon after the latter's removal to Rhode Island followed him thither. His home lot was No. 15 on the main street of Providence, and he was one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church on the continent, organized at Providence. He was the first professional medical man in the colony, and made the first purchase of land by the English in Warwick, Rhode Island. A prominent man in the affairs of the town and colony, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his associates, and died in the first week of January, 1659. His fourth son, James Greene, baptized June 21, 1626, was made a freeman of Warwick and Providence Plantations in 1647. His home was in Old Warwick, and he was a member of the general assembly under the first charter, and deputy and assistant under the second. During the Indian troubles he left Warwick to reside in Portsmouth, but returned in 1684, and purchased lands at Potowomut, where an ancient mill existed. There he died April 27, 1698. He married (second) August 3, 1665, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Susanna Anthony, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and they were the parents of Jabez Greene, born November 17, 1673, in Portsmouth, who inherited the homestead at Potowomut, where he was admitted a freeman May 5, 1696. A meeting of the Society of Friends was held in his house December 3, 1699, and he was a staunch supporter of the organization. He inherited the forge at Potowomut, where his children and grandchildren manufactured iron work as late as 1820. He married, March 17, 1698, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Gorton) Barton, granddaughter of the Warwick pioneer, Samuel Gorton. Their fourth son, Nathanael Greene, born November 4, 1707, inherited and lived upon the homestead, engaged in the



manufacture of iron, was a Quaker preacher, and died in October, 1768. He was buried in the old Friends meetinghouse lot at East Greenwich. He married (second) April 18, 1739, Mary, daughter of Jacob and Rest (Perry) Mott, granddaughter of Jacob Mott, of a famous Quaker family. His fourth son and the second son of his second wife was Major-General Nathanael Greene, the Revolutionary hero.

Nathanael Greene was born July 27, 1742, at Potowomut, and after receiving an elementary education he was trained to work in the old forge mill. This mill was the family property, and each member was required to bear his share in its labors. With Quaker humility, they called themselves blacksmiths. Nathanael Greene was of robust build, fond of athletic sports, in which he excelled, and was also of a studious disposition. His readings and associations made him eager to secure greater knowledge, and his father at length yielded to his appeals for better opportunities. Under the guidance of a Scotchman named Maxwell, he began the study of Latin and geometry. With his own earnings he purchased a copy of Euclid, and this was his most constant companion on his daily rounds of duty. He was required to assist in the fields and bear his share in the family labors, but his diligent use of every opportunity gave him rapid advancement in knowledge. Prior to 1755 he became acquainted with President Stiles, then a clergyman at Newport, and under his direction became familiar with the works of many of the best authors. About the same time he met Lindley Murray, "grammarian of three generations of ungrateful school boys," with whom he had frequent discussions on the subject of his readings. The independent character of young Nathanael was shown in 1760, when he submitted to an inoculation as a means of avoiding small-pox, which was then raging in New York City. At that time a strong prejudice against inoculation prevailed, and its practice had been forbidden by the legislatures of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In order to conduct intelligently a lawsuit in which the family had become involved, he made a thorough study of legal authorities. In 1770 he removed to Coventry, where the business of the Greene Forge required attention of all the partners. Here he was active in organizing the first public schools of the town, and he was ever deeply interested in educational matters. He had been admitted a freeman in Warwick in April, 1765, and three years later he canvassed the county for signatures to the Association Test.

In April, 1770, he was elected to represent Coventry in the General Assembly, and here he took a bold stand in opposition to the home government, whose disputes with the colonies were becoming frequent and bitter. He continued almost continuously as representative until he was made a commander in the Continental army. In December, 1774, with four others, he was appointed by the General Assembly to revise the militia laws of the colony. "This was the commencement," wrote the late General George Sears Greene, "of his military career, from which he rose to a military rank and esteem second to none but the commander-in-chief, in a contest with the mother country, renowned for her military prowess." Because of his outspoken position he was suspected of a share in the burning of the "Gaspee" in Narragansett Bay. Becoming convinced that war was the inevitable result of pending troubles, he applied himself to the study of military



science, and derived a theoretical military knowledge which was extremely useful to him in his succeeding career. When an independent company was recruited from East Greenwich, Warwick and Coventry, in 1774, Greene enlisted as a private, after failing of election to the office of lieutenant. Because of a slight limp in his gait there was hesitancy about admitting him even as a private. About this time he visited Boston, whence he brought back military accoutrements concealed under straw in his wagon, and accompanied also by a deserter from the British forces in Boston, whom he had employed to act as drillmaster. His Quaker friends were much scandalized by these military manoeuvres, and he was formally excluded from the fraternity. However he maintained till the last his attachment to the simple religion of his fathers.

After the battle of Bunker Hill the Rhode Island Assembly voted to raise a brigade of three regiments, and Greene was commissioned as brigadier-general. This contingent joined the American army near Boston, June 3, 1776, and the young officer at once engaged in the task of organization and discipline of the men in his command. On the second of July following, General Washington arrived at Cambridge, and upon Greene devolved the duty of welcoming the commander-in-chief in the name of the soldiers, which task he performed with dignity and credit. During the siege of Boston he was stationed at Prospect Hill, and on the evacuation was ordered to Long Island. During the disastrous operations in the Long Island campaign he was seriously ill, and his life was despaired of. The critical situation of the American army at New York led Greene, who had now been promoted to major-general, to propose to Washington the abandonment of New York and the occupation of the east shore of the Hudson from Kingsbridge northward. This plan was approved by the council of war, but the territory was soon abandoned and the army moved across the river to New Jersey. When Cornwallis made a movement to cut off this retreat, Greene engaged him and held him until the troops had crossed. On December 25, 1776, Greene was in command of the left wing of the Continental army, which took part in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton. At this time Greene urged a rapid pursuit of the enemy, but was overruled by a council of war. Throughout this campaign, Greene's conduct and wise counsels commended him to Washington, and he was selected by the latter in March, 1777, to present his views and plans to Congress. A cabal was then at work to discredit Washington and Greene, but the latter succeeded in securing the passage of a resolution relieving Washington from subservience to the council of war. Greene's brilliant strategic movements turned the famous battle of Brandywine to the advantage of the patriots, who were obliged to manoeuvre with considerable skill in contention with a force almost double their own. In this engagement Cornwallis attempted a flank movement. The prompt action of Greene, who marched his reserve brigade five miles in forty-five minutes, thwarted this movement, and the whole army was enabled to gather at Chester without serious loss. On October 4 following, General Greene participated in the battle of Germantown. His division moved in a circuitous course to attack the front of the British right wing, but was delayed by the difficulties of the route and a mistake of his guide, so that the ground assigned him was accidentally occupied by General



Wayne. When victory seemed assured, an unfortunate mishap turned the tide, and Greene again with wonderful skill covered the retreat. Following this, the army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The operations of the war had long been handicapped by the bad administration of the quartermaster-general's department, and in March, 1778, General Greene accepted the office of quartermaster-general, at the earnest solicitation of Washington, reserving, however, his right to command on the field of battle. The British evacuated Philadelphia on June 18 of that year, and General Greene commanded the right wing of the American forces at Monmouth Court House. On the arrival of Count d'Estaing with the French fleet, a combined attack on Newport was planned, and, because of local interest, Greene desired to take part in the expedition. In August he took up his quarters with one division of the army at Tiverton, Rhode Island. Through the disablement of the French fleet by a tremendous gale, the movement was a failure, and shortly afterward Greene went to Philadelphia at the request of the commander-in-chief, to give to Congress information of the late expedition and the cause of its failure. There he was received with distinguished consideration. The delays of Congress in providing a systematic method of raising supplies caused great annoyance to the quartermaster-general and also entailed great suffering upon the Continental troops, through lack of food as well as proper shelter. In June, 1780, General Greene's forces sustained an attack from General Clinton at Springfield, New Jersey, and took up a strong position in the rear of the town. After setting fire to the town, however, Clinton retreated. In September, Greene was left in command of the army while Washington went to Hartford for a conference with Rochambeau. While the army was at Tappan, the unfortunate Major André was brought in, and was subjected to trial by a board of inquiry, with Greene as president, September 29. With tears, Greene signed the court's decree condemning the young officer to death. André pleaded that he might be shot instead of hanged, but General Greene held that André, if punished at all, should receive the punishment meted to spies according to the laws of war.

The dilatory course of Congress in providing supplies, and the suspicion that there was a purpose in this to discredit him, caused General Greene to resign the office of commissary-general in August, 1780. The post at West Point having been left vacant by Arnold's treason, General Greene was placed in command there October 8, 1780, but soon after was asked to take the command in the south, from which General Gates had been recalled. On December 2, 1780, he assumed command at Charlotte, North Carolina, and found himself confronted by an army of more than three thousand men, abundantly clothed and fed, well disciplined, and led by an able general. With a force of little more than two thousand, of whom many were absent on detached service, Greene's position was somewhat precarious. His army was not more than half fed, was scantily clothed, and woefully lacking in discipline. The country at the same time was infested with Tories, and Greene resolved to divide his forces, by means of which he might secure a better supply of food and cut off the supplies of the enemy from the upper country. Soon after followed the battle of the Cowpens, in January, 1781, when the British General Tarlton was compelled to retire, after great losses.

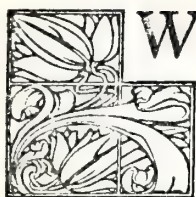


By a brilliant march, Greene effected a junction of the two divisions of his army, but the failure of expected reinforcements from Virginia to arrive compelled him to retreat toward them. Upon their arrival Greene again crossed Dan river, and met the forces of Cornwallis at Guilford Court House, March 15. Following this, the enemy retired to Wilmington, and ultimately moved into Virginia. Greene immediately proceeded southward, and soon drove the enemy out of South Carolina. After a sanguinary siege of twenty-eight days he forced the British to evacuate Fort Ninety-six, thus losing their last hold upon the interior of that State. Congress testified its appreciation of Greene's conduct by a gold medal and a vote of thanks. On December 14, 1782, Greene marched into Charleston, South Carolina, at the head of his army, and hostilities were closed in the following spring.

When the army was disbanded, General Greene proceeded homeward, and was greeted by enthusiastic crowds, and treated with high consideration by Congress at Philadelphia. The State of Georgia presented to him a plantation at Mulberry Grove, and in 1785 he took up his residence there. This was one of the finest plantations in the State, situated on the Savannah river, some twelve miles from the city of Savannah. This had been confiscated from Tory owners, and was presented by the State in appreciation of General Greene's services in driving the British army out of that section. His fortunes had been greatly impaired by the long war; and, through the dishonesty of an army contractor for whom he became security, he was forced to assume heavy pecuniary responsibility. However, his last years were happy amid congenial surroundings, and he died June 19, 1786, at the age of forty-four years, as the result of a sunstroke. Alexander Hamilton declared of Greene that his qualifications for statesmanship were not less remarkable than his military ability, which was of the highest order. The late Professor John Fiske said of him: "In every campaign since the beginning of the war, Greene had been Washington's right arm, and for indefatigable industry, for strength and breadth of intelligence, and for unselfish devotion to the public service, he was scarcely inferior to the commander-in-chief." Major-General Anthony Wayne, who was with him when he died, in notifying the authorities of Savannah of the sad event, said: "He was great as a soldier, greater as a citizen, immaculate as a friend. The honors, the greatest honor of war, are due to his memory." By vote of Congress a monument to Greene, consisting of an equestrian statue, was erected in Washington. In the public square at Savannah, Georgia, is a monument dedicated jointly to Greene and Pulaski. A selection from General Greene's despatches, relating to the southern campaign, is preserved in two folio volumes in the State Department. Some of his letters may be found in Force's "Archives," and other in Sparks' "Correspondence of the American Revolution." The bulk of his correspondence still remains in manuscript, and is preserved by his descendants in Rhode Island. His grandson, George Washington Greene, announced his intention of publishing all the general's papers, but this was never carried out.

General Greene married, July 20, 1774, Catherine Littlefield, daughter of John and Phebe (Ray) Littlefield, of New Shoreham, Block Island, born 1755, died September 2, 1814. Their children were: George Washington, Martha Washington, Cornelia Lott.

William Ellery



WILLIAM ELLERY, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and an active patriot throughout the entire Revolutionary War, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, December 22, 1727, son of William Ellery, a graduate of Harvard in 1722, also a merchant, judge, member of the State Senate and Deputy Governor. His grandfather, Benjamin Ellery, was a wealthy merchant, and was judge, deputy and assistant.

The Ellerys were originally from Bristol, England, whence they emigrated to New England late in the seventeenth century.

William Ellery, Jr., was fitted for college by his father, and during his college course at Harvard distinguished himself especially for his knowledge of Greek and Latin, and for which he retained a fondness until his last hour. He was graduated in 1747, and then removed to Newport, to become a merchant. He served as naval officer of the colony, and as clerk of the General Assembly in 1769 and 1770. He took a deep interest in the founding of Rhode Island College, in 1764, and was one of its original incorporators. In 1770 he was admitted to the bar, and for many years practiced with success, but public duties encroached upon his time.

On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he became a member of the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Inspection, and the Committee of Military Defences; and also served upon a committee to bear a memorial to General Washington, then at Cambridge. In March, 1776, he was brought forward as a delegate to the Continental Congress to succeed Samuel Ward, who had died, and was elected by a large majority over the opposing candidate, although a slanderous story had been circulated the year before, to the effect that he was unfriendly to Washington. In the Continental Congress he was the colleague of Stephen Hopkins, and he left some unique reminiscences of the scenes attending the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He records with a touch of grim humor, that, as he sat by the secretary's table he watched the faces of his fellow members as they successively appended their names to the immortal document which "what might be their death warrant," that he saw in their countenances, "only undaunted resolution." He was a useful member of several important committees, and kept his seat until 1779. During his time the British were in possession of Newport, and in 1778 he took part in the fruitless effort to drive them out. As a leading patriot he was an object of their wrath, and, though unable to secure his person, they burned his house and destroyed much of his property. He was again delegate in Congress in 1781, and in 1783-85, attained some note as a speaker, being active on the board of admiralty. The last among his many services in Congress was the effort, in conjunction with Rufus King, to bring an end to slavery throughout the United States. He became a judge, and then Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island; was Commissioner of Loans in April, 1786; and



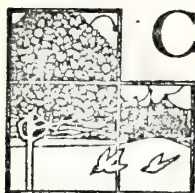
Collector of Revenue at Newport in 1790, holding the last named position until his death.

He was twice married. His first wife was Ann, daughter of Jonathan Remington, of Cambridge, who died September 7, 1764. His second wife, Abigail, died July 27, 1793. He had several children; two of whom nearly rivaled him in longevity. His daughter Lucy became the wife of William Channing, and the mother of three eminent men, one of whom, Professor E. T. Channing, wrote a memoir of his father for the sixth volume of Spark's "American Biography." William Ellery died at his home, in his chair, while reading Cicero's "De Officiis," February 15, 1820.





Oliver Hazard Perry



COMMODORE OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, hero of the naval battle of Lake Erie in the Second War with Great Britain (1812-14), was born in Newport, Rhode Island, August 21, 1785, eldest son of Christopher Raymond and Sarah (Alexander) Perry; grandson of Freeman Perry; and a descendant in the sixth generation of Edward Perry, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, and settled in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1653. His father was an officer in the patriot army and navy during the Revolutionary War; was made post captain in the United States navy January 9, 1798; built and commanded the "General Greene," and cruised in the West Indies; participated in the civil war in Santo Domingo, and was appointed collector of the port of Newport, Rhode Island, in 1801.

Oliver Hazard Perry attended private schools, and was a pupil of Count Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces coöperating with the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. Young Perry entered the United States navy as a midshipman, April 7, 1797, and sailed under his father, Captain Christopher R. Perry, to the West Indies. He was ordered to the "Adams" in 1802, and served on board the "Constellation" in the Mediterranean, 1804-05. In the latter year he was promoted to lieutenant, and given command of the "Nautilus," and during the embargo that led to the War of 1812 he commanded a flotilla of seventeen gunboats off Newport Harbor. He was promoted to master of the schooner "Revenge" in 1809, and served on that vessel until she was stranded on the rocks off Watch Hill, Rhode Island, January 9, 1810. Upon the outbreak of the War of 1812, he was promoted to captain, and resumed command of the gunboat fleet off Newport, but was transferred to Sackett's Harbor, New York, February 17, 1813, to assist Commodore Isaac Chauncey in the building of a fleet to operate on the lakes. In March, 1813, he was promoted to master-commandant of a proposed fleet to be built at Erie, Pennsylvania, and joined Captain Jesse D. Elliott in the completion of vessels for the defence of the northwest. The fleet of nine vessels, comprising the tugs "Lawrence" and "Niagara" and the schooners "Caledonia," "Scorpion," "Porcupine," "Tigress," "Ariel," "Somers" and "Trippe," armed with long heavy guns, was completed in less than six months, and Perry set sail from Put-in-Bay on the morning of September 15, 1813, to meet the British fleet under Commodore Barclay. This fleet comprised the "Chippewa," "Detroit," "Hunter," "Queen Charlotte," "Lady Prevost" and "Little Belt." The opening shot of the engagement was fired from the British flag-ship "Detroit," to which Captain Perry replied from the "Lawrence." This was immediately followed by a storm of iron hail from the entire British fleet that soon played havoc with the rigging, masts and bulwarks of the Americans. The battle now took the form of a duel, the heaviest vessels in each fleet confronting each other. The "Lawrence" was reduced to a hulk by the steady fire of the

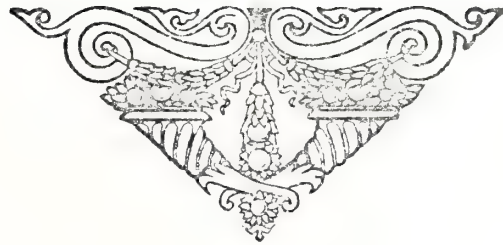


"Detroit," and in two hours only one gun was left mounted, and the deck was cumbered with dead and wounded. The "Niagara" drifted out of range for want of wind to fill her sails, and in consequence was unable to give assistance to the "Lawrence," while the other American vessels could render little assistance on account of their light armament. Perry, assisted by Chaplain Breeze, Hambleton, the purser, and two unwounded sailors, continued to work the one remaining gun of the "Lawrence" until a shot killed Hambleton and dismantled the gun. A British victory seemed imminent, when the undaunted Perry determined on a bold move. Ordering a boat lowered, with four sailors and his brother Alexander, and with the flag of the "Lawrence" on his arm, he left the ship, and, sheltered by the smoke and escaping a volley fired by the enemy, was rowed to the "Niagara," where he hoisted his flag. Captain Elliott volunteered to bring up the laggard schooners to his support, and a new line of battle was formed at close quarters. The wind freshened, and the American fleet under full sail bore down upon the enemy. In endeavoring to wear ship, the British ships "Detroit" and "Queen Charlotte" fell foul, and, taking advantage of the situation, the "Niagara" dashed through the enemy's line, discharging both broadsides as she passed between their ships. The "Caledonia," "Scorpion" and "Trippe" broke the line at other points, and the batteries of the "Niagara," assisted by the riflemen in the tops, so disabled the enemy that after ten minutes of brisk cannonading the flag of the "Detroit" was lowered, and four of the six British vessels surrendered. The two smaller craft that attempted to escape were pursued and captured by the "Scorpion" and "Trippe." After securing his prisoners and manning his prize vessels, Perry dispatched a letter to General Harrison in words which have ever been an inspiration to the American navy: "We have met the enemy and they are ours: Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop." Later, in a letter to Secretary of the Navy Jones, he informed the country of the victory more fully. The British loss was over one hundred and sixty men killed and wounded, while Perry lost twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded. He was commissioned post captain in the navy, presented with the thanks of Congress; a sword and a gold medal, with a set of silver by the city of Boston; and was voted thanks by other cities. He coöperated with the army of General Harrison in the invasion of Canada, and took an important part as commander of the fleet and of the naval battalion on land in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, where the British troops were almost entirely annihilated, and Tecumseh, the great Indian chief, was killed. He participated in the defence of Baltimore, and commanded the frigate "Java" in the Mediterranean squadron under Commodore Stephen Decatur during the operations against Algiers in 1815-18. He was promoted to commodore and placed in command of the naval station in the West Indies in 1819, and during the service fell a victim to the yellow fever, and died August 23, 1819, on board his ship, off Port of Spain, Trinidad. His remains were interred there, but were later removed to Newport, in a ship-of-war, and buried there, December 4, 1826. A granite obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island; a marble statue was unveiled in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1860; and a bronze statue by William G. Turner, erected by



the citizens of Newport, Rhode Island, was unveiled opposite his old home, September 10, 1885. The State of Ohio presented to the capitol at Washington pictures of the "Battle of Lake Erie" and of "Perry leaving the Lawrence for the Niagara." His name received twenty-six votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, October, 1900.

He was married, May 5, 1811, to Elizabeth Champlain, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Mason, Newport.





William Jones



WILLIAM JONES, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, and Governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, October 8, 1753, son of William and Elizabeth (Pearce) Jones. The father, who died in 1759, entered the privateer service in the war against France, becoming first lieutenant of the "Duke of Marlborough."

William Jones, after completing his studies, learned the trade of carpenter, at which occupation he was working in January, 1776, when he obtained a commission as lieutenant in Babcock's (subsequently Lippitt's) regiment, one of two raised by order of the General Assembly for the War of Independence. He was promoted to captain in September, 1776, and on September 14-15 the regiment, under the command of Colonel Lippitt, marched from Rhode Island through Connecticut and joined General Washington's army at Harlem Heights, New York. Eventually the regiment was incorporated with McDougall's brigade, and formed part of the division under Major General Lee until the latter was taken prisoner, when Colonel Hitchcock succeeded to the command. Captain Jones served in the battle of White Plains and in all the operations preceding the retreat into New Jersey. The repulse of the British at Assanpink bridge, on January 2, 1777, was largely due to the Rhode Island troops, and at the battle of Princeton their battery was so conspicuous that General Washington thanked Colonel Hitchcock in the presence of the army. The term of this regiment was to expire on the following January 18, but a stirring appeal from General Washington induced the men to volunteer for another month, although the severity of the winter campaign in New Jersey had well nigh discouraged them. The regiment returned to Rhode Island in February, 1777, Captain Jones accompanying them, and a year later he was commissioned captain of marines on board the frigate "Providence," one of the two frigates ordered by Congress to be built in Rhode Island, and which sailed on April 30, 1778, commanded by Abraham Whipple, with despatches to the United States commissioners at Paris, France, arriving there on May 30, 1778. In company with the "Ranger" and the "Queen of France," the "Providence" sailed from Boston on a privateering cruise June 17, 1779, and captured nine British ships and one brig bound from Jamaica to England, off the banks of Newfoundland, and brought eight of them to Boston as prizes. On November 24, 1779, the "Providence" again left Boston, with the "Boston," "Ranger" and "Queen of France," for Charleston, South Carolina, and was there at the time the British reduced the city, in the spring of 1780. The crews and guns of three of the ships were put on shore to strengthen the batteries at Charleston, and Captain Jones was one of those who were made prisoners of war, on May 10, 1780, when General Lincoln surrendered the town and garrison.

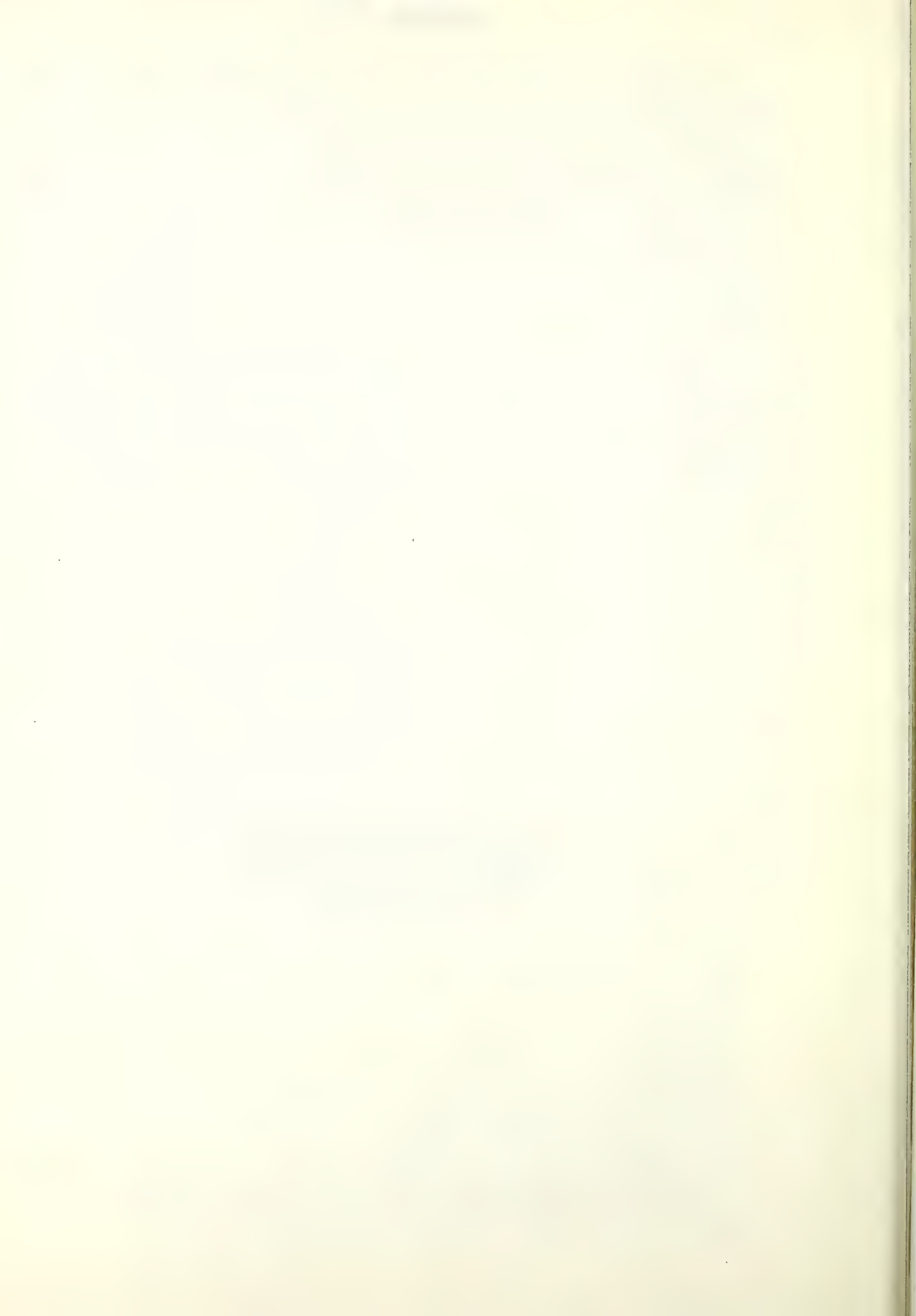
On being released on parole, Captain Jones returned to Providence, Rhode Island, where he engaged in the hardware business in connection

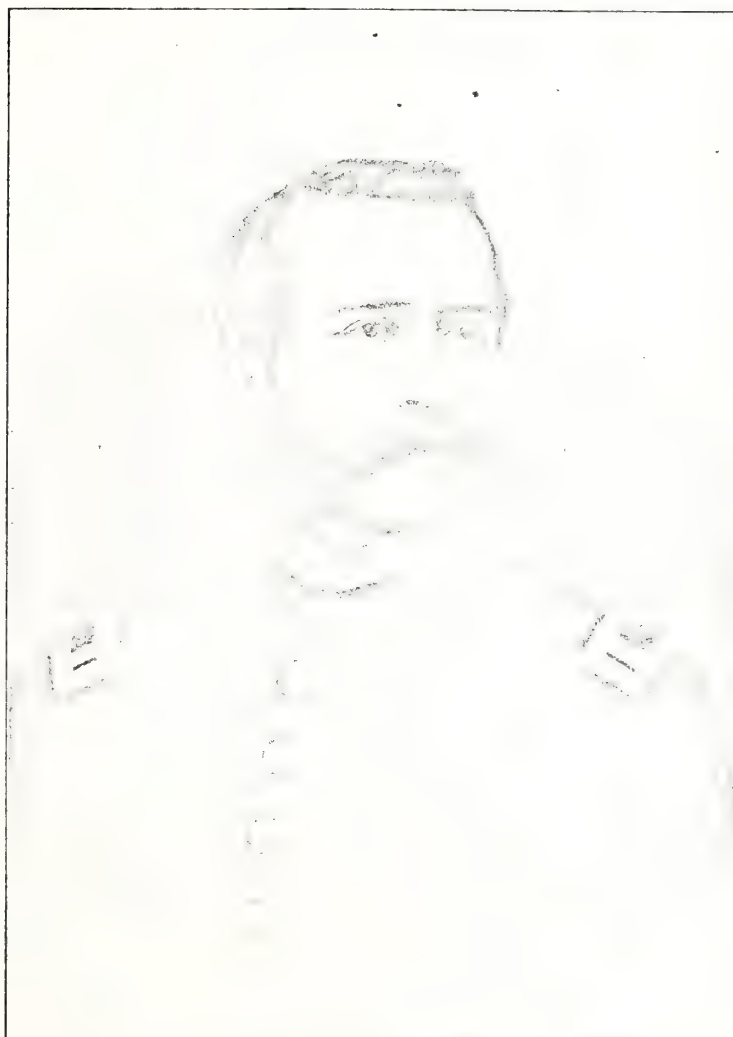


with his brothers, and subsequently on his own account. He served as justice of the peace, and was elected one of the four members of the General Assembly from Providence in 1807, and was elected each year until 1811, acting as speaker of the body in 1809 and 1810. In April, 1811, he was elected Governor of Rhode Island by the Federalists, and was annually re-elected until 1817, retiring from public life when he left the gubernatorial chair. He was a fellow and trustee of Brown University, 1817-22; president of the American Bible Society and of the Peace Society; member of the Society of the Cincinnati from its organization; and a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church. He was a man of pleasing personality, courteous manners and the utmost integrity, and was honored and respected by all.

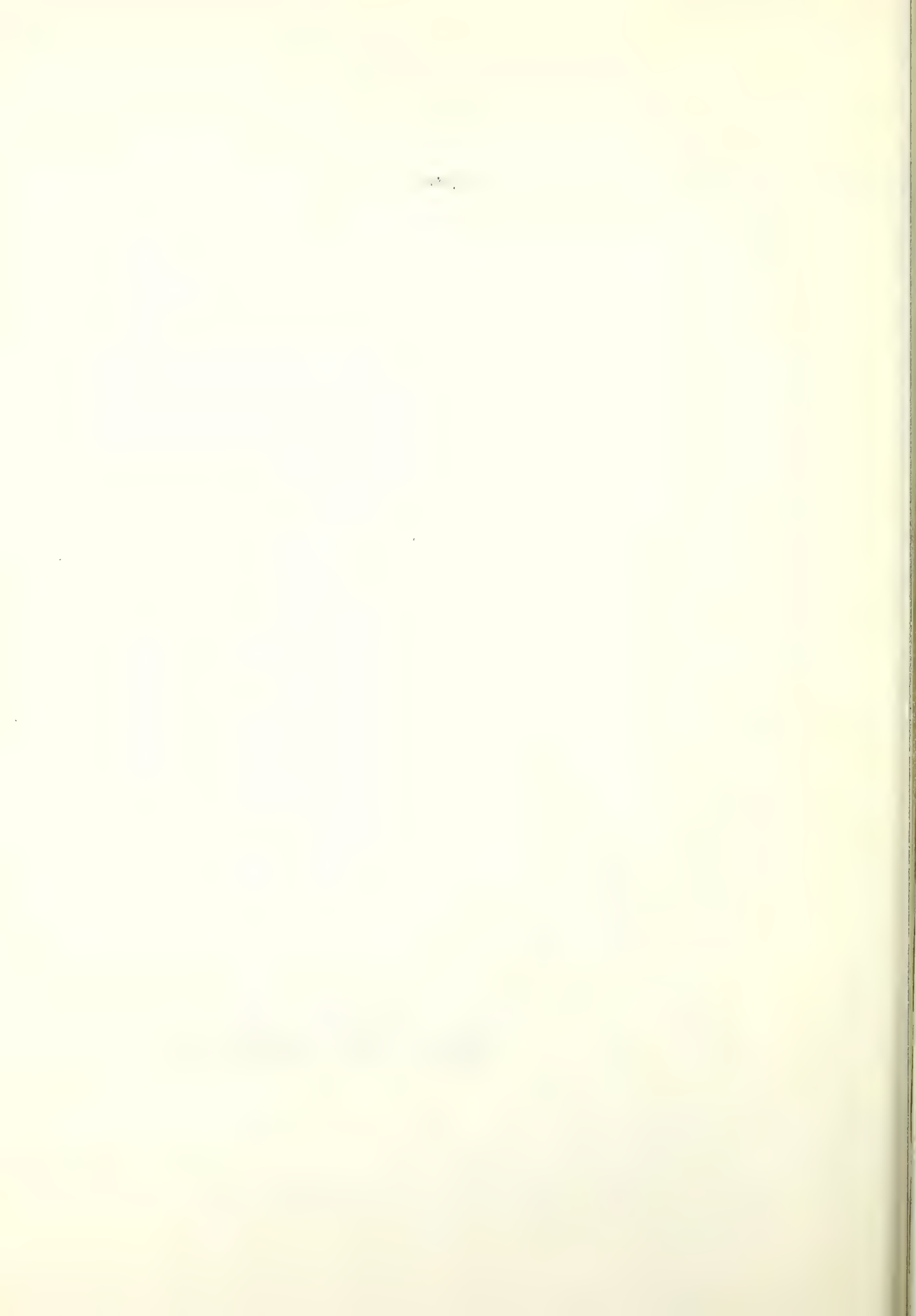
He was married in Providence, February 28, 1787, to Anne, daughter of Samuel Dunn, of Providence, Rhode Island. They were the parents of one child, Harriet, who became the wife of Thomas C. Hoppin, who by a special resolution of the Society of the Cincinnati succeeded Governor Jones as a member of that order. Governor Jones died in Providence, Rhode Island, April 22, 1822.







Geo. O. Gorton



George Olney Gorton



FROM 1636 until the present, Gortons have borne a prominent part in Rhode Island affairs and won lasting fame as business and professional men. George Olney Gorton, of the eighth American generation, pursued an honorable business career in Providence, the city of his birth, was a veteran of the Civil War, took a deep interest in archaeology, history and genealogy, an important addition to genealogical literature being his carefully compiled "Gorton Family Genealogy."

He was a man of high character, noted for his frankness and hatred of deceit. He was very strong in his opinions, outspoken and ready to yield only after being shown his error. He was most thorough in everything he undertook, hence the special value of his Gorton family history, nothing founded only on legend or tradition being allowed to enter its pages, the proved facts only being considered worthy of preservation.

The American founder of the family was Samuel Gorton, born in Gorton, England, about 1592, died at Warwick, Rhode Island, after November 27, and prior to December 10, 1677. He came from England in 1636, and was one of the first settlers of Warwick, being referred to by careful writers as "Samuel Gorton the first settler of Warwick." The firm stand he took at the time did much to prevent Massachusetts from annexing Rhode Island, and probably the first time the English flag was ever fired upon in America by white men was when the soldiers from Massachusetts fired upon the flag raised over the house of Samuel Gorton in Warwick. Samuel Gorton married Mary Maplet, who bore him three sons, Samuel, Benjamin, John. Both Samuel first and second spelled their names with the double "l". From these sons spring the Gortons of America, and in the subsequent family history the Gortons have intermarried with the prominent families of Rhode Island including the Potters, Holdens, Remingtons, Mathewsons, Budlongs, Lippitts, Watermans, Jacksons, Richmonds, Hawkins, Burlingames, Carders and many others. The line of descent to George O. Gorton is through the founder's son John.

John Gorton lived on land given him by his father, near Warwick, located on the western edge of Gorton's pond which the Indians knew as Coweset. There is yet an old house standing which is said to contain some hewn timber taken from John Gorton's house at Gorton's pond. His wife was Margaret (Weston) Gorton, spoken of by some writers as Margaret Wheaton or Weeden.

Their son, Samuel Gorton, born July 22, 1672, died June 5, 1721. He is recorded as having been made a "freeman" in 1696. He married, May 9, 1695, Elizabeth Collins, born November 1, 1672, died September 9, 1724, daughter of Lieutenant Elizur Collins, a physician of Warwick.

Their son, William Gorton, was born at Warwick in 1708, died December 3, 1789. He was a prosperous farmer and prominent in the town. He married, January 7, 1731, Mercy, daughter of Zachariah and Sarah



Mathewson. She was a noted widow, a profession she followed for thirty years prior to her death, October 3, 1788, in her seventy-sixth year. Both William and his wife Mercy are buried in the old Gorton burial ground on the Buttonwoods road in Warwick, their graves marked with simple stones bearing the inscriptions "W. G. 1789" and "M. G. 1788." At Mercy Gorton's death she was survived by all her six children; twenty-seven grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren.

Nathan Gorton, son of William and Mercy (Mathewson) Gorton, was born October 12, 1734, died in 1809, and with his wife is buried in the Budlong burial ground in Warwick. He was apprenticed at the age of eighteen years to Preserved Pierce, of East Greenwich, to learn the tailor's trade. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as a private in Captain Thomas Rice's company, Colonel John Waterman's regiment. Nathan Gorton married Mary Pierce, daughter of Rev. Benjamin and Mary (Budlong) Pierce, and maternal great-granddaughter of Captain Michael Pierce, the noted Indian fighter. She was a great-great-granddaughter of Robert Potter, whose wife Isabel perished from exposure in the woods at the time Massachusetts soldiers invaded Shawomet. The home of Nathan and Mary Gorton on the Apponaug road was noted for its immense stone chimney, outside the house; a chimney so large that their son Joseph erected his home on the opposite side of it, the one chimney serving for both families.

Joseph Gorton, son of Nathan Gorton, the Revolutionary soldier, was born May 29, 1760, died in 1814. His home, at the corner of Apponaug and Buttonwoods road, where he was born, lived and died was the original possession of Samuel Gorton, the founder, and had never been out of the family. The large chimney was a noted feature of the house, which with small window panes, leaded sash and red paint was one of the striking houses of that section. Death came suddenly to Joseph Gorton while removing a rail in the gateway that his son Nathan might pass through. He married (first) September 15, 1781, Cynthia, daughter of William and Deliverance (Stafford) Havens. She was born October 5, 1760, died after the birth of her twelfth child, Sarah Ann. He married (second) Rosana Remington, widow of Captain Olney Wood, Sr., who was born January 13, 1769, died February 3, 1858, the mother of one son, Captain Nathan Gorton.

Captain Nathan Gorton, son of Joseph and Rosana Remington (Wood) Gorton, was born at the old Gorton homestead in Warwick, November 5, 1805, died in Providence, Rhode Island, June 4, 1896. He lost his father at the age of nine years, and at the age of sixteen shipped on a sailing vessel, and as seaman, mate and master made many voyages to the various parts of the world, but was principally engaged in trade with the West Indies. He is said to have brought the first cargo of Picton coal to Providence. At about the age of forty he retired from the sea, and with Captain Caleb Harris engaged in Providence in the importation of Picton coal and in the lumber business separately. He retired from business several years prior to his death, but at one time he was one of the most prominent men of Providence, both in public and private affairs. He was one of the most upright and benevolent of men, and particularly noted for his kindly heart.



He possessed that peculiarly Gorton trait, adherence to the right, and when once settled in an opinion he deemed right, nothing could swerve him.

Captain Gorton married, October 22, 1831, Rhoba Jackson, born April 19, 1801, died December 12, 1889, daughter of Major Samuel and Elizabeth (Richmond) Jackson, a descendant of John Richmond, one of the incorporators of Taunton, Massachusetts, also a descendant of John Rogers and of John Alden, both of the "Mayflower."

George Olney Gorton, of the eighth American generation, son of Captain Nathan and Rhoba (Jackson) Gorton, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, January 27, 1835, died there January 24, 1915. He was educated in the public schools of Providence, and began his business career as clerk in a shoe store. Later he decided to become a jeweler and served an apprenticeship of three years with John Bradford, giving especial attention to jewelry chasing, a branch of the trade in which he became most proficient. He continued in the jewelry business until his retirement several years prior to his death. From his youth he was deeply interested in matters military and was a charter member of that old organization, the Mechanic Rifles, which in later years became the Slocum Light Guard. He was adjutant on the staff of the commanding officer, and until his death retained membership in the Veteran Association of the guard.

When President Lincoln first called for volunteers in 1861, Mr. Gorton at once responded by enlisting, April 17, 1861, as a private in Company C, First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia. He was a crack rifle shot and was appointed first sergeant of the Carbineers (sharpshooters) and with them was engaged at the first battle of Bull Run. He later was commissioned second lieutenant of the Third Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, was promoted to a first lieutenancy and regimental adjutant. A captain's commission was offered him, and declined, a tender of promotion to the rank of major. He was not ambitious for higher rank, his position as regimental sergeant fully satisfying him. At the end of his term he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the United States service. He retained a hearty interest in the veterans of his regiment, and was a member of and an ex-president of the Veteran Association of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

After his retirement from business, Mr. Gorton gave himself up to the pursuits for which he had ever had a fondness, the study of history, biography, genealogy and archaeology. He continued his researches with definite purpose and is the author of the "Gorton Family Genealogy," a standard authority. This was a labor of love only and in its compilation, as in many acts of his life, he derived remuneration in the pleasure it gave him to be of service to others. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and as a student of history and archaeology he read widely and was one of the best informed of men on these subjects. He was an Independent in politics, selecting the candidates and supporting the issues which to him seemed most worthy. In national politics he usually supported the candidates of the Republican party.

Adjutant Gorton married (first) January 21, 1864, Mary M. Carter, born September 29, 1836, died May 14, 1902, daughter of Henry and Maria



(Richmond) Carter, of South Boston. Children: Henry Foster, died young; Walter Jackson, died at the age of twenty-two years, a young architect of great promise, a graduate of the school of design and Providence Technical School. Adjutant Gorton married (second) June 15, 1905, Mrs. Lillie (Brayton) Tew, daughter of Samuel H. and Harriet (Drew) Brayton, a descendant of some of the proudest of Rhode-Island families. Mrs. Lillie Gorton survives her husband and resides at the family home, No. 20 Taber avenue, Providence.





Gilbert (Charles) Stuart



THE ACCOMPLISHED ARTIST, Gilbert (Charles) Stuart, was born on the shores of the Petaquamscott pond, in the Narragansett country, Rhode Island, December 3, 1755. He acquired the rudiments of learning from his mother, and afterward received instruction from a clergyman, Rev. George Bissitt.

His talent for drawing manifested itself in early life, and Dr. William Hunter, upon the occasion of a visit to America in 1767, noticed his tracings in various places, and was so impressed that he invited young Gilbert, then only about twelve years old, to visit him at Newport, and during this period the young artist painted a picture of two dogs lying under a table in the room. At the age of thirteen he painted portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John Bannister, prominent people of Newport. The portraits were remarkably faithful and attracted wide attention. In 1770, when a lad of fifteen years, young Stuart was brought into contact with Cosmo Alexander, a European artist, who recognized his abilities and took him to Scotland. Shortly after arrival his patron died, but in his last moments commended his protégé to the care of his friend, Sir George Chambers, who unfortunately also died almost immediately afterward, and young Stuart was left alone. Before his death, Mr. Alexander had found an opening for the young artist in the University of Glasgow, where he was studying diligently, but owing to the death of his patron he could not remain. He determined to return to America, and embarked on a collier bound for Nova Scotia, but soon went to Rhode Island. There his merits soon became recognized, and he was called upon to paint portraits for various Rhode Island families. In the spring of 1775 he sailed from Boston for Europe, and two years later, not having been at all successful in securing employment, he decided to call upon Benjamin West, although without the advantage of an introduction, and his appearance and courage gained for him admission into the household of that distinguished painter. In addition to his genius for art, Mr. Stuart had an unusual aptitude for music, was master of a number of instruments, and had also met with some success as a composer. He remained with Mr. West for several years, and then opened an atelier of his own. The first picture that brought him into notice before he left Mr. West's studio was the portrait of a Mr. Grant, a statesman, who wanted a "full-length." The weather was excessively cold, and it was mutually decided to spend the day in skating instead of sitting for a portrait. Stuart was not only physically active on skates, but mentally active in reference to the requirements for a "full-length." The picture, painted on a winter background, was exhibited at Somerset House and established Stuart's reputation as an artist of rarest ability. He immediately came into prominence, and became the fashionable artist of London, and was quickly established as a portrait painter. His success enabled him to take a mag-



nificent establishment, and the orders that poured in upon him were so many that he reduced his task to six sitters a day.

In 1788, two years after his marriage, Stuart became financially embarrassed, and was induced to transfer his easel to Ireland, where he remained about four years. In 1792 he determined on returning to America and painting the portrait of General Washington. Accordingly he sailed direct from Dublin, and was cordially welcomed in this country. He had gone abroad a poor youth, and returned a portrait painter without an equal in the world. An atelier was opened in New York City, and orders were abundant. His most cherished ambition was that he might paint the portrait of the hero of American Independence, and, while Congress was in session in Philadelphia in 1794, Stuart went thither with a letter of introduction to Washington from John Jay, and met his illustrious subject. In order that his work would not be interfered with, he removed to Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, as he was determined to make the portrait of Washington the master effort of his life, and thereby have his name associated with that of the father of his country. From Philadelphia Stuart removed to Washington, where he remained about two years. His studio was thronged, but he was induced to go to Boston, where the remaining years of his life were spent.

Gilbert Stuart was in its widest sense a philosopher in his art; he understood its principles thoroughly, and showed an exquisite sense of it as a whole, as only a man of genius can realize and embody. Of his celebrated portrait of Washington, several replicas were made, and among his papers were found a list of thirty-nine special orders from prominent people. He afterward produced the "Athenaeum Portrait," thought by many to be superior to his first portrait. The first full-length of a Stuart's Washington was a commission from the Marquis of Landsdowne. After the death of Lord Landsdowne his pictures were sold at auction, and the Washington was purchased by Samuel Williams, an English merchant, for \$2,000. It afterward went into the possession of Mr. J. Delaware Lewis, who loaned it to the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia. At the close of the exhibition it was returned to its owner in England, and thereby lost to America. While Stuart was residing in Boston, a copy of the Marquis of Landsdowne Washington was made by a copyist, Winstanley, and taken to Boston for sale, the suggestion being that it be hung in Faneuil Hall. When the gift was offered in a town meeting, a blacksmith from the north end rose up and vehemently opposed its acceptance, saying it would be a lasting disgrace to the town of Boston to accept a copy of Stuart's portrait of Washington, when the artist himself was residing in Boston, and who ought to be employed to paint an original for Faneuil Hall. The blacksmith carried his point, and Mr. Stuart was engaged to paint the full-length portrait of Washington which was afterward hung in the great hall of the celebrated "Cradle of Liberty." Another of Stuart's Washingtons, together with a companion picture of Mrs. Washington by the same hand, belongs to the Boston Athenaeum. During his career he produced an exceedingly large number of portraits, how many it is impossible to ascertain. A catalogue prepared for an exhibition held in Boston in 1880 gave a list of 754



numbers, but this was acknowledged to be far from complete. The greater number are in the hands of private individuals, there being but a few in the possession of public institutions. The last picture that he began and finished was a portrait of Mrs. Samuel Hayward, of Boston.

Gilbert Stuart married, May 10, 1786, Charlotte Coates, the daughter of Dr. Coates, of Berkshire, England. The eminent painter died in Boston, Massachusetts, July 27, 1828, aged seventy-two years. His remains were deposited in the cemetery adjoining Park Street Church, contiguous to Boston Common.





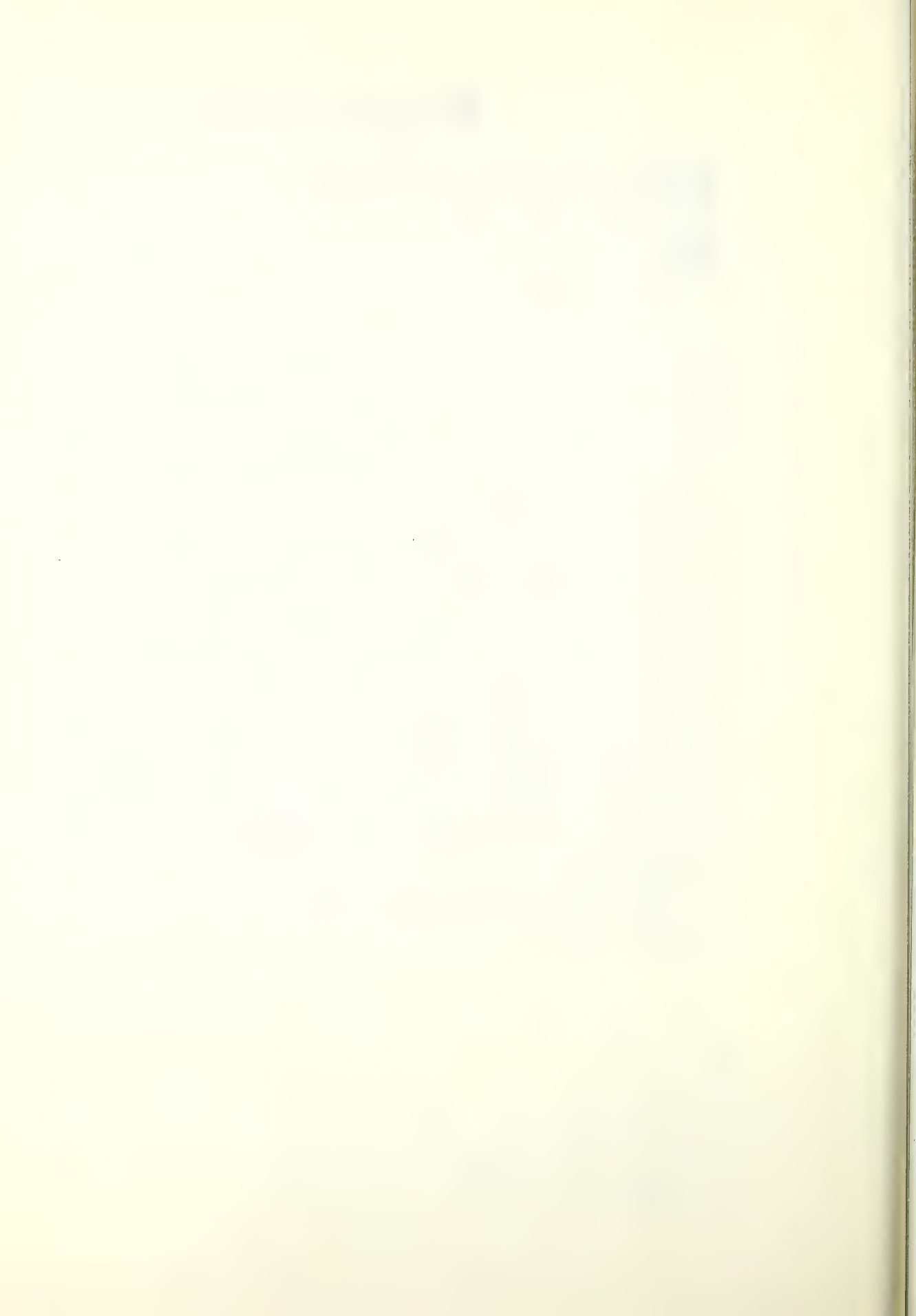
Tristram Burges

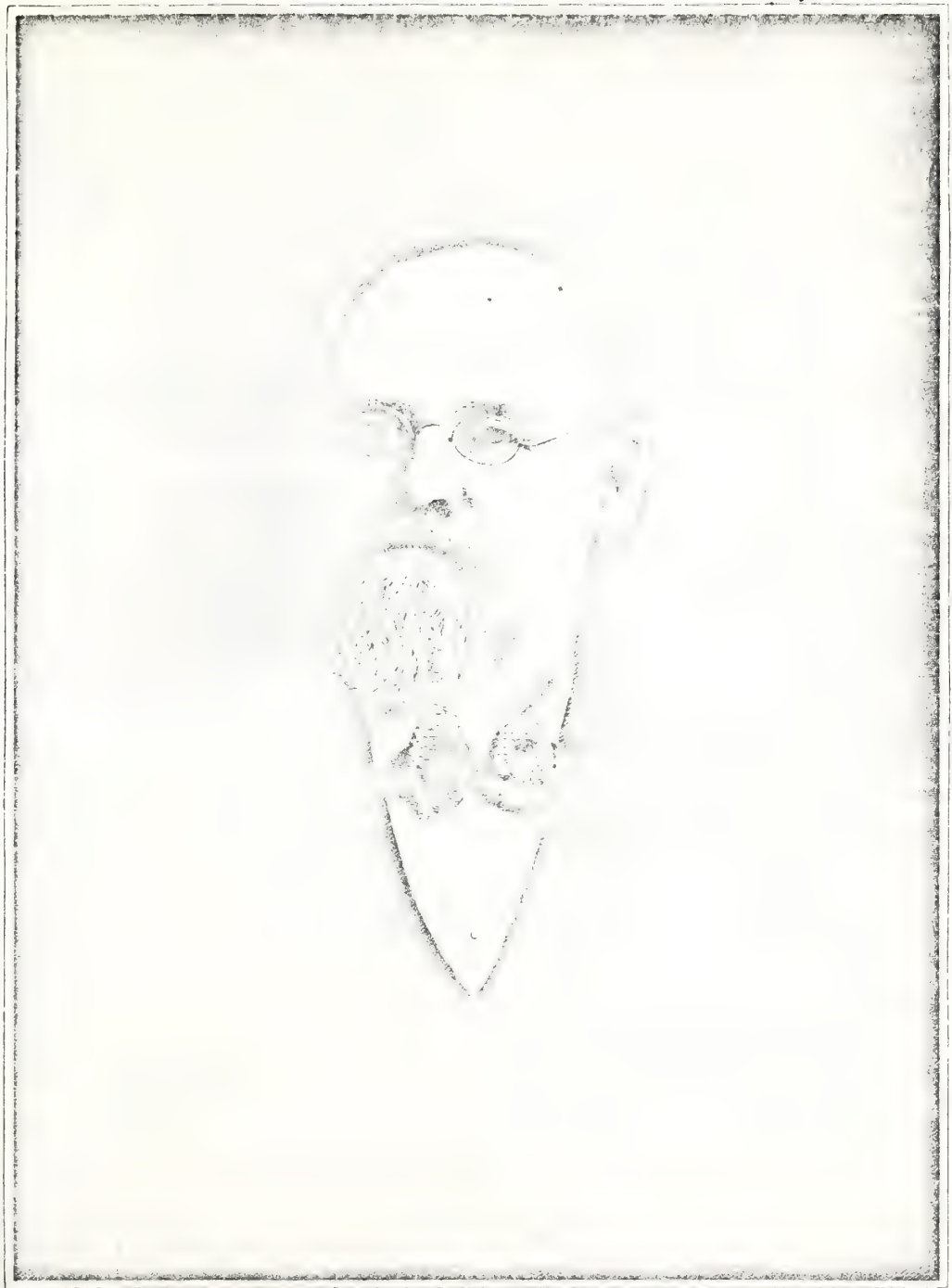


TRISTAM BURGESS, lawyer, jurist and man of letters, was born at Rochester, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, February 26, 1770, son of John and Abigail Burges, and a descendant of Thomas Burges, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, about 1630, and subsequently settled at Sandwich, Plymouth county. Tristram Burges' father was a cooper and farmer, and a soldier in the Revolutionary army.

Young Burges worked in his father's shop, and had less than three months' instruction until he attained his majority, but he had a thirst for knowledge, and read eagerly every book that came in his way. At the age of twenty-one he entered the academy at Wrentham, Massachusetts, and afterward became a student at Brown University, where he distinguished himself in oratorical exercises, and was graduated valedictorian in the class of 1796. He was occupied as a teacher in a school for a time, and then devoted himself to the study of law, which he had already begun while at the university, and in 1799 he was admitted to the bar. He was a strong Federalist, and early came to be recognized as a leader in the party. In 1811 he was elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and in 1815 was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but held the office for a year only. In 1815 he was elected Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres in Brown University, and occupied the chair with ability until 1828. In 1825 he was elected to Congress, as a Federalist, and by successive reëlections his service was extended to ten years. His ability as an orator gave him a prominent place in the national councils; he favored a protective tariff in speeches of great power, and attracted much attention by his masterly and witty replies to the abuse heaped upon New England by John Randolph, the brilliant but erratic Virginian. He failed of a reëlection because he would not accept Clay's compromise on the tariff, and the remainder of his life was spent in Rhode Island, chiefly at East Providence, in the practice of his profession.

He was married, in 1801, to a daughter of Hon. Welcome Arnold, of Providence, who bore him several children. He died at East Providence, October 13, 1853.

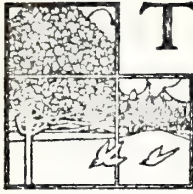




Joseph E. Hales.

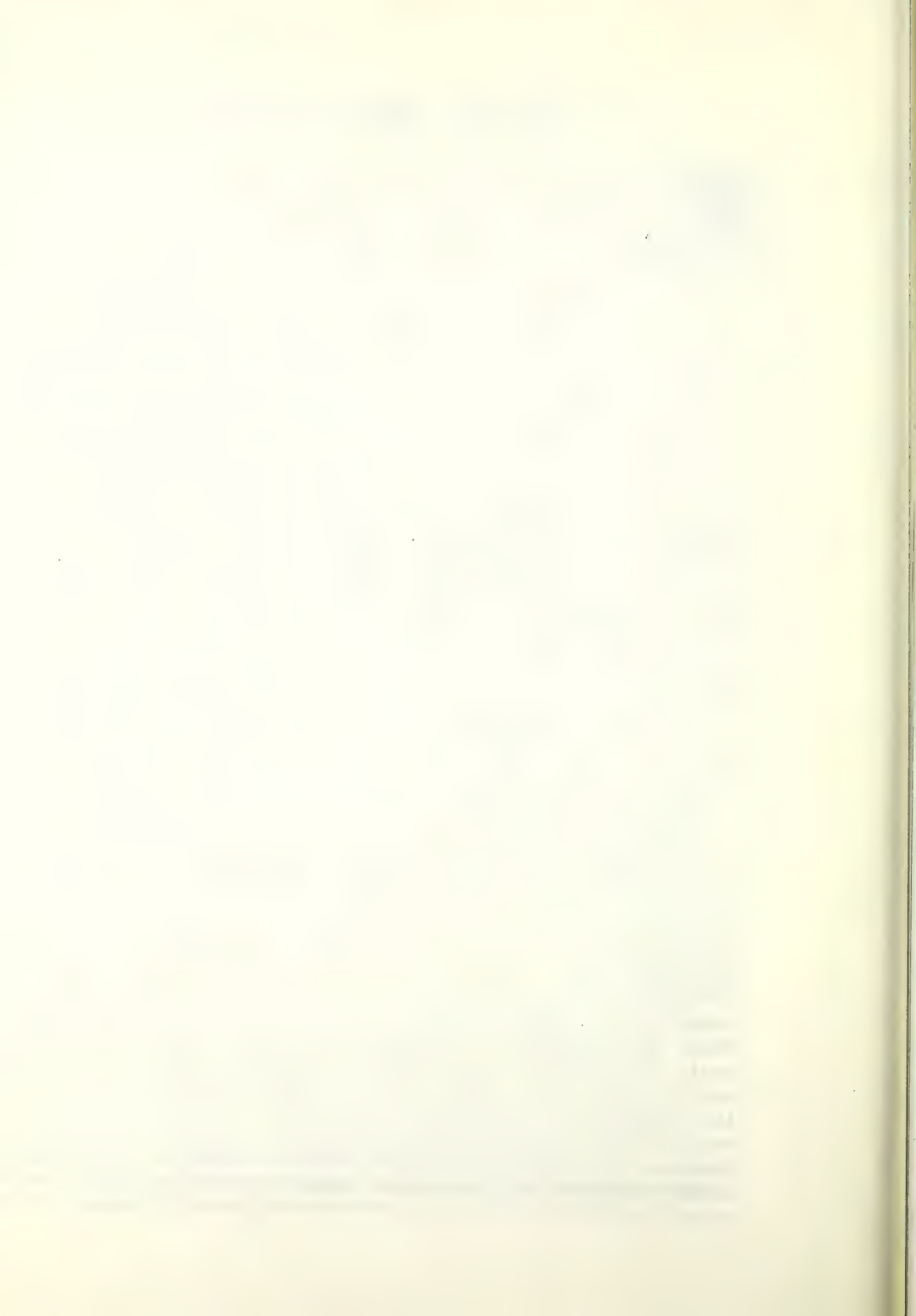


Joseph Edward Fales



THERE is a popular notion to the effect that talent and worth are rarely appreciated during the life of their possessor and that their reward is almost always withheld until after death or at least until old age has rendered its payment vain. It is not wise to condemn off-hand popular notions which, almost without exception, have a basis in fact, and if we examine this specific instance we shall find that it applies truly enough, but only to one type of talent, or only to those types that happen to be at a discount in popular esteem. It is certainly far from true in the case of those abilities which are valued generally, such as that particular kind that excels in dealing with material affairs, the possessors of which are often raised to the highest pinnacles of popular regard while scarcely out of their youth. Such is especially the case in this country, where in the less conventional conditions of society, all men have a chance to attract the notice of their fellows without regard to the position in life that they occupy initially. Indeed it seems probable that the difficulties that stand in the way of the man with a good position are quite as great as those that the apparently less fortunate must encounter. But aside from this, the original proposition remains true that in the United States the man of talents is almost sure to win recognition promptly if his abilities are of the kind to command the desires of his fellows. The examples that might be adduced to prove this are legion, and nowhere more so than in the New England States where the great majority of men are what may truthfully be called successful. It was in a more striking manner, however, that the career of Joseph Edward Fales illustrated the truth of the above. ex-Mayor Fales having won a quite exceptional success in a number of departments of activity, so that his death at Central Falls, Rhode Island, on June 1, 1913, was felt as severe loss by the whole community.

Joseph Edward Fales was a member of a very old New England family of Welsh origin which migrated to the United States in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in that part of North Wrentham, Massachusetts, formerly known as Tuckertown. From this region the great-great-grandfather of ex-Mayor Fales, Peter Fales by name, moved to Attleboro, Massachusetts, where the family resided for many years and Joseph Edward Fales himself was born. Here also his father, James G. Fales, was born March 17, 1814, he being the seventh child of John and Roby (Gilmore) Fales. Mr. Fales, Sr., was brought up on the old homestead, attending the local schools until he had reached the age of thirteen years. He remained on the home farm a few years longer and then learned the machinist's trade. He was unable to follow this for any length of time, however, because the work affected his health and after three years of effort he was obliged to abandon the attempt. He worked then for a time at retailing garden produce and found this a much more wholesome occupation and in time had earned enough to enable him to open a grocery store in Pawtucket on the



site of the present office of Lewis Fairbrother on North Main street. This was in the year 1847 and it was the real origin of the great grocery establishment that was afterwards run by his sons. In 1852 he removed the establishment from Pawtucket to Central Falls, Rhode Island. Besides his business, which rapidly increased in size and which he eventually sold to his two sons, Mr. Fales, Sr., dealt to a large extent in Central Falls real estate, his investments being uniformly successful so that in time he became a large property holder and a wealthy man.

Joseph Edward Fales was born November 12, 1841, at Attleboro on the ancestral place, but he has no early associations with it as he was but one and a half years of age when his parents removed to Pawtucket, where he passed the first portion of his childhood and for a time attended the local schools. In 1852, when he was about eleven years old, his parents once more removed, this time to Central Falls and there he continued his education in the public schools. He completed his studies at the A. G. Scholfield Business College at Providence, graduating therefrom at the age of seventeen years. He then entered the employ of John P. Arlin, a successful interior decorator, and under his supervision learned that trade. For three years he worked with Mr. Arlin and during that time the Civil War broke out as a culmination to the long disputes between the North and South. In the meantime Mr. Fales had joined the Pawtucket Light Guard and this organization at once volunteered at the call of President Lincoln in 1861. Mr. Fales was extremely anxious to go with his comrades, but he was under age and his parents would not listen to his pleadings. In 1862 Mr. Fales left the employ of Mr. Arlin and went to work for Mr. C. L. Dorsey as a sign painter, his work in this line being of a very fine quality. Later he worked in the same capacity for Eli Newell, of Pawtucket, and still later as a carriage painter for Stephen Berry in the latter's mill at Central Falls. It was a strong ambition of Mr. Fales to engage in business on his own account, and with this purpose in mind he worked hard and saved his earnings consistently and subsequently he bought a house painting business and, in partnership with E. H. Wade, continued in this trade for some time. Their store was located in a building that at that time occupied the site of the present Farwell Worsted Mills. Eventually Mr. Fales bought out his partner and still later sold the business to T. P. Steere of that city after enjoying a very successful period of business. Mr. Fales' reason for thus disposing of a trade which he had worked up largely by his own efforts was that he was at that time greatly impressed with what he believed to be the opportunities open in the West to the young man of enterprise, and determined to take advantage of the same. The event proved the wisdom of his belief. He went to Cameron Junction, Missouri, which was at that time enjoying a rapid development, and there he speculated in real estate with a high degree of success. A few years later, having disposed of all his holdings in that part of the country, Mr. Fales returned to Central Falls, where he did not immediately establish himself in any business although he took several contracts for painting work. The old grocery business of James G. Fales was at that time being carried on by George Morse, its founder's partner, and from this gentleman and their father, Joseph E. Fales and his brother, J.



Henry Fales, bought the establishment on the corner of Central and High streets. Here the two brothers, forming a copartnership under the name of Fales Brothers, carried on a large and successful business up to within a few years of ex-Mayor Fales' death when they sold out and retired from active life. The firm of Fales Brothers was the largest of its kind in Central Falls and possessed a reputation for integrity and square business methods second to none. Their delivery wagons might be seen covering a very large territory, not only in the city itself, but its environs.

But it was not so much in connection with his private business that the reputation of Joseph Edward Fales was made, but rather with his career in public life and politics in the course of which he came very much into popular notice and was given the highest office in the city government. For many years he was a prominent figure in the Republican party and was a member of the Common Council, both in Lincoln, before the separation of the two parts of the community, and later in the new community of Central Falls. In 1901 he was president of the Common Council and in that same year was the successful candidate of the Republican party for mayor. The administration under Mr. Fales of the mayor's office was admirable in every respect and its business-like character and disinterestedness won the approval of the whole community, political friends and foes alike.

There were not many departments of the city's life in which Mr. Fales was not prominent and he was a member of many important clubs and organizations in the region. Among these should be mentioned Jenks Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Central Falls, the Central Falls Veteran Firemen's Association and the Lincoln Republican Association. In the matter of religion he was a Baptist and attended the Broad Street Church of that denomination in Central Falls.

It was on February 5, 1877, that Mr. Fales was united in marriage with Sarah Emeline Dunham, a daughter of Arza and Emeline (Parmenter) Dunham, old and highly respected residents of Pawtucket. To Mr. and Mrs. Fales four children were born as follows: 1. Annie Everett, deceased. 2. Bertha Dunham, who is now Mrs. Roy B. Cook, of Bristol, Rhode Island, and the mother of three children: Irma Dunham, deceased; Beatrice Fales and Doris Bigelow. 3. Lester Parmenter, who married Emeline H. Kilroy, of East Providence, Rhode Island, and has one child, Bessie Emeline. 4. Flossie Louise, widow of John C. Connery, of Bristol, Rhode Island, and the mother of two children, Avis Ellen and Charles Parker. Mrs. Connery and her two children now reside with Mrs. Fales in Central Falls.



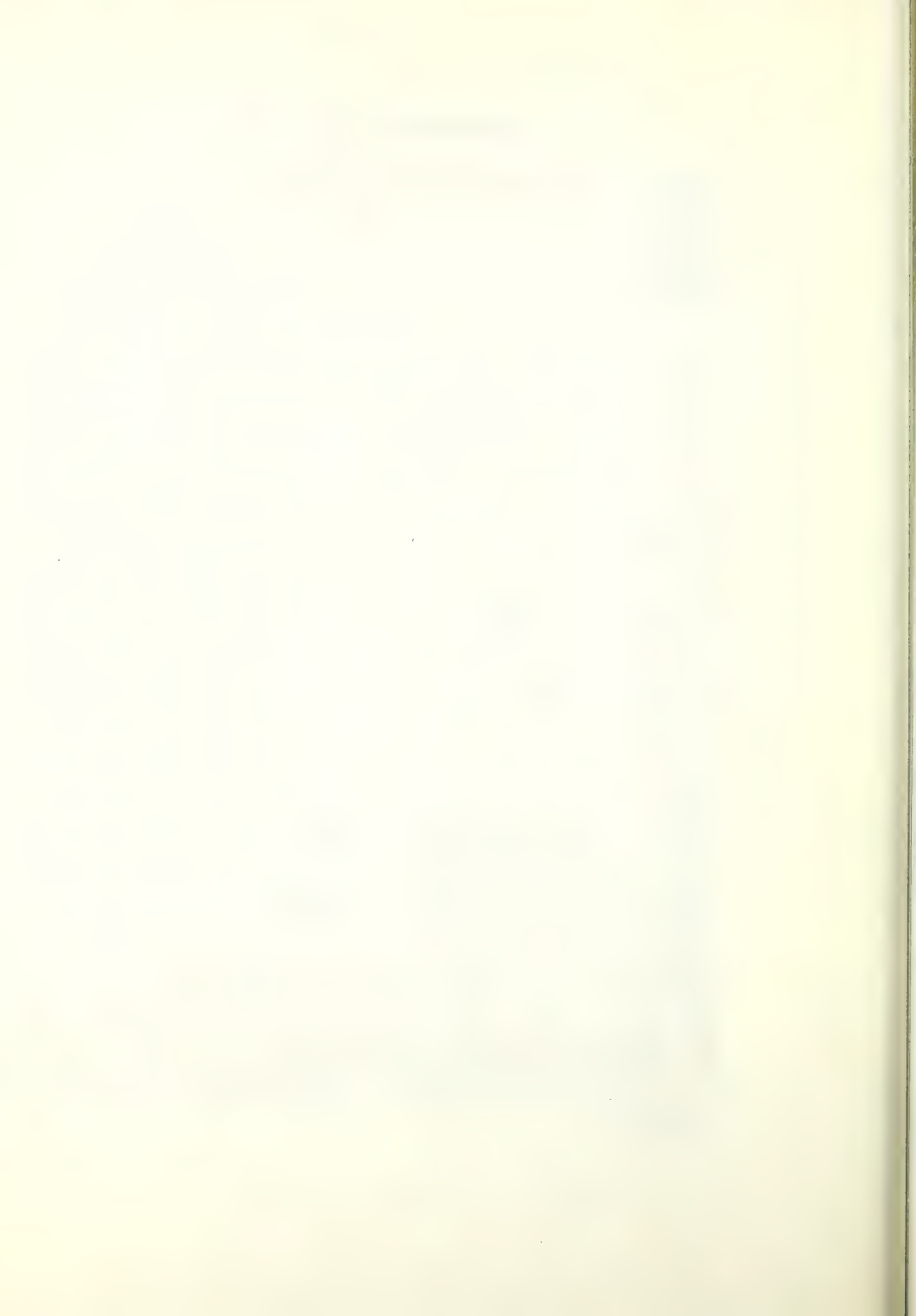
Nehemiah Rice Knight



NEHEMIAH RICE KNIGHT, seventh Governor of Rhode Island (1817-21), was born at Knightsville, Cranston, Rhode Island, December 31, 1780, son of Nehemiah and Eleanor (Hudson) Knight. The father was an Anti-Federalist representative in Congress from 1803 until 1808.

Nehemiah Rice Knight was reared on the farm cultivated by his father, and received such education as was to be obtained by attendance at the local schools. He came to be a man of ability, both natural and acquired, and in 1801, the year in which he attained his majority, was chosen to represent the town of Cranston in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and doubtless would have been reelected had he not removed the next year to Providence where he spent the remainder of his days. He was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Providence county in 1805 and served until 1811, being supplanted by a Federalist. He was appointed clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island in 1812, and served until 1817. During the War of 1812-14 he received the unsolicited appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Rhode Island and served until 1817, in which year he was elected Governor of Rhode Island by the Anti-Federalist party, and held the office by annual reelection until 1821. While chief executive, he repeatedly recommended measures to the Legislature for the establishment of public schools throughout the State, and urged the necessity of free common schools—at that time a most unpopular scheme. In 1820 a committee was appointed to prepare and report a bill establishing free schools, but no report was made, and it was not until 1828 that a bill was passed committing the State to such action. Governor Knight was elected as a Whig to the United States Senate from Rhode Island in 1821 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. James Burrill, and served by reelection until March 4, 1841, a period of twenty years, the last time he was elected to that office being on the National Republican ticket. He was an active delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1843 that adopted the present constitution of the State. He reflected great credit on Rhode Island and on himself by his public career, which was an example of integrity, sagacity and trustworthiness. After the last service above mentioned, he retired to private life and spent his remaining years in Providence, where he was honored and esteemed. He was chosen president of the Roger Williams Bank of Providence in 1817, and served in that capacity until 1854.

He was married early in life to Lydia Waterman, who survived him but a few months. Governor Knight died in Providence, Rhode Island, April 18, 1854.



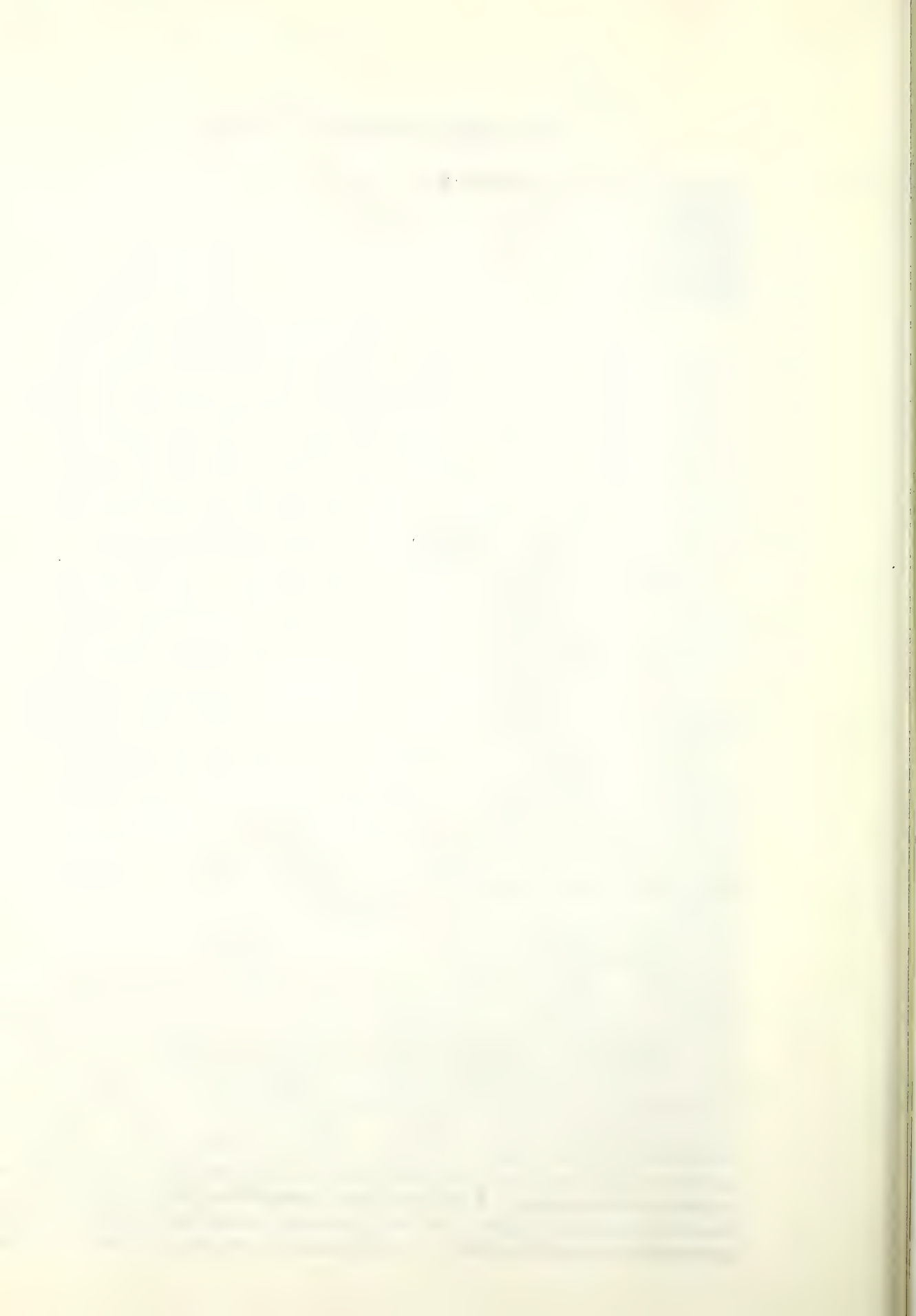
Joseph Rogers Brown



OF THE SEVERAL families of Brown, prominent in Rhode Island, that of David Brown and his son, Joseph R. Brown, enjoys a preëminence in the industrial world which is perpetuated in the name of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, whose plant is located in Providence.

David Brown was born in what is now Attleboro, in 1781. In his young manhood he became a manufacturer of jewelry and silverware in Warren, Rhode Island, and for three years, during intervals when business was slack, he traveled through the valley of the Connecticut, disposing of his silverware. In 1828 he removed to Pawtucket, and late in the year 1833 he formed a copartnership with his son, Joseph R. Brown, with a location in Providence, which enterprise was the beginning of what afterward became the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company. He married Patience, daughter of Joseph Rogers, of Newport, Rhode Island, and they were the parents of several children. David Brown died at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1868, aged eighty-seven years.

Joseph Rogers Brown was born in Warren, Rhode Island, January 26, 1810. He inherited the mechanical taste and ability of his sire, and in boyhood, outside of school hours, was accustomed to assist him in his work. At seventeen years of age he entered the machine shop of Wolcott & Harris, at Valley Falls, where he developed unusual ability. After some months spent on the manufacture of cotton machinery, he returned to Pawtucket and assisted his father in the construction of various clocks for the towns of Pawtucket, Taunton and New Bedford. In 1831, the year in which he attained his majority, he opened a shop on his own account, and began the manufacture of small tools and lathes. Two years later, father and son again joined their efforts, and engaged in business at No. 60 South Main street, Providence. In the fall of 1837 the shop and contents were destroyed by fire, but they rebuilt the shop, and shortly afterward removed to No. 69 South Main street, where it was continued until 1848. After 1841 it was under the sole care of the son, in which year the father retired and went to the West. In 1848 Joseph R. Brown received as an apprentice Lucian Sharpe, who remained with him in that capacity until March 1, 1853, when he became his partner, under the firm name of J. R. Brown & Sharpe. At this time the business, after twenty years' establishment, enjoyed the reputation for producing the best and most accurate of work, consisting of clock and watch repairing; the making of a variety of measuring instruments, in which Mr. Brown was an adept; and a variety of light mechanical work which would naturally come to a shop of its character. In 1858 the partners made a contract with the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company to manufacture their entire product. This connection, in a large degree, stimulated the invention and development of the machines and tools later made by the company. From this time forward the old South Main street location became crowded, and was gradually extended to embrace a considerable portion of the block. In 1872 removal was made to more adequate

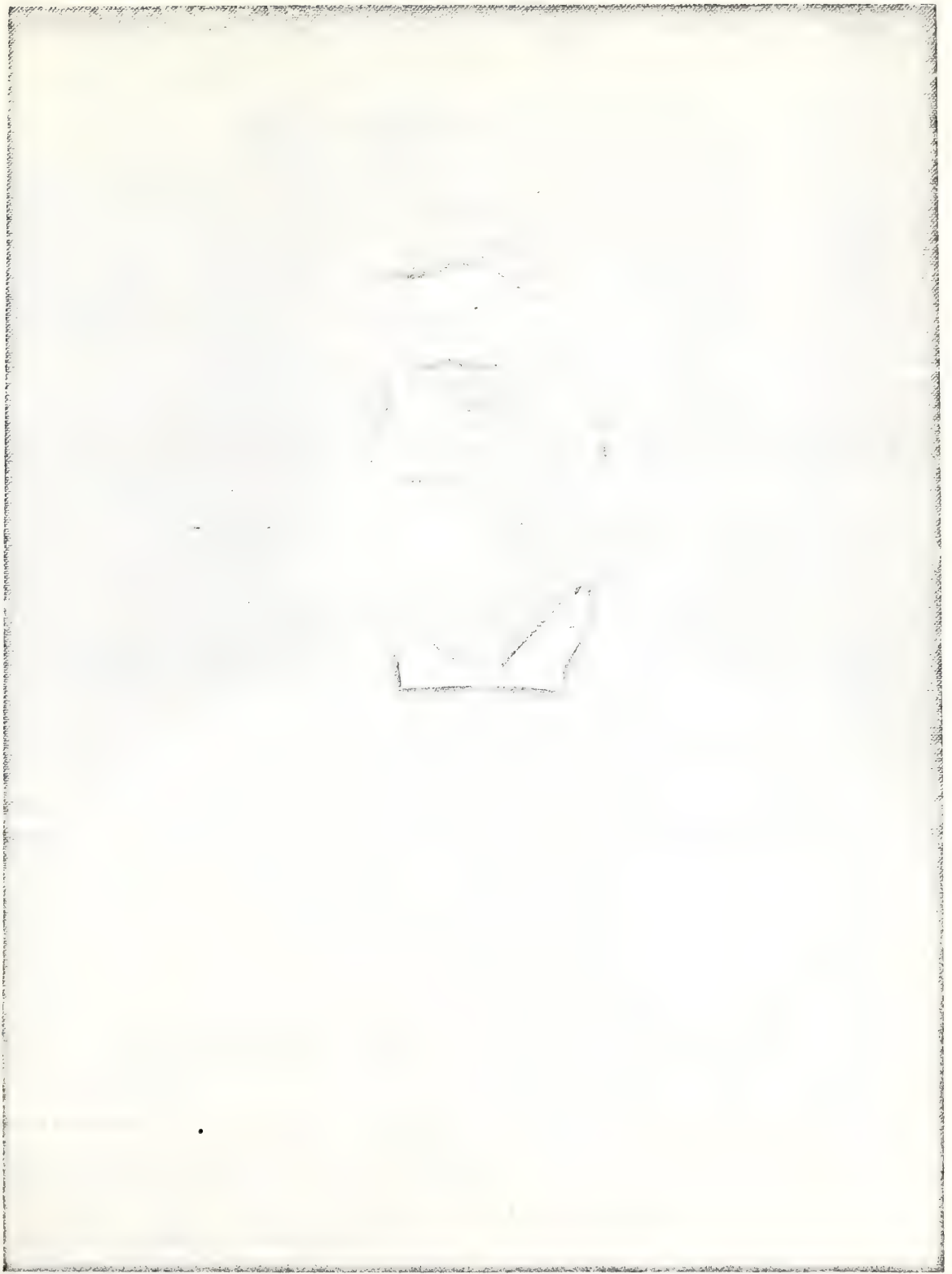


quarters, there also being then three hundred employees. Not long after the removal, Mr. Brown's failing health obliged him to withdraw from his personal activities, but the business was generally carried out on the mechanical lines which he had been instrumental in establishing.

To Mr. Brown is due not only the foundations of the mechanical reputation of the business, but also many inventions of far-reaching importance in the mechanical world. Perhaps encouraged by his familiarity with clock mechanism and its making, he early became interested in making scales of measurement, and in 1852 produced a linear dividing engine—the first automatic machine of the kind put in use in America. In the following year he perfected the vernier caliper; this was the first practical tool for exact measurements which could be sold at a price within the reach of the ordinary machinists, and its importance in the attainment of fine work can hardly be overestimated. Probably the most noted invention made by Mr. Brown was that of the universal milling machine, patented in 1865, a machine which is used over the world wherever a progressive machine shop exists. Other devices were cutters that could be sharpened without changing their form, patented in 1864; a revolving-head screw machine, patented in 1865; the universal grinding machine, devised by him shortly before his death and patented in 1877; screw-slotting machines; tapping machines; a gear-cutting attachment for the milling machine; friction clutch pulley, patented in 1864; and a large number of gauges and exact measuring instruments which are in common use to the present day. The list of Mr. Brown's inventions suggests the character of his thoughts throughout his life, but perhaps does not include his reasons for his work. He worked chiefly because it was his greatest pleasure. He possessed a genuine love for all mechanical and mathematical problems, and he was as willing to take up some difficulty which was disturbing his associates as he was to work out some problem pertaining more entirely to himself. This earnestness in aiding others, and this love of mechanics, were perhaps his chief attributes; and these qualities, with his unusual skill and his determination to sell only the best work, were the very great influences which he contributed to the business. He had no ambition to make a large amount of money, or to establish a very large industry, but his inventions were of such a character that when made known they were at once appreciated, and were of inestimable value to the business. How important these inventions were and how permanent is their usefulness we often do not fully appreciate. They are so much a matter of everyday use we frequently take them as a matter of course, but the principles of many of them were entirely novel, and they will be as permanent as they are advantageous—for instance—the principle embodied in cutters that can be sharpened without changing their form has wonderfully increased the efficiency of milling and gear-cutting machines, and probably will be used as long as these machines are used.

Mr. Brown married (first) September 18, 1837, Caroline B. Niles, daughter of Jonathan and Susan Niles, of Providence, who died in 1851. He married (second) May 3, 1852, Jane F. Mowry, of Pawtucket. Two children were born to the first marriage, of whom one, Lyra Frances, became the wife of Edward I. Nickerson, of Providence. Mr. Brown died at the Isles of Shoals, New Hampshire, July 3, 1876.





Philo Elisha Thayer



Philo Elisha Thayer



ABOUT 1820, Alanson Thayer, a brother of Samuel Thayer, and uncle of Philo E. Thayer, located in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he became a prominent and wealthy manufacturer. From that time Thayers have been leading business men and high in the official life of that city. The original seat of the family in this country was Braintree, Massachusetts, where Richard and Thomas Thayer settled in 1630, the latter bringing his wife Margery and three children: Thomas, Ferdinand and Shadrach. Ebenezer Thayer, of the fourth American generation, settled at Bellingham, Massachusetts, where five generations of his descendants lived and where Philo E. Thayer, of the ninth generation, was born. Eight generations of his ancestors were tillers of the soil, land owners and men of importance in the community, but in the eight generations many Thayers became well known as manufacturers. Philo E. Thayer's brothers purchased a brush factory at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1870, and from that year dates his own residence in that city.

The Thayers mentioned as the American founders of the family came from Braintree, Essex, England, in 1630, and in memory of their English home the Colonials named their Massachusetts settlement Braintree. The family was a distinguished one in England, bore arms, registered in the Herald's office in London and held important position. In America the descendants of Thomas and Margery Thayer are numerous and in the nearly three centuries that have elapsed since the coming of the Pilgrims, each generation has produced men of eminence in the business world, the professions, in military and in civil life. The coat-of-arms of the Thayer family is as follows: Per pale, ermine and gules, three talbots' heads, erased, counter-changed. Crest: A talbot's head, erased, or. Motto: *Foecundi Caliceo*.

The line of descent from Thomas and Margery Thayer to Philo E. Thayer is through Ferdinand, second son of the founders, and his wife, Huldah (Hayward) Thayer; their eighth child Isaac and his first wife, Mercy (Ward) Thayer; their third child Ebenezer and his wife Mary (Wheelock) Thayer; their eldest child Captain Ebenezer and his wife Hannah (Greene) Thayer; their second child Ebenezer (3) and his wife Martha (Thayer) Thayer (a relative); their fifth child Ebenezer (4) and his wife Sabra (Darling) Thayer; their third child Samuel and his wife Miranda (Sherman) Thayer; their youngest child Philo Elisha Thayer, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated.

Samuel Thayer, born April 22, 1804, at Bellingham, Massachusetts, was a man of splendid proportions, over six feet in height, strong and well proportioned, and like all big men, big hearted, friendly and greatly admired. He was a large land owner and stock raiser, also a partner with a Mr. Cook in brush manufacturing. He came to his death while but in the prime of life, an accident received on his farm causing his early death. He married, in 1826, Miranda Sherman, of Foxboro, Massachusetts, who bore him four



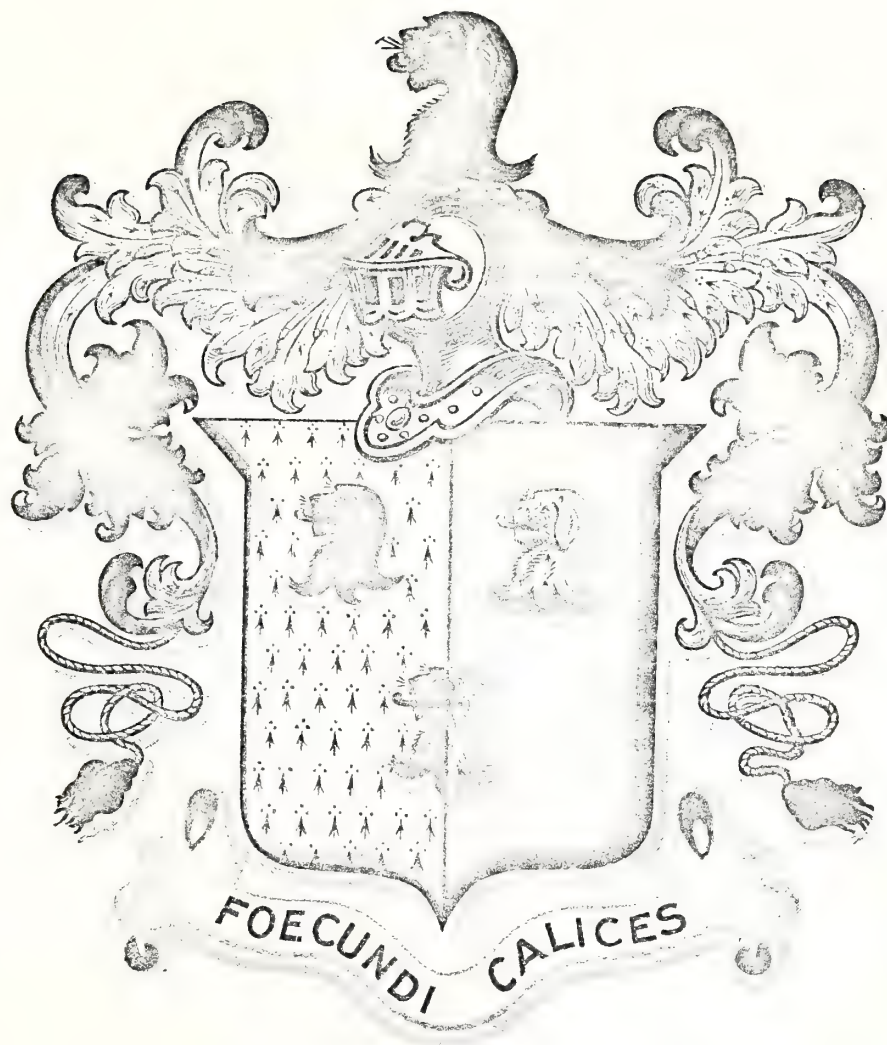
sons and two daughters. Allen, the eldest son, was a grocer of Woonsocket, Massachusetts, where he died. The other three sons all became manufacturers of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and all are now deceased. Julia Ann, the eldest daughter, married George F. Greene, a brush manufacturer of North Attleboro; her sister, Sarah Wilber, married Henry E. Craig, of Walpole, Massachusetts.

Philo Elisha Thayer was born at the home farm, Bellingham, Massachusetts, March 4, 1847, ninth in descent from Thomas and Margery Thayer. He died in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, March 12, 1908, aged sixty-one years. Beginning his education in public school at Bellingham, he was taken to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, by his mother after her husband's death and during their residence there attended grammar and high school. Later Mrs. Thayer married Samuel Kelley, a woolen manufacturer of West Milton, Ohio, and there Philo E. completed his studies and was graduated from high school in 1863. While a boy in Bellingham he had spent a part of his time at his father's brush factory and had acquired some knowledge of brush making. In 1864 he left West Milton and returned East, entering the employ of his brother Ellis, a brush manufacturer of Worcester, Massachusetts. He stayed with him but a few months, then entered the employ of his brother Allen, a grocer of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He remained with him as clerk until 1870, then joined his two other brothers, Ellis and George Wesley Thayer, who had purchased Thomas Greene's brush factory on East avenue, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He was made foreman of the factory, but after two years he returned to Woonsocket, again entering the grocery business as clerk for A. B. Warfield.

In 1873 his brother, George W. Thayer, was taken seriously ill and he yielded to the request of Ellis Thayer to return to his old position as foreman of the brush factory at Pawtucket. Soon after his return he bought George Thayer's interest in the business and as Thayer Brothers the factory was operated until 1880. In that year he bought Ellis Thayer's interest and became sole owner, operating the works under the firm name P. E. Thayer & Company, brush manufacturers. He conducted a very prosperous business under that name until 1907 when he incorporated as the P. E. Thayer Company, P. E. Thayer, president. He was also interested in a brush factory in Woonsocket, but in 1893 sold his holdings in that enterprise to a nephew, Walter S. Thayer. He was also a director of the Pawtucket Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Isaac Shove Insurance Company, the Oneonta Electric Light & Power Company, also serving the last named as a member of the executive committee.

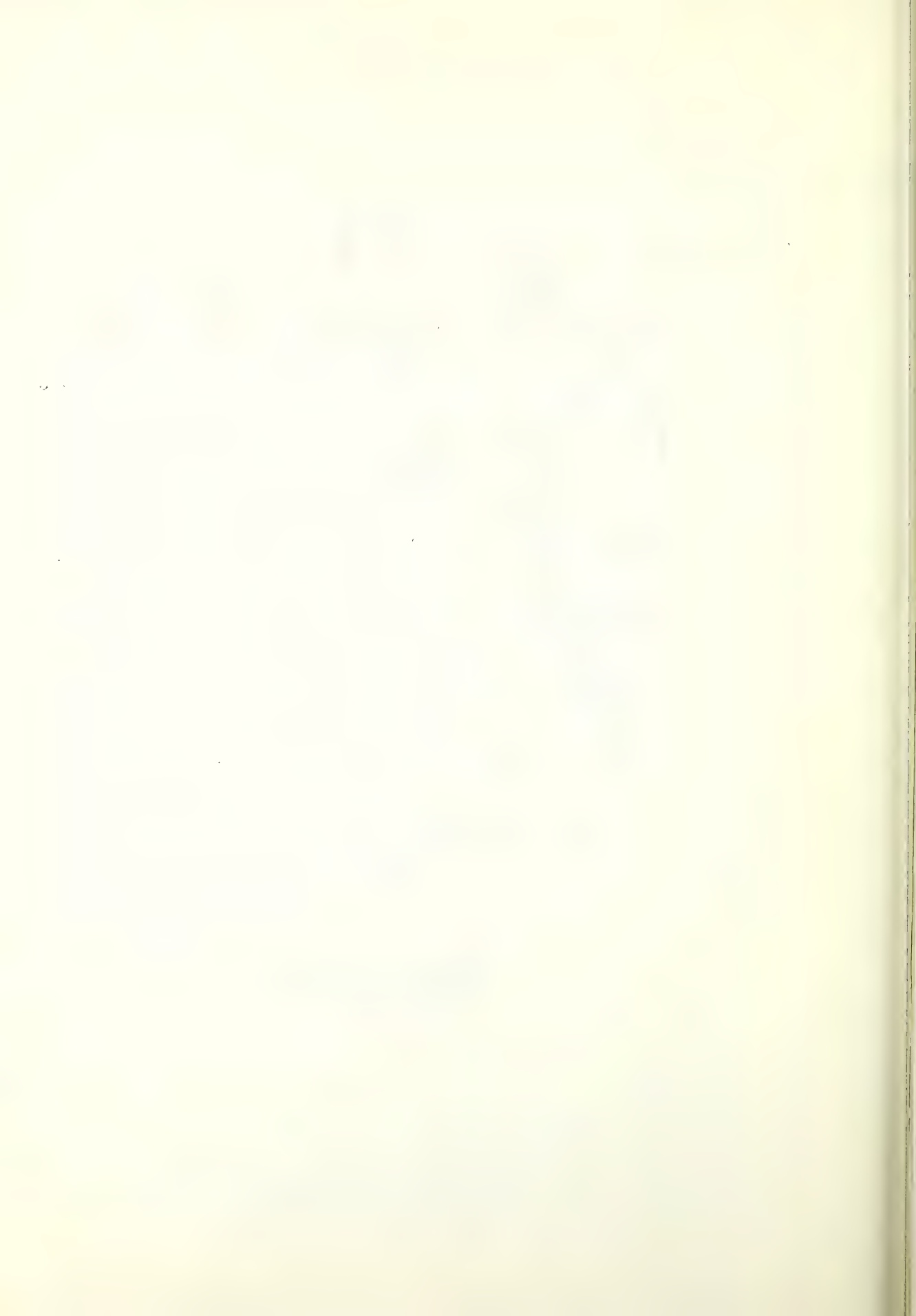
Well known and highly regarded as he was as a business man, Mr. Thayer's activity in the city service and his public-spirited interest in all that pertained to the welfare of his adopted city brought him into closer touch with his fellow-citizens. His devotion to city interests and his ability to plan and execute was amply proven in Common Council as representative of the Third Ward, during six terms, as president of the Board of Aldermen for four years and as member of the General Assembly six years. To his legislative service in city and State bodies, he added valuable public service on committee and commission. On May 24, 1897, he was appointed a





THAYER

(THAYDOM, CO. ESSEX, ENG.)





Mrs. Philo C. Thayer

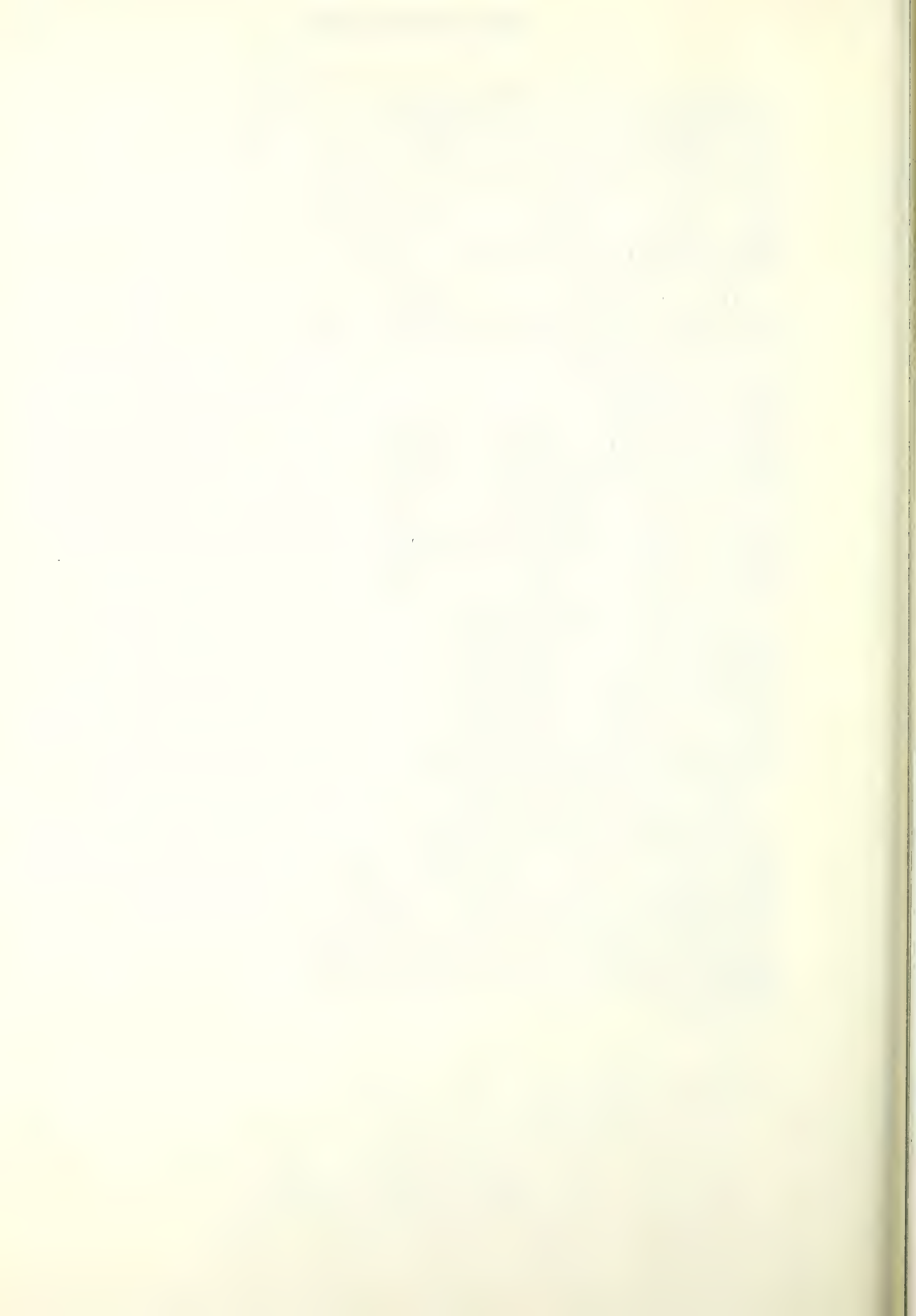


member of the new State line commission; was chairman of the Pawtucket commission to abolish grade crossings; was a member of the special committee appointed by the City Council in charge of the "Cotton Centennial" in 1890 and chairman of the sub-committee on manufactures. One feature of the work of this sub-committee on manufactures was an exhibit under their supervision, showing in one building cotton in its raw state, through every phase of manufacture to the finished cloth, an exhibit widely commented upon. He was an ardent Republican in his political faith, a leader of the party in his section.

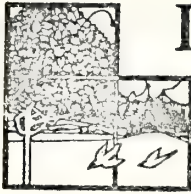
Diligent in business and devoted to his official responsibilities as he was, there was a social side to Mr. Thayer's nature which found expression in fraternal and club life. He held all degrees of the York and Scottish Rites in Free Masonry up to and including the thirty-second degree, belonging to Morning Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pawtucket Council, Royal and Select Masters; Woonsocket Commandery, Knights Templar; Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and all Consistory bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was also an Odd Fellow; member of the Royal Arcanum of which he was treasurer twelve years and a past regent, and a Knight of Honor. He affiliated with High Street Universalist Church, serving on the board of trustees. He also belonged to the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, the West Side Club of Pawtucket and the Central Club of Providence.

This record of activity and prominence does little more than touch the chief incidents of a remarkable man, remarkable in his energy, his devotion to high ideals and to whatever he conceived to be his duty. Broad-minded and liberal, he held closely to his own standards while conceding to every man the same liberty of thought and action. Warm-hearted and genial he made many friends, his upright, manly character holding them to him when once acquaintance was formed. He was a valuable addition to the city of his adoption and an honor to the name he bore.

Mr. Thayer married, March 7, 1866, Georgianna F., a daughter of Ira W. and Harriet (Snell) Arnold, her parents formerly of Plainfield, Connecticut, later of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thayer: Annie Louise, married Dr. Frank R. Jenks; Mrs. Hattie Miranda Church, who has a son, Ralph Fletcher, by a former marriage; and a daughter who died in infancy, unnamed. Mr. Thayer was a very devoted husband and father, ever thoughtful and considerate of his family. Mrs. Thayer survives her husband, residing at No. 58 Olive street, Pawtucket.



Isaac Wilbour

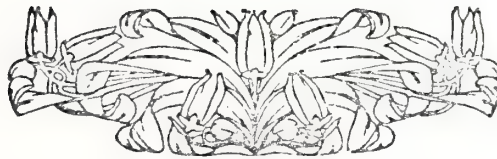


ISAAC WILBOUR, Acting Governor of Rhode Island (1806-07), was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, April 25, 1783, died October 4, 1837. Samuel Wilbour, the pioneer ancestor of the family, emigrated to this country in early colonial days, settling in Boston, Massachusetts, December 1, 1633, joined the party headed by Mr. Hutchinson, and with William Coddington and others purchased the Island of Aquidneck (Rhode Island), and settled at Portsmouth in the year 1638. He became the owner of considerable land in Portsmouth and Taunton, and was also the owner of an estate in Boston, to which he returned late in life, and where he passed the remainder of his days. His grandson, William Wilbour, was one of the original settlers of Seaconnet, now Little Compton, in which city and vicinity are found many of his descendants at the present time.

Isaac Wilbour was a man of character and integrity, and in early life, before attaining years of manhood, was chosen to fill public office. He was made a member of the General Assembly in 1801, when only eighteen years of age, and at the expiration of four years he was returned to the same office, and then served as speaker of the House. During that year (1805) the residents of the north part of Gloucester petitioned to be set off in a separate town, but the political rivalries existing between the commercial parts of the State and the agricultural districts revived, and a tie resulted, whereupon Speaker Wilbour cast his vote in favor of the bill. The action of the Senate was adverse, and the next year (1806) when the bill again came up, there was a tie in that body, but Mr. Wilbour was then a member of the Senate, and gave the decisive vote. The petitioners, realizing that he had been an active factor in securing for them the object they desired, wished to honor him by giving the town his name, but this he declined, and it was given the name of Burrillville, in honor of Hon. James Burrill. In 1806 Isaac Wilbour was acting in the capacity of Lieutenant-Governor, and as there was no election that year he became Governor *ex-officio*, and served until the spring of 1807, when he was chosen to serve as a member of Congress, and filled that office for the following two years. In 1809, upon the death of Francis Malbone, Senator from Rhode Island, Governor Fenner appointed Isaac Wilbour to fill the vacancy, but he declined on account of the ill health of his wife. The next public office he filled was in 1818, when he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for which high position he was thoroughly qualified, possessing a thorough knowledge of the principles of law, although he never pursued a course of study in that particular line. Shortly afterward, through the retirement from office of Hon. James Fenner, he was advanced to the position of Chief Justice, and was reelected from 1819 to 1826, resigning from the office in 1827. "After his retirement to private life," says one of his biographers, "he was much devoted to the interests of religion, and his voice, so often heard in courts of law and halls



of legislation, was now often heard in prayer and exhortation in the Friends' meeting-house in Little Compton." He had been carefully trained in the principles of that sect, his parents having been prominent members of the society. Governor Wilbour was married, May 17, 1786, to Hannah, daughter of Deacon Philip Tabor, of Westport, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters.





Philip Allen



PHILIP ALLEN, nineteenth and twentieth Governor of Rhode Island (1851-53), and a leading manufacturer, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 1, 1785, eldest son of Zachariah and Anne (Crawford) Allen.

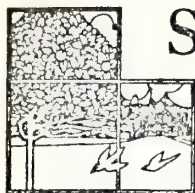
He attended the local schools, studied under the accomplished Jeremiah Chaplin, and entered the Rhode Island College (now Brown University), from which he was graduated in 1803. He then engaged in the importation of goods from the West Indies, but the War of 1812 hindered that business, and he engaged in the pursuit which brought him distinction and wealth. This was the manufacture of cotton goods at Smithfield, Rhode Island, in which he gradually acquired a foremost position. In the same year he built a mill on the Woonasquatucket river, about eight miles from Providence, and around this grew up the village of Allenville (named for him), later known as Enfield. Mr. Allen was noted for introducing valuable improvements into his mills, and the "Allen Prints," manufactured at the works which he established at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1831, made his name familiar to every housewife in the country. From 1827 until 1836 he was president of the Rhode Island branch of the United States Bank.

His entrance upon public life dates from 1819, when he was elected to the Rhode Island Legislature, and was reelected to succeed himself in 1820 and 1821. During this period he served on the committee for the settlement of the State debt—a most important position. As a Democrat he was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1851, and was reelected to the same office in 1852 and 1853, but resigned before completing his third term, having been elected May 4, 1853, to the United States Senate. In the latter body he served until 1859, being a most influential member of the committees on commerce and naval affairs, his personal business experience giving his advice great weight in matters relating to manufactures.

Governor Allen was married, in 1814, to Phoebe, daughter of Benjamin Aborn, of Providence, who bore him eleven children. He died at his home in Providence, December 16, 1865.



Samuel Ward King



SAMUEL WARD KING, thirteenth Governor of Rhode Island (1839-43), and occupying that station during the historic "Dorr's Rebellion," was born at Johnston, Providence county, Rhode Island, May 23, 1786, son of William Borden and Welthian (Walton) King, grandson of Josiah and Mary (King) King and of John and Mercy (Greene) Walton, the latter the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Coggeshall) Greene, of Warwick, and a great-grandson of Maxey and Meribah (Borden) King. Samuel W. King was also a descendant of Brigadier-General Nathaniel Greene, and through the marriage of a cousin, Zilpha King, to Samuel Cranston, he was connected with a family which gave Rhode Island two of her colonial governors.

Samuel Ward King was a student at Brown University, but did not remain to graduate. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Peter Ballou, of Smithfield, there being no accessible medical college at that date, and on August 5, 1807, received a medical diploma at Providence. He practiced his profession in Johnston, Rhode Island, and also served as cashier of the Agricultural Bank at Olneyville, Rhode Island. He was surgeon on a schooner that sailed from Providence to destroy British commerce in 1812, about two months after war with Great Britain was declared, and on August 20th, was captured by a British vessel and taken to Barbadoes, but was paroled, as were also the captain and first lieutenant, and returned to Providence. He is said to have served on the "Wasp," and on the "Hornet" when she captured the "Frolic," October 18, 1812. He was also surgeon on the "Chesapeake," and witnessed the fight between that vessel and the "Shannon" in June, 1813, and attended Captain James Lawrence when he died, having been called on board to assist the acting surgeon. In memory of that event and in honor of the gallant American commander, he named his first-born son James Lawrence. After the war he again took up the practice of his profession at Johnston (Olneyville). He was elected town clerk of Johnston in 1820, and held that office until 1843, when he declined a reelection. He served as assistant to Governor Sprague in 1838-39, and as first assistant, when the people failed to elect a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in 1839, he became Governor *ex-officio*. He was elected to the office in 1840-41-42, serving in that high position from 1839 to 1843. At that time suffrage in Rhode Island, still based on the charter of Charles II., was limited to possessors of a certain amount of real estate and to their eldest sons, and thereby two-thirds of the citizens were debarred from voting. Thomas Wilson Dorr, a member of the Legislature, who, as a second son, was one of the disfranchised, after attempting in vain to secure the adoption of a more liberal constitution, organized a suffrage party in 1840, and two years later was chosen Governor by the disaffected element of the people. Governor King, who was reelected to office that same year under the old



charter, was an advocate of reform, but, when Dorr's supporters took up arms, he construed this as rebellion against the lawful government, proclaimed martial law, and called out the State troops. Dorr attempted to seize the State Arsenal at Providence, but was prevented, and then, as the excitement increased, Governor King appealed to the national government, which recognized him as the lawful magistrate. A last attempt at armed resistance was made by the suffragists at Chepachet, near Providence, June 25, 1842, but, realizing the hopelessness of his course, Dorr ordered his friends to disperse, and left the State, a large reward for his apprehension being offered by Governor King. The course of Governor King during Dorr's rebellion was wise and conciliatory, and went far toward allaying party strife.

Governor King was married, at Johnston, May 20, 1813, to Catherine Latham, born July 6, 1795, only child of Olney and Mary (Waterman) Angell, granddaughter of Daniel and Phebe (Olney) Angell, and great-granddaughter of Stephen and Martha (Olney) Angell. They were the parents of ten daughters and four sons. Mrs. King died May 4, 1841, and Governor King died at Providence, Rhode Island, January 20, 1851, and their remains were laid side by side in the private burial ground of the King family at Johnston. "Few men," says the writer of an obituary, "have enjoyed in their day to a greater degree the confidence of the public, and few men in their private lives have exhibited greater amiability and genuine kindness of heart."







Forrest Greene.





FOR THREE-QUARTERS of a century Allen Greene, carriage builder, and Allen Greene & Sons, carriage builders, made Providence famous as the city of fine carriage building. The business was founded in 1838 and continued after the death of Allen Greene by his sons until disposed of by Forrest Greene a few years prior to his death. An interesting incident in connection with the life of Allen Greene was the building of a carriage for the Khedive of Egypt in 1859. That potentate ordered a carriage from each of the nations of Europe and desired also a representative American vehicle. Allen Greene, as the leading carriage builder of this country, was selected as the American to best compete. There was no limit as to price and the design was left to his judgment. He chose the New England chaise as the most truly American type, the result being a splendidly constructed, elegantly fitted carriage truly representative of the style of that period.

(I) This branch of the Greene family of Rhode Island was founded by John Greene, surgeon, Forrest Greene, of Providence, being a representative of the ninth generation in America. John Greene, surgeon, was the son of Richard and Mary (Hooker) Greene, and was born on his father's estate at Bowbridge Hill, parish of Gillingham, Dorset, England, about 1590. His father, Richard Greene, his grandfather, Richard Greene, and his great-grandfather, Robert Greene, had for nearly one hundred years before him resided at Bowbridge Hill. His mother, Mary (Hooker) Greene, was the daughter of John Hooker, born at Exeter, England, about 1524, son of John Hooker, mayor of Exeter in 1520.

The marriage of John Greene and the baptisms of all his seven children are recorded in the parish register of St. Thomas' Church at Salisbury, England, and may yet be seen. He is therein styled "Mr." and "Gent.," a mark of some distinction at that date. He left England with his wife and six children, April 6, 1635, in the ship "James" and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, June 3 following. He settled first at Salem, Massachusetts, there became associated with Roger Williams and soon after the latter's flight in 1636 joined him in Providence, Rhode Island. He was one of the eleven men baptized by Roger Williams and one of the twelve original members of the first Baptist church on this continent. He was also the first professional medical man in Providence Plantations. He moved to Warwick and was prominent in colony affairs until his death. The line of descent is through his eldest son, Major John Greene.

(II) Major John Greene came to America with his parents in 1635 and remained with them in Providence until the removal to Warwick. He afterward settled on the Occupasuetuxet farm, a fine estate inherited from his father and then known as "Greene's Hold" which remained in possession of the family one hundred and forty years from October 1, 1642, when purchased from the Indian chief Miantonomi until October 6, 1782, when it



was sold by the grandchildren of Major John Greene to John Brown, of Providence. Major John Greene, for nearly fifty years, filled the highest offices in the colony and several times was sent as agent for the colony to England. He was a member of the Colonial Assemblies, deputy, assistant, and deputy governor under both charters, was one of the twenty-four named in the permanent charter obtained from King Charles II. in 1663, was captain of militia for eight years and "Major for the Main" for seven years, commanding all the train bands on the mainland in Rhode Island, the highest military rank in the colony. He retired from public life in 1700, at the age of eighty years, having then been deputy governor continuously for eleven years. The tombstones of Major Greene and his wife in the old farm cemetery are thus inscribed:

Here lyeth the
body of John Greene Esq.
and late deptie governr
he departed this life in
ye 89 year of his age
November ye 27, 1708.

Here lyeth the body
of Ann ye wife of
Major John Greene.
She deceased in the
82nd year of her age
May ye 6th, 1709.

(III) Captain Samuel Greene, youngest of the eleven children of Major John Greene, was born at Occupasuetuxet, January 30, 1670-71, died September 18, 1720. He married Mary, daughter of Captain Benjamin and Sarah (Carder) Gorton, and granddaughter of Samuel Gorton, the famous pioneer of Warwick. Captain Samuel Greene was a farmer, proprietor of a fulling mill, cornet of a troop of horse, captain of the train band, deputy and justice of the peace. He was buried on his Wequochaconet farm where an altar tomb was built over his grave that was substantially rebuilt and covered with a granite slab by his great-great-grandsons. Captain Samuel Greene was the father of Governor William Greene, grandfather of Governor William Greene, Jr., great-grandfather of United States Senator Ray Greene, and great-great-grandfather of Lieutenant-Governor William Greene.

(IV) Samuel (2) Greene, second son of Captain Samuel Greene, was born at Apponaug, town of Warwick, Rhode Island, October 22, 1700, died September 15, 1780, and was buried beside his wife, Sarah (Coggeshall) Greene, in the family burial ground at Apponaug. He inherited the farm and mill property at Apponaug and continued their operation. He carried out his father's uncompleted plans for the house on the southwest corner of the Apponaug cross road and there resided as did his descendants for three generations. He was cornet of a troop of horse, his commission yet being preserved.

(V) Joshua Greene, second son of Samuel (2) Greene, was born at Apponaug, February 24, 1730, died at Johnston, Rhode Island, in 1795. He was lieutenant of a troop of horse. His wife Mehitable was a daughter of John Manton, of Johnston.

(VI) Samuel (3) Greene, eldest son of Joshua and Mehitable (Manton) Greene, was born February 26, 1758, died in April, 1822. He inherited from his father "the lands in Johnston" and there lived, following agricultural



pursuits during his active years. His wife Mehitable was a daughter of Daniel Thornton, of Johnston.

(VII) Samuel (4) Greene, eldest son of Samuel (3) and Mehitable (Thornton) Greene, was born June 3, 1787, died July 13, 1838. His first wife Phoebe was a daughter of Gideon Brown, of Johnston.

(VIII) Allen Greene, youngest son of Samuel (4) Greene and his first wife, Pheobe (Brown) Greene, was born at Gloucester, Rhode Island, May 21, 1818, died at Providence, October 3, 1888. His mother died when he was an infant and at the age of fifteen he was taken to Providence and apprenticed to Charles Smith, a carriage maker, with whom he served five years and three months. Before entering upon his apprenticeship he resolved to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, the adoption of that resolution being an important turning point in his life, as the temptations to which he was subjected were very great. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of his trade, he bought a small shop on Benefit street, Providence, and in 1838 commenced the business of carriage making on his own account, a business which he carried on successfully until his death. He early established a reputation for good work which he ever maintained, and built up a large and profitable business.

An able, efficient and successful business man, Mr. Greene was equally prominent and efficient as a public official. He was a member of the Common Council of Providence from 1863 to 1864, 1866 to 1867, from 1873 to 1875 and again in 1879. In that branch of the city government he served on the committees, education, police, highways, claims and water. While on the committee of education, the school houses on Jackson avenue, Messer street, and Summer street were built. He was also a member of the joint special committee to build the Doyle avenue school house, and was chiefly instrumental in its successful and economical completion. All of these buildings are models in their construction. He was elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1872, 1875, 1876, 1877. While a member of that body he served on numerous important committees, and was chairman of the joint special committee to revise the laws of the State relating to charities and corrections. These laws were all changed and the management placed under the direction of one board instead of two, as formerly. February 28, 1877, he was appointed by Governor Lippitt to fill a vacancy on the Board of Commissioners to build the new Rhode Island State Prison at Cranston and was selected by the board as agent to manage the entire financial department, including the payment of workmen (the pay-roll then amounting to nearly six thousand dollars per month) and was entrusted with the purchasing of material and given a general oversight.

Mr. Greene was a member of the Westminster Unitarian Society. Soon after his arrival in Providence, in early life, he joined the Young Men's Lyceum. This society resolved itself into the Franklin Lyceum, of which he was a member for more than twenty-five years, and to which he was largely indebted for his education, as it afforded very superior means for intellectual improvement. Mr. Greene was a man of strong convictions, and an earnest advocate of righteousness, public and private. In July, 1844, Mr. Greene



married Maria B. Cook, of Boston. Their children are: Louis A., Forrest, Emma R., and Josephine.

(IX) From such an ancestry sprang Forrest Greene, son of Allen and Maria B. (Cook) Greene. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in December, 1847, died at his residence, 134 Lloyd avenue, in his native city, April 10, 1912. He was educated in the public schools and after finishing his high school studies became his father's associate in the carriage manufacturing business, established by Allen Greene in 1838 and the oldest carriage manufacturing business in the country. After the death of their father in 1888, Forrest Greene and his brother, Louis Allen Greene, who had been partners with him under the firm name of Allen Greene & Sons, continued the business until the death of Louis Allen Greene, February 15, 1896.

After the death of his brother, Forrest Greene continued alone until 1902 when he sold the plant and good will to a former employe of the firm, James Dawson, and retired. During the remaining years of his life he devoted himself to the management of his private estate. He was a business man of ability, upright, honorable, energetic and public-spirited, interested in public affairs but never sought or accepted public office. He was most kindly-hearted and friendly, devoted to his home, very hospitable and possessed a host of warm friends. He was a member of the Grace Episcopal Church, his father a Unitarian, his grandfather a Quaker.

Forrest Greene married, January 10, 1878, Nora L. Ingraham, daughter of Matthew W. and Catherine Gorham (Pope) Ingraham. Matthew W. Ingraham was born at Barrington, Rhode Island, died January 15, 1911; his wife, born at Providence, Rhode Island, September 17, 1814, died in 1890. They were the parents of four children: Charles Gladding, deceased; Abbie Howard, residing in Providence with her widowed sister; Nora L., widow of Forrest Greene; Walter Watson. Twin sons were born to Forrest and Nora L. Greene, Harry Lester, a yarn broker of New York City, died November 1, 1912, and Howard E., who was associated with his brother in the yarn brokerage business which he continues; he married Claire M. Cohu and has two children, Roslyn and Gwendolin.





Lemuel Hastings Arnold



LEMUEL HASTINGS ARNOLD, tenth Governor of Rhode Island (1831-33), was born at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, January 29, 1792, only child of Dr. Jonathan and Cynthia (Hastings) Arnold, she having been his third wife. Dr. Jonathan Arnold was a native of Gloucester, Rhode Island; was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War; served in the General Assembly of Rhode Island; and was the author of the Declaration of Independence passed by that body in May, 1776; he succeeded William Ellery in the Continental Congress, where he served for two years, from 1782 to 1784, and aided Vermont in securing her boundary rights; founded the town of St. Johnsbury on land ceded to him in return for his services in the Revolutionary army, and there spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in the year 1793, when his son, Lemuel H. Arnold, was an infant.

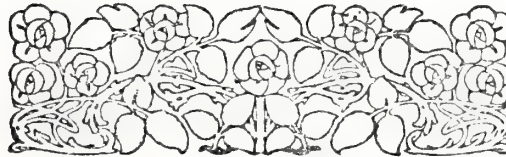
Lemuel Hastings Arnold obtained his preparatory education in the schools of St. Johnsbury, and then matriculated at Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1811. A number of his classmates attained distinction in later life, namely: Hon. Ames Campbell, Chief Justice of New Hampshire, and Professor of Law at Harvard College; Joel Parker, Chief Justice of New Hampshire; Dr. Daniel Poor, the missionary; and Judge Ether Shepley, of Maine. For three years after his graduation, Mr. Arnold devoted himself to the study of law, gaining a comprehensive knowledge of that profession under the capable supervision of James Burrell, Jr., his brother-in-law. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1814, and for the following seven years practiced his profession in Providence, Rhode Island, and then engaged in a manufacturing business, in which he was quite successful.

Mr. Arnold represented Providence in the General Assembly, one year excepted, from 1826 to 1831, when he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, succeeding James Fenner. During his administration what was known as the Olney lane riot broke out in Providence, but this he quelled in a most summary and effective manner. During his second term, which was by reëlection, in the summer of 1832, the Asiatic cholera broke out, and caused widespread alarm among the people, but Governor Arnold, by his firmness and calmness, and by the drastic measures which he adopted, succeeded in allaying the fear of the people in a remarkable manner. During the Dorr rebellion he served in the Executive Council of the State with James Fenner, Richard R. Randolph, Edward Carrington, Samuel F. Mann and Nathan F. Dixon as his associates. He removed from Providence to South Kingston, and was elected Representative to Congress from that district in 1845 and served one term, until 1847.

Governor Arnold married (first) in June, 1819, Sally, daughter of Major Daniel Lyman, who served in the Revolutionary army, and Mary (Wanton) Lyman, great-granddaughter of Governor Gideon Wanton.



They were the parents of three sons and six daughters. Mrs. Arnold died in February, 1837. Governor Arnold married (second) in June, 1847, Catherine Shannard, of Washington, D. C. His oldest son, Lemuel Hastings Arnold, was the only soldier who was wounded in the Dorr rebellion; another son, Richard Arnold, served through the Civil War, and at its close was brevetted major-general in the regular army; another son, Daniel Lyman Arnold, was a most gallant soldier, but was killed in battle early in the Civil War. Governor Arnold died at Kingston, Rhode Island, June 27, 1852.





John Carter Brown



JOHN CARTER BROWN, philanthropist, a liberal benefactor of Brown University, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 28, 1797, son of Nicholas and Ann (Carter) Brown.

He began his education in the common schools, and then entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1816. He entered the employ of Brown & Ives, of which his father was senior partner, and in 1832 was admitted to partnership. In 1841, by the decease of his father, he came into possession of an ample estate, and guided by his peculiar tastes, he became a traveler, not only through many sections of his own country, but in the different countries of Europe. He lived abroad for several years. Early in life he began to develop a love for rare and curious books, and with unwearied pains and at great expense he collected one of the best libraries, if not the best library, of American history in this country. Eminent men from other States, and even from Europe, have visited Providence to consult or to study some work which they could find nowhere else. Mr. Brown was chosen a trustee of Brown University in 1828, and was made a fellow in 1842. His gifts to the university were numerous and costly, and include additions to its library, its buildings, and its real estate, amounting to nearly \$175,000 and his name stands thus far in the front rank of the benefactors of Brown University, his father's name only taking precedence of his. Among his most valuable works were copies of the Aldine editions of the ancient classics, and of the more famous of the Polyglot Bibles. He had also accumulated a vast number of works on the history of early discoveries, the methods of colonization, and the process of civilization in America. Nearly all publications on Americana, in any language, were thus gathered by him, beginning with the Columbus letters of 1493, and ending with the political pamphlets of 1800. An elaborate bibliography of his library was prepared by John Russell Bartlett, in four volumes (1867-71), a few copies being issued for private distribution. Since his death the entire remainder of his famous library was given to his *alma mater* by his son, John, with an endowment fund, house and cases for it. Mr. Brown was one of the original incorporators of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, and contributed generously to its support. He also helped in the founding of the Rhode Island Hospital, to which he contributed over \$84,000. He was a staunch anti-slavery advocate, and for a year or more he was president of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, whose object it was to assist emigrants who wished to settle in Kansas and make out of that territory a free State. During the Civil War he was a warm patriot, responding to every proper call made upon him for sympathy and pecuniary aid. In May, 1859, he was married to Sophia Augusta, daughter of Hon. Patrick Browne, of New Providence, West Indies, and had three children, John Nicholas, Harold and Sophia A. Brown. He died in Providence, Rhode Island, June 10, 1874.



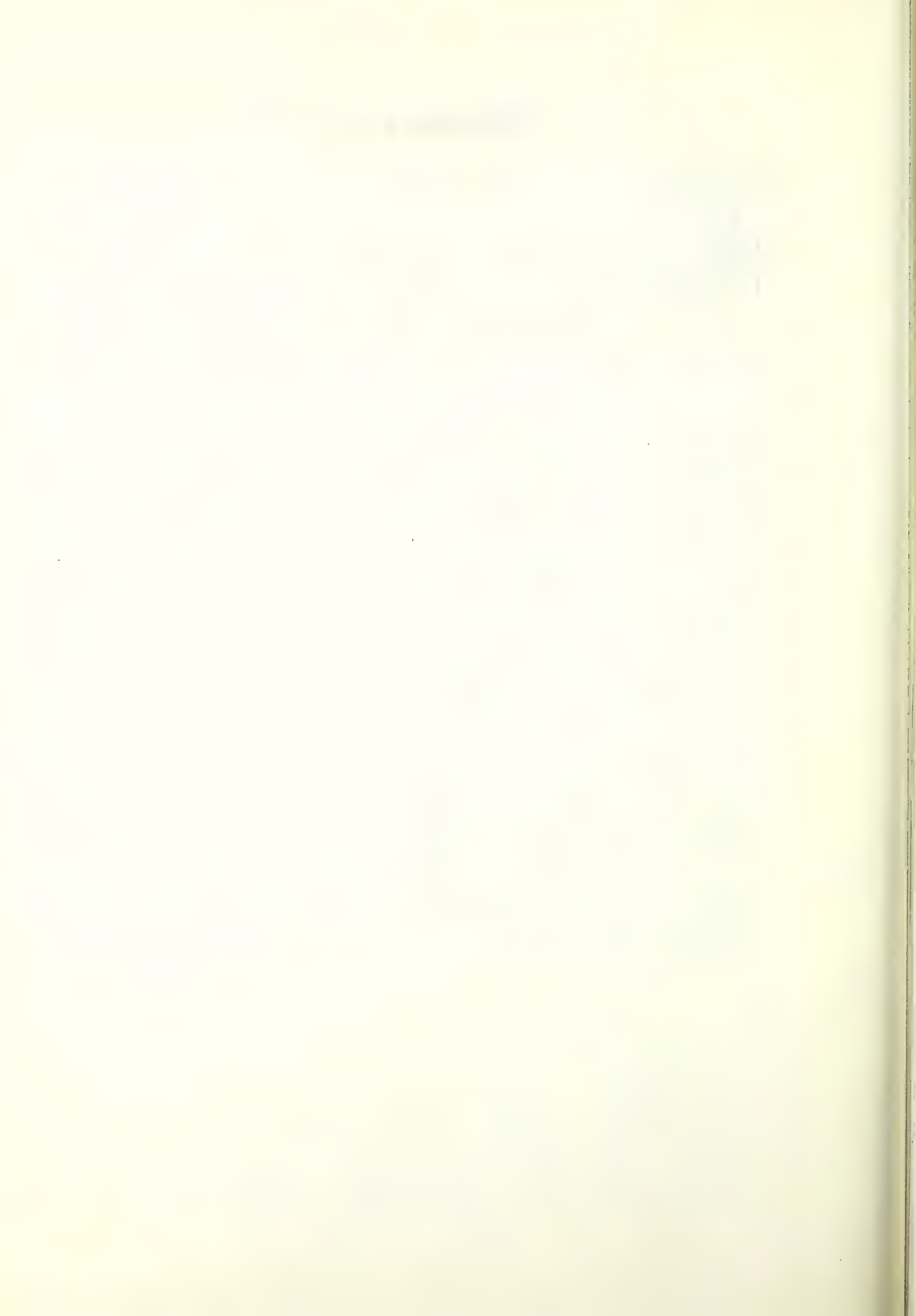
William Sprague



WILLIAM SPRAGUE, twelfth Governor of Rhode Island (1838-39), was born at Cranston, Providence county, Rhode Island, November 3, 1799, son of William and Anne (Potter) Sprague. His father, who was the first to introduce calico-printing into America, and was as successful a merchant as a manufacturer, was a descendant of Jonathan Sprague, an able Baptist minister and speaker of the General Assembly in 1703. His maternal grandmother was a Williams, and a lineal descendant of the "apostle of liberty."

William Sprague received a good education, and passed from the schoolroom to his father's mills at Cranston, where with his brother Amasa he acquired a thorough acquaintance with the business of manufacturing cotton cloth and printing calicoes. The sons soon came to be admitted as partners, and in 1836, on their father's death, continued the business, assuming the style of A. & W. Sprague. Their properties in Warwick and Coventry as well as Cranston became very extensive, and the brothers were recognized as among the leading manufacturers of cotton goods in the world. As early as 1832, William Sprague entered public life as a representative of Cranston in the General Assembly, and from 1832 until 1835 he was speaker of that body. In 1835 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives as a Democrat, and served from December 7 until March 3, 1837, when he declined a renomination. He was then elected Governor of the State. In 1842 he was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, and served from February 18, 1842, until January 17, 1844, when he resigned, the death of his brother throwing the whole weight of their vast business upon his shoulders. He was chosen a presidential elector in 1848 on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket. He was president of two banks, and of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill railroad.

Governor Sprague was married to Mary Waterman, of Warwick, who bore him a daughter Susan, and a son Byron, who, with his cousins, Amasa and William, continued the firm of A. & W. Sprague. His nephew, William Sprague, became Governor in 1860-63. Governor Sprague died in Providence, October 19, 1856.





Geo. M. Payne



George Witheridge Payne



THREE GENERATIONS of this branch of the Payne family have been intimately connected with the cotton print industry of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, each head of the generation a specialist and each differing from the other in the line of activity pursued. The Payne coat-of-arms is as follows: Argent, a chevron gules, between three griffins' heads erased sable.

William Payne, the founder, was a color mixer, and a master of his art; his son, Charles Payne, was a pioneer engraver for calico printers and one of the founders of the hair cloth industry in this city; his son, George Witheridge Payne, to whom this tribute of respect is dedicated, was a manufacturer of cotton mill machinery, founder of the George W. Payne Company. Each generation increased in wealth and prominence in their city and made for themselves honored names and a permanent place in the records of one of Rhode Island's progressive cities.

The founder of the family, William Payne, was born March 12, 1797, in Warwickshire, England, died at his home on High street, Central Falls, Rhode Island, December 21, 1851. He came from an old English family long seated in Warwickshire, the name being of frequent mention in early history. William Payne became interested in the manufacture of prints early in life and became an expert in combining colors for calico printing. With a thorough knowledge of his art, he came to the United States when a young man, settling in Pawtucket, where he was engaged as a mixer of colors in the cotton mills until his death. He was a man of splendid physique, six feet one inch in height, well proportioned, and very strong. He married, in England, Hannah Cooper, born October 11, 1797, died at Pawtucket, March 28, 1873, who bore him seven children.

Charles Payne, the eldest child, was born at Nuneaton, Warwickshire, England, December 29, 1819, died at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, October 27, 1869. He was very young when his parents came to Pawtucket from England and here he obtained a public school education. He was an apprentice of Samuel Lord, the engraver, who thoroughly taught him the art of engraving for calico printing. After completing his term of apprenticeship, he began business for himself, continuing until 1849 when he formed a partnership with Jude Taylor and founded the firm of Payne & Taylor, engravers for calico printers. This firm conducted a large and profitable business for many years, furnishing plates and engravings for the various print mills of Rhode Island and contiguous New England territory. But with the introduction of the pentograph engraving machines, which so simplified the work of engraving on plates, each mill installed machines and did on their own premises the work formerly they were dependent upon Payne & Taylor to do for them. With this change in trade conditions, however, Payne & Taylor were fully able to cope. They turned their factory on East avenue into a mill for the manufacture of cotton yarns and later became pioneer



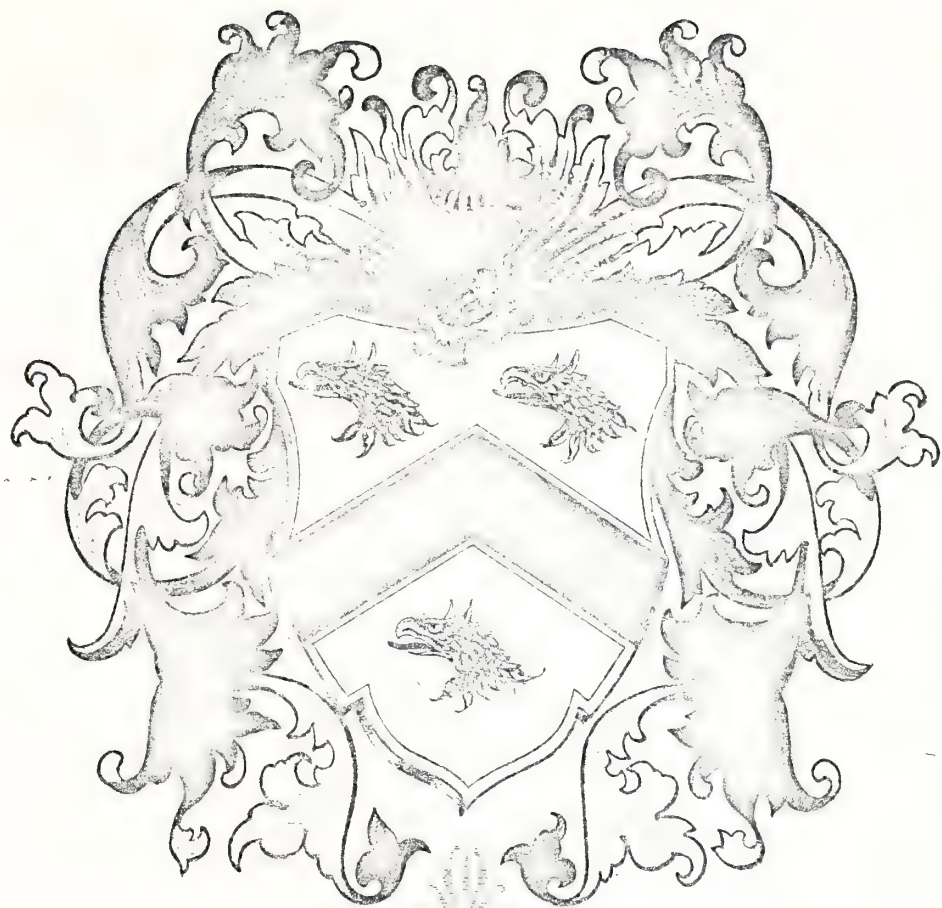
manufacturers of hair cloth. This business was a very successful one, but with a bright and prosperous future before him Mr. Payne was compelled to surrender earthly interests and in 1869 his career ended. His sons, Charles B. and James R. Payne, succeeded him in the hair cloth business and continued as Payne & Taylor until 1893, when they consolidated with the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company, under the name of the American Hair Cloth Company, one of Pawtucket's extensive manufacturing concerns. Charles Payne was a man of fine business ability, and took a deep interest in those measures and enterprises that promised to advance the prosperity and well being of his fellow-men. He was a Republican in politics, served several terms as common councilman, and for a number of years as member of the school board, his interest in public schools being very strong and long continued. He was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Charles Payne married, September 25, 1842, Keziah Bindley, born in England, daughter of John Bindley, the two families having been neighbors in England, and the bride and groom childish playmates. The family home at the northwest corner of Brown and Garden streets, Pawtucket, was erected by Charles Payne in 1855, that section of the city then being a wooden district. There Mrs. Payne continued to reside after the death of her husband in 1869 until her own death. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom except the youngest, who died in infancy, growing to mature years and honorable position, and all except James R., who died November 24, 1904, unmarried, the heads of families.

George Witheridge Payne, eldest child of Charles and Keziah (Bindley) Payne, was born at Pawtucket, June 30, 1843, died there January 29, 1915. He attended public schools until thirteen years of age. Then was taken as an apprentice to the engraver's trade by Payne & Taylor, his father being head of that firm. He remained with his father two years, then changed employers, becoming an employee of Benjamin Hood, a jeweler, with whom he remained until the spring of 1861. He then again changed his occupation and began a three years term of apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with Andrew R. Slade. He continued with Mr. Slade four years, until 1865, and then began the connection that ever afterward existed. In 1865 Mr. Payne formed a partnership with Sanford E. Holmes, and trading as Holmes & Payne, began the manufacture of cotton and woolen mill machinery. In 1866 Mr. Holmes retired, his place in the firm being taken by Thomas A. Matthewson. The firm of Payne & Matthewson continued in business fourteen years, only dissolving upon Mr. Matthewson's death. George M. Fanning purchased the Matthewson interest, the firm reorganizing as George W. Payne & Company. In 1903 the business had grown to such proportions that greater powers were deemed necessary and in that year the George W. Payne Company was incorporated. With the birth of the corporation founded upon the business he had built up, Mr. Payne retired from active business life but retained a directorship in the George W. Payne Company.

During the thirty-eight years that he was the active managing head of the business, Mr. Payne displayed an ability and an energy that resulted





Payne



in continual expansion of his plant. His first shop in 1865 was located on the west side of the Blackstone river, where the building of the Littlefield Manufacturing Company now stands, but in two years larger quarters were needed and from 1867 to 1881 his plant occupied part of the site of the present Electric Power Station. From 1881 to 1883, the old Payne & Taylor plant on East avenue was their business home, and in February, 1883, the spacious George W. Payne building on Broad street was first occupied. The business was ever a prosperous one, about fifty machinists being employed in the manufacture of cotton and woolen mill machinery, spoolers, hosiery winders and quillers being the firm specialties.

During his earlier business years he traveled extensively in the interest of the firm and gained an acquaintance among cotton and woolen manufacturers all over the United States. He acquired other interests of importance as the years brought him prosperity. He was treasurer and director of the Broad Street Power Company, director of the Coleman Nail Company, and interested in many lesser enterprises of Pawtucket, in addition to his interests in the George W. Payne Company. He was also a large owner of real estate in his city. He took a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of the city and aided in many ways to build up a greater and a better Pawtucket. He was a Republican in politics, but never sought nor accepted public office. He was a member of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Pawtucket Veteran Firemen's Association, and an associate member of Tower Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Payne married (first) September 14, 1865, Julia McQuestin, who died in Pawtucket, March 14, 1876, the mother of four children: 1. Lillian K., died in childhood. 2. Charles, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. 3. Carrie, married Harry Bliss and has three children: Marian; Raymond, who died young; and Joseph. 4. James Manton, who died in infancy. Mr. Payne married (second) November 22, 1877, Sarah Frances Balkcom, of Central Falls, daughter of John and Sarah (Clark) Balkcom, who survives him, residing at No. 9 Belmont street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. She has three children: 1. Jude Taylor, manager of the Broad Street Power Company, of Pawtucket; married Mary Perrin and has a son, Leroy Clinton Payne. 2. Clinton Fanning, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the George W. Payne Company; married Evangeline N. Roe, and has a son, Clinton Roe Payne. 3. Alice, residing with her mother.



Elisha Dyer

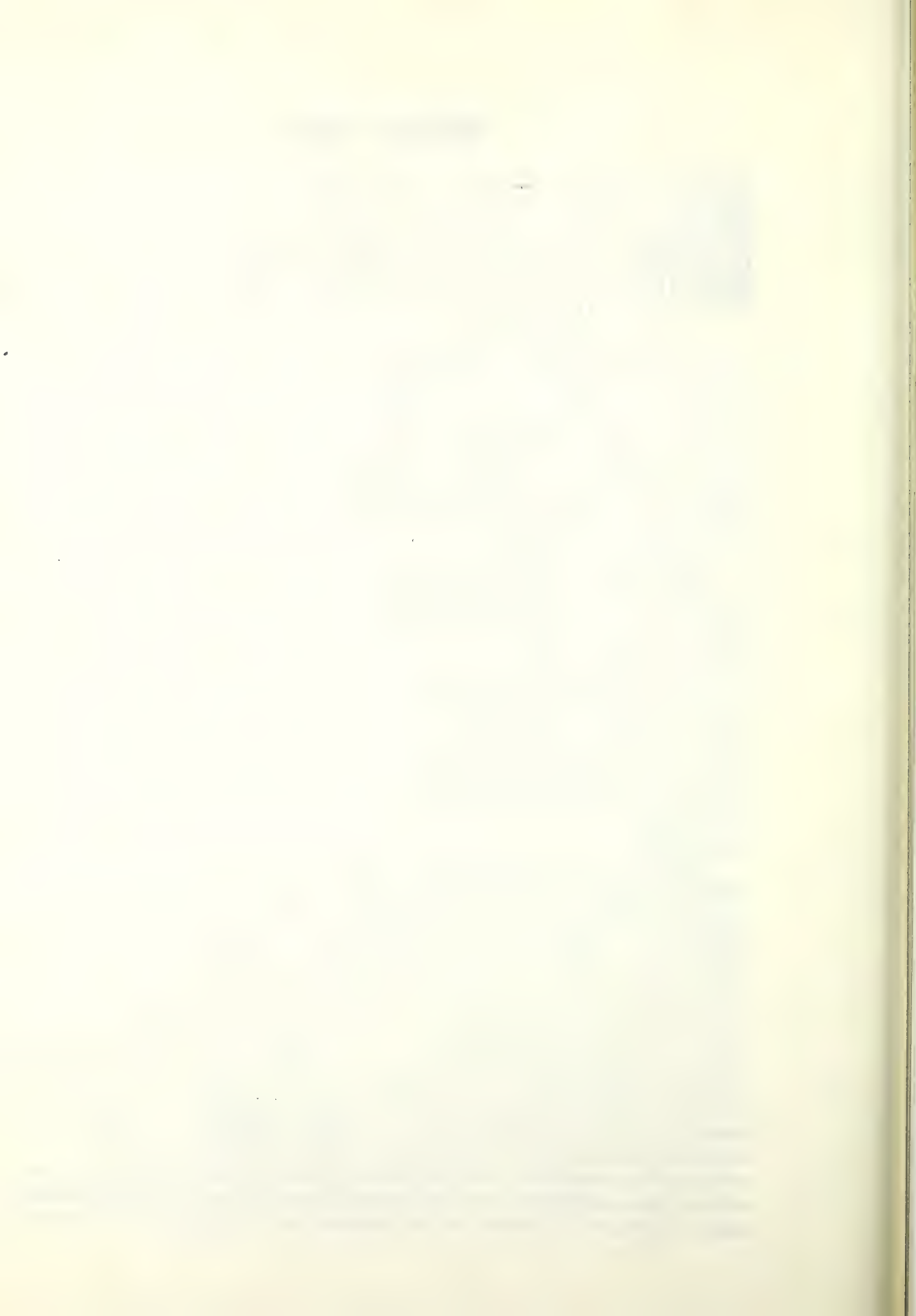


ELISHA DYER, a former Governor of Rhode Island and ex-mayor of the city of Providence, was a representative member of a family which, from the very earliest history of the colony and State has been prominently and continuously identified with social and public life. The family record in America dates back to the early days of civilization on New World shores.

William Dyer, the immigrant ancestor of the family, with his wife Mary, came from London, England, and located in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635. In 1638 they were disfranchised for supporting Quakerism, and driven to Rhode Island, where they resided in Portsmouth and Newport. John Dyer, grandson of William Dyer, married, in 1738, Freelove Williams, great-granddaughter of Roger Williams, and among their children was Anthony Dyer, born in Cranston, Rhode Island, June 27, 1743, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and by his wife, Sarah (Bishop) Dyer, was the father of Elisha Dyer.

Elisha Dyer was born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, January 5, 1772. He became a dry goods merchant of Providence, first on his own account, and later in partnership with Charles Potter under the style of Dyer & Potter, in partnership with Cary Dunn under the style of Elisha Dyer & Company, and subsequently in partnership with his son, Elisha Dyer, Jr. In 1835 he built the Dyerville Mill, in North Providence, and with his son Elisha began the manufacture of cotton cloth, carrying on that business until his death, February 11, 1854. He was one of the founders of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, and of the Union Bank of Providence. He married, October 15, 1801, Frances Jones, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Dunn) Jones, and they were the parents of Governor Dyer.

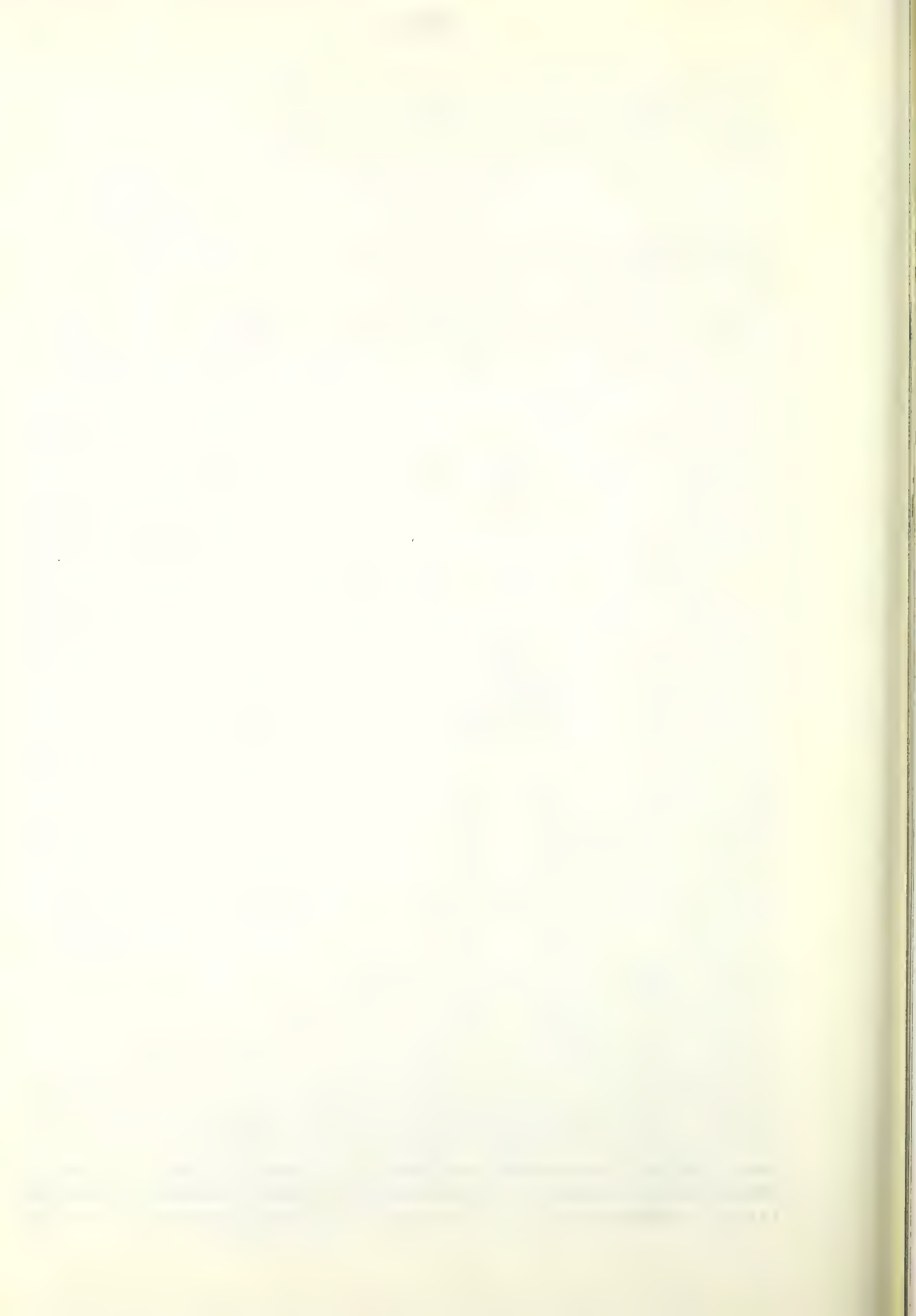
Elisha Dyer, Jr., son of Elisha Dyer, Sr., was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 20, 1811. He attended private schools in Providence, Benjamin Green's boarding school in Plainfield, Connecticut, Roswell C. Smith's school in Providence, and Brown University, from which he was graduated September 2, 1829. He then entered the store of Elisha Dyer & Company, commission merchants, Providence, where he served as a clerk until April 1, 1831, and later was admitted as junior partner. He became identified with various public interests, and ever took an active part in promoting useful enterprises and social reforms. On September 23, 1833, he was tendered the appointment of Vice Consul to the Two Sicilies, which honor he declined. On September 30, 1835, he became a member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, of which he was secretary, member of the auditing committee, president, and a member of the standing committee. He visited agricultural colleges in Europe, and in 1863 he was a delegate from the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry to the International Agricultural Exhibition at



Hamburg, in July of that year, and made an able report of the same. He was the agent of the Dyerville Manufacturing Company, and served in that capacity until the death of his father, in 1854, when he became the sole owner of the property, selling the mill in 1867, on account of failing health.

He was president of the Exchange Bank of Providence and was a director from 1837 to 1879, and was a director of the Union Bank of Providence and of the Providence Washington Insurance Company. He was a member and director of the Providence Athenaeum; a director of the Providence Young Men's Bible Class; a member of the Providence Dispensary; one of the founders of the Providence Aid Society; and a member of the board of trustees of the Rhode Island Historical Society; second vice-president of the Rhode Island Art Association; life-member and vice-president of the United States Agricultural Society; member of the Windham County (Connecticut) Agricultural Society; member of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society; member of the American Association of Arts and Sciences; member of the Butler Hospital Corporation; vice-president of the Lake Erie Monument Association; vice-president of the Roger Williams Monument Association; president of the Young Men's Christian Association; honorary member of the Franklin Lyceum, and of the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers; and director of the Swan Point Cemetery.

In politics Mr. Dyer was formerly an old-line Whig. He was a delegate to the Whig convention at South Kingstown, October 31, 1839, and secretary of the same; a delegate to the Whig Jubilee and Festival at Niblo's Garden, New York, in November, 1839; chairman and first vice-president of the Young Men's Whig Convention at Providence, April 2, 1840; delegate to the Young Men's Whig Convention at Baltimore, May 3, 1840; elected adjutant-general of Rhode Island, June 27, 1840, and reelected for five successive years; member of the Providence school committee from January 3, 1843, to June 6, 1854, when he resigned; elected an honorary member of the Board of National Popular Education, November 8, 1849; elected president of fire wards, September 9, 1850, resigned June 2, 1851; elected a trustee of the Firemen's Association, Gaspe Company, No. 9, in 1852; nominated for mayor of Providence by the Temperance party, in 1851, and defeated by a small majority; nominated for State Senator, April 4, 1853, but not elected; delegate to the Whig State Convention, March 10, 1853, of which he was a member from February 3, 1851, until 1855; elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1857, reelected the following year, and declined in favor of Hon. Thomas G. Turner in May, 1859. He identified himself with the Republican party at its organization. Governor Dyer took a prominent part in military matters. He joined the First Light Infantry Company of Providence, in 1838, was made an honorary member of the Newport Artillery Company in 1858, and an honorary member of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery in 1859. On September 25, 1861, he was chosen captain of the Tenth Ward Drill Company of Providence, and on May 26, 1862, he again volunteered and served for three months as captain of Company B, Tenth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. He was a director of the Providence & Plainfield railroad; originator of the Providence & Springfield railroad; drew the



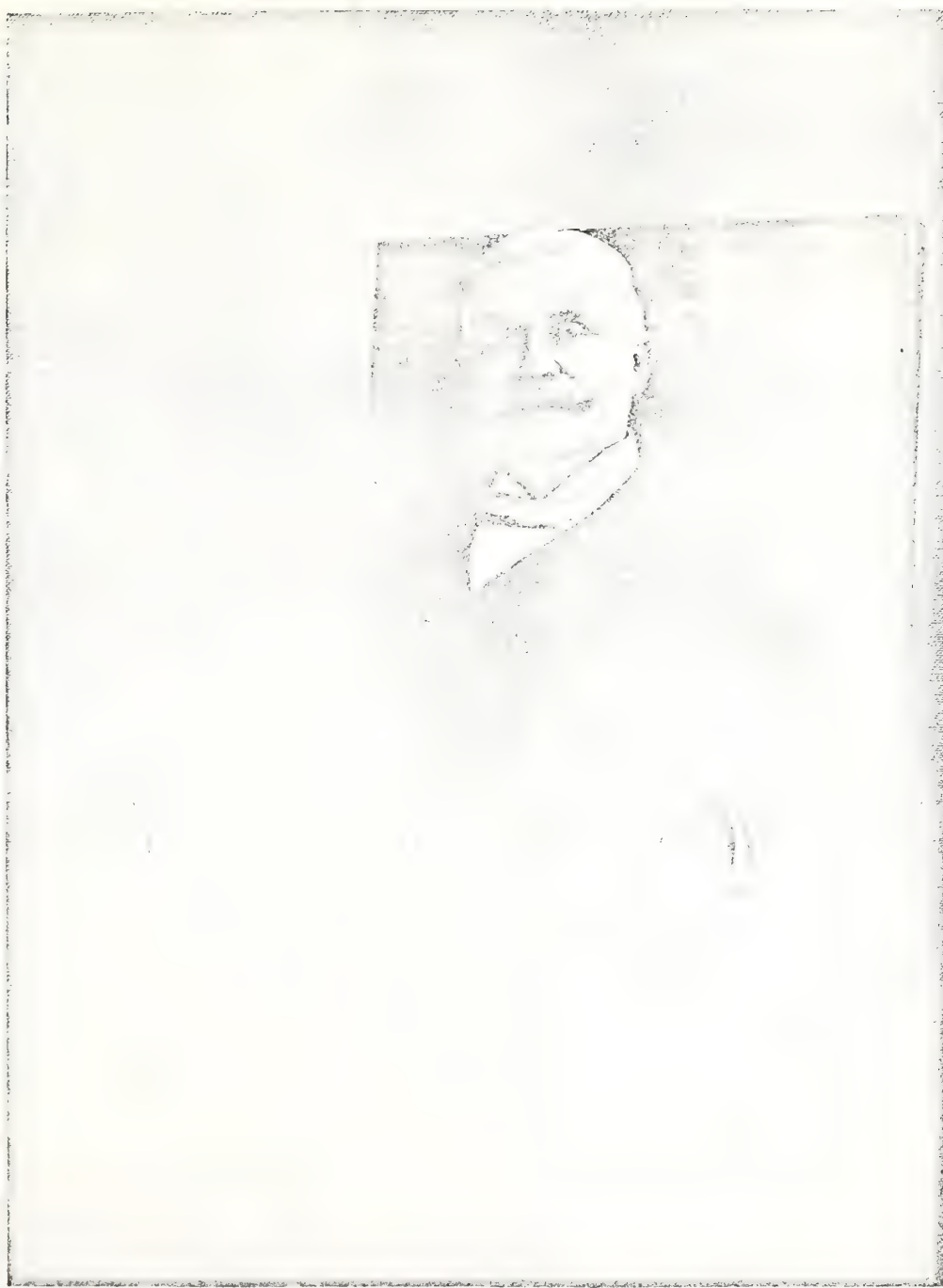
charter of the Narragansett Valley Railroad Company, and was one of its incorporators; a director of the Rhode Island Steamboat Company in 1851, and in that year served on a committee sent to Washington to secure the removal of the Providence postoffice. He was at one time a director of the Rhode Island Sportsman's Club; president of the First National Musical Congress, in Music Hall, Boston, elected September 24, 1869; commissioner for Rhode Island to the International Exhibition at London, in May, 1871; and appointed honorary commissioner to the Vienna Exposition by President Grant, March 20, 1873. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was connected with Grace Church in Providence. On June 8, 1852, he was a delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

Governor Dyer married, October 8, 1833, Anna Jones Hoppin, daughter of Thomas C. Hoppin, Esq., and granddaughter of former Governor William Jones, a prominent man in his day, captain of Marines in the Revolutionary War, and who was taken prisoner at Fort Moultrie. He is said to have been the first officer who ever wore the American uniform abroad, when he was sent as the bearer of dispatches to the commissioners then in France. He made the voyage in the frigate "Providence," sailing from Providence, and he was presented to Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. Governor and Mrs. Dyer were the parents of seven children.

Notwithstanding his active business and public career, Governor Dyer was an invalid for more than thirty-five years preceding his death. During his travels in search of health he crossed the Atlantic eighteen times, and in 1854 visited Egypt. He had been in all the places of note on the usual routes of European travel, and though traveling for health always had his eyes open, and note-book in hand, to glean whatever of value or interest he could preserve for others. He was an effective speaker, and made a large number of public addresses, on political, educational, musical and miscellaneous subjects. In the "Rhode Island Schoolmaster" of November, 1861, he published a charming sketch of his school day experiences at "Black Hill," and in 1864 published a book entitled "A Summer's Travel to Find a German Home." Governor Dyer died May 17, 1890.



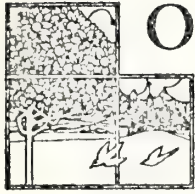




Robert E. Drayton



Robert E. Brayton



OF ANCIENT and honorable New England ancestry, and inheriting the best traits of his sires, Robert E. Brayton lived a most useful and exemplary life. His business life was connected with the interests of Riverpoint and no single individual, his father excepted, did more to promote its welfare. Highly respected and esteemed for his many public and private duties, his accidental death on March 4, 1902, was regarded as a public calamity.

Rhode Island has benefited from an early day by the residence within her borders of many of the Brayton name, a list of the leading public men of the State since the middle of the seventeenth century including many of the name. In the professions and in business life they have been equally prominent. The coat-of-arms of the Brayton family is as follows: Azure, two chevrons (or) between as many mullets, or.

Lodowick (2) Brayton, of Cranston and Providence, 1815-24, was one of the leading men of his day, rising to positions of prominence and responsibility in municipal government, in the financial and in the business world. His mantle fell upon his sons, to one of whom, Robert E. Brayton, this appreciation of a good man is dedicated.

The line of descent is from Francis Brayton, an early settler of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was made a freeman in 1665. He later became commissioner, and several years served as deputy to the General Court. His wife, Mary, bore him two sons. Francis (2) Brayton, son of the founder, was made a freeman of Portsmouth, in 1672. He married Mary Fish, and was the father of Thomas (1) Brayton, of Portsmouth and East Greenwich, Rhode Island, who married Mary Freeborn. Their son, Thomas (2) Brayton, was a large mill owner of Washington village, town of Coventry, Rhode Island. He married Mary Phillips, of Portsmouth. Their son, Jonathan Brayton, inherited a large part of his father's estate, married Freelove Brayton and was the father of Lodowick (1) Brayton, the grandfather of Robert E. Brayton. Lodowick (1) Brayton, born in Washington village, May 27, 1770, married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Stephen Knight, of Scituate.

Their son, Lodowick (2) Brayton, born in Cranston in 1815, died at his home on High street, Providence, Rhode Island, June 21, 1884. Reared on the farm it was not until he had attained middle age that he became identified with the business interests of Providence. As the years passed, his horizon widened, until he became financially one of the most solid and substantial men of the city. He was president of the New England Butt Company, president of the Union Horse Railway Company, member of S. Colvin & Company, member of the L. Brayton Company, president of the Union Railway Company. In 1868 he was elected alderman, and reelected in 1870-71-72. From October, 1876, to November, 1880, he was water commis-



sioner; from 1872 until his death, trustee of the mortgage of the Providence & Springfield railroad; commissioner in 1883 for building the bridge over the Seekonk river. Tall, large, well proportioned and commanding in figure, genial and kindly-hearted in nature, he was loved personally as greatly as he was admired for his enterprising and progressive business ability. He was a member of the Baptist church, and to the Oak Lawn congregation presented a house of worship, purchasing the old Quaker Meeting House for their use.

He married (first) Ruth, daughter of Matthew Sweet, who bore him six children. He married (second) Laura N., daughter of Stukley Turner, who bore him two daughters.

Robert E. Brayton, second son of Lodowick (2) Brayton, and his first wife, Ruth (Sweet) Brayton, was born at Cranston, Rhode Island, June 11, 1843, died March 4, 1902, his death caused by a train as he was crossing from the station at Riverpoint to his near-by factory. When still a young boy he was placed in school at East Greenwich Academy, there continuing a student for several years. He then completed a course at Scholfields Business College in Providence, after which he became associated in business with his father in his enterprises in and around Providence. At the age of twenty-one years he was placed in charge of the foundry at Riverpoint, removing from his father's shoulders the cares of supervising that plant. He thoroughly understood the foundry business, having learned it from the bottom as a workman. There was a strong feeling of comradeship existing between father and son and each depended upon and trusted the other implicitly. Prior to the removal of the machine shop to Riverpoint he and his father were sole owners of the foundry, but at that time became interested in the machine, his brother, William, acquiring an interest in the foundry. The corporation, Stephen Colvin & Company, operated the machine shops, the L. Brayton Company owning and operating the foundry. In both of these corporations the Braytons were large stockholders, especially the latter, which they entirely controlled. Both plants were located at Riverpoint.

Robert E. Brayton developed strong business ability, and after the death of his father in 1884, succeeded to the position he held as one of the solid and substantial men of Providence. His sound judgment and wise counsel was constantly sought by his friends and business associates. At the time of his death, in addition to his large Riverpoint interests, he was a director of the Globe Bank of Providence, and for many years was a director of the Centreville Bank. For a number of years he made his home at Riverpoint, but the last decade of his life he lived in Providence, selling his handsome Riverpoint home to Stephen S. Colvin. His home in Providence was at No. 459 Broadway and there he was the happiest of men, his tastes thoroughly domestic. He loved his home, and was very fond of a good horse, owning and driving several during his lifetime. Outside of his Riverpoint interests, there was little that attracted him with the exception of real estate and in that he invested heavily. He was of quiet, retiring disposition, but most genial, kindly-hearted, approachable, and charitable. He was a lover of good literature, especially fond of French history and biography. In political faith he was an ardent Republican. He continued



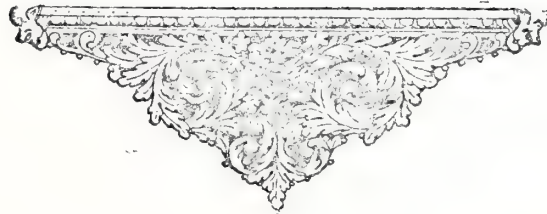


Princeton



in active business until his death, his last errand to Riverpoint being on business and to save time he took a short cut to the factory, as he had often done before, with the sad result, as told.

Mr. Brayton married, December 12, 1866, Lavina, daughter of William and Hannah P. (Cudworth) Elsbree, her father a contractor and builder of railroads, bridges, dams and roads. Mrs. Brayton survives her husband, a resident of Providence, where almost her entire life has been spent. She is a woman of education and culture, a member of the Rhode Island Women's Club, and of the First Universalist Church.





David King, M. D.



DR. DAVID KING, distinguished in his profession and as a litterateur, was a worthy representative of the King family, of Puritan origin, noted for their public spirit and for their Christian and social virtues, and conspicuous in the annals of Newport, Rhode Island, for more than a century past.

The head of the Newport branch of the family was the eminent Dr. David King, Sr., who was born in 1774, in the town of Raynham, Massachusetts. His early life was passed amid influences auspicious to the growth of the best elements of character. He was prepared for college at a grammar school under the direction of the Rev. Peres Forbes, LL. D., in September, 1792, entered Rhode Island College (now Brown University), and graduated in 1796. Choosing medicine as his profession, he became a pupil of Dr. James Thatcher, of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Diverted by some accidental circumstances from the navy, which he was inclined to enter as surgeon, in the autumn of 1799 he sought professional employment in Newport, Rhode Island. Early in his professional career, his attention was drawn to the consideration of the vaccine disease, then first introduced into the United States. Regarding it as an invaluable discovery, he proceeded, notwithstanding the strong opposition of popular prejudice, to benefit his fellow citizens by the application of the newly discovered principle in his science, and in October, 1800, he vaccinated Walter Cornell, of Newport, who was the first person vaccinated in the State of Rhode Island. For several years he held the appointment of surgeon to a detachment of United States troops stationed at Fort Wolcott. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Rhode Island Medical Society, in which he successively held the offices of censor, vice-president and president. He married Anne, daughter of General James Gordon, of Plainfield, Connecticut, and they were the parents of five children. Dr. King died at Newport, November 14, 1836.

Dr. David King, Jr., second son of Dr. David, Sr., and Anne (Gordon) King, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, May 12, 1812. He was prepared for college at a classical school in Newport, and entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1831, with second honors. He began the study of medicine under the direction of his father, and also attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1834. He commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, and there continued to the end of his life. He entered upon his career just as Newport was beginning to assume the position which it has now long occupied, as a leading place of summer resort in the United States. His practice early became extensive, not among his fellow townsmen alone, but also among the summer visitors, who would naturally compare his methods with those of physicians of other places, and he won the confidence and esteem of families from nearly every part of the country, and even from foreign lands. Thoroughly educated and devoted



to his profession, he also possessed in an unusual degree the kindly disposition, the varied intelligence and the exalted character which made the trusted friend of persons in every condition of life. In 1850 Dr. King went abroad for professional improvement, and spent a year and a half largely in the hospitals of London, Paris and Dublin, and in observing the most approved methods of medical practice. He also made important additions to his well-stored medical library. In 1872, with his family, he again visited Europe for a somewhat longer period, making this visit the opportunity for still wider professional observations in Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany.

Dr. King became a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society in 1834, and soon began to make special investigations as to medical science and practice, and for which he won society prizes in 1836, 1837 and 1839, his prize essays being all published. He also filled in succession nearly every office in the society, was repeatedly chosen president, and three times delivered the address at its annual meetings. He was also one of the founders of the American Medical Association, and a frequent attendant at its meetings. On the creation of the State Board of Health by the Legislature of Rhode Island in 1877, he was appointed one of its members, and filled the office of president for the remainder of his days. He felt a warm interest in the objects which this board was designed to promote, and in 1880 went a third time to Europe, and informed himself fully as to sanitary methods and regulations.

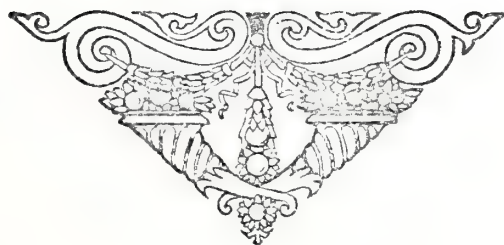
Though occupied through life with a large professional practice, Dr. King also gave much attention to the study of American history, especially of the history of his native State, with which no man of his time was more familiar. He read numerous papers before the Rhode Island Historical Society, on characters and events in Colonial history. He was also the leading founder of the Newport Historical Society in 1853, and was its president to the end of his life, and while in England prosecuted important inquiries relating to the local history of the town. He was also a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and a contributor to its journal. He devoted much time to the Redwood Library in Newport, of which he was long the president, and to which he left a legacy in his will, as he did also to the Newport Historical Society. In the creation and organization of the Island Cemetery, in his native city, he took a leading part, and by his judicious counsel and exertions he contributed materially toward making it the beautiful spot it has now become. He was chosen president of its corporation at its organization in 1848, and continued to hold the office until his death, a period of nearly thirty-four years.

In addition to his medical library, Dr. King made a large and costly collection of books of general literature, especially of English and American history. He was a member of the ancient parish of Trinity Church of Newport, and did much to promote its prosperity, and to all the higher social and moral interests of his native city he was warmly devoted. Dr. King was much attached to the place of his education, and at the college commencement in 1881, less than a year before his death, he attended the meeting of his class on the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation, and prepared



for that occasion a touching tribute to the memory of his deceased classmates, and to the honored instructors of his college days.

In 1837 Dr. King was married to Sarah Gibbs, daughter of Rev. Salmon Wheaton, D. D., of Newport, Rhode Island, and they were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Dr. King died at Newport, November 14, 1886.





Henry Bowen Anthony



HENRY BOWEN ANTHONY, statesman, journalist and eighteenth Governor of Rhode Island (1849-51), was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815, son of William and Mary Kinnecut (Greene) Anthony; grandson, on the maternal side, of James Greene, who was a member of the Society of Friends, and a lineal descendant of John Anthony, of Hampstead, England, from whence he emigrated to the New World, coming on the "Hercules," landing in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1634, and locating in Rhode Island about 1640, and of John Greene, one of the associates of Roger Williams, and an original purchaser of Shawomut, later called Old Warwick. William Anthony (father) was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and was the manager of the third cotton manufactory erected in his native State.

Henry Bowen Anthony received a liberal education at a private school in Providence, entered Brown University in 1829, and was graduated therefrom in 1833. He first directed his attention to the manufacture of cotton in Providence, joining his brother in this enterprise, and he spent the greater part of his time in Savannah, Georgia, where he was a casual contributor to newspapers and magazines. Journalistic work proving more to his liking than the manufacturing business, he turned his thoughts in that direction, and in 1838 assumed editorial charge of the Providence "Journal," to which he had contributed during his college days. His success as an editor being instant and marked, he acquired an interest in the publication in 1840, becoming joint proprietor with Joseph Knowles and John W. Vose, and retained his proprietorship throughout life, the firm style becoming Knowles & Anthony in 1848, and Knowles, Anthony & Danielson in 1863. His journalistic course in 1841-42, during the discussions which arose in the struggle to change the government of the State for the avowed purpose of securing an enlarged suffrage, and which brought the contestants, known as the "Dorrites" and "Algerines" to the verge of civil war, was marked by courtesy, sound common sense and practicability. As a champion of "law and order," he aided greatly in educating public opinion, and was largely responsible for the triumph of his party. He gave the "Journal," already one of the leading newspapers in New England, a still higher position in the journalistic field, and tempting offers to edit newspapers in other cities frequently came to him.

Mr. Anthony was a genuine son of Rhode Island, and held closely to its traditions; thinking no change in its landmarks desirable, he wished to preserve the institutions which its history had made memorable. He desired no extension of suffrage, and no change of commercial policy. In 1849 he was elected as a Whig to the governorship of the State, and held the office for two years; at the first election he received a majority of 1,547, and at the second 2,760. He declined a third term, and returned to his editorial work and devoted himself to it until 1854, in which year he travelled in Europe, and upon his return he again resumed his chosen line of work, his faithful labors building up greatly the Providence "Journal."



In 1859 the General Assembly elected him United States Senator, and he was reelected five consecutive terms. He was elected as a Republican, but at the same time was not openly allied with the Abolitionists. He was a firm supporter of President Lincoln, and throughout the Civil War he gave ardent support to the government. He was chairman of the committee on public printing for twenty-two years, during which time the contract system was abolished and the great government printing office established—the largest printing house in the world. He suggested many reforms and restrictive acts not carried out, and endeavored to have the public printing restricted to the legitimate demands of the government. From 1863 he served on the committee on naval affairs, and was for many years its senior member. In March, 1869, he was elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and reelected in March, 1871, serving throughout the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses; and was again elected in 1883, but on account of ill health was obliged to decline. He also served on committees on mines and mining and on post offices and post roads. He was a member of the congressional committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois for interment in 1865; and was one of the Senators appointed to attend the funeral of General Winfield Scott in 1866. In the latter year he was a delegate to the Loyalist convention in Philadelphia.

Governor Anthony's style of oratory was eloquent and graceful, and repeatedly, upon the decease of members of the Senate, he was called on to deliver memorial addresses. Among his best known oratorical efforts were his address on the occasion of the presentation by the State of Rhode Island to the national government of the statues of Roger Williams and Nathanael Greene, which were placed in Statuary Hall in the capitol at Washington; and tributes to Stephen A. Douglas, delivered in the United States Senate on July 9, 1861; to John R. Thompson, December 4, 1862; to William Pitt Fessenden, December 14, 1869; to William A. Buckingham, in December, 1875; to Henry Wilson, January 21, 1876; and three addresses on Charles Sumner—on the announcement of his death in the Senate on his delivery of the Senator's body to the Governor of Massachusetts, and on the presentation by Senator Boutwell of resolutions of respect to Mr. Sumner's memory; and on the occasion of his presenting to Congress a bill to provide for repairing and protecting the monument at Newport, Rhode Island, erected to De Tiernay, the commander of the naval forces sent out by France in 1780 to aid the Revolutionary cause. Governor Anthony left to Brown University the "Harris Collection of American poetry," numbering about six thousand volumes. This collection was begun by Albert G. Greene, continued by Caleb Fiske Harris, and completed by Governor Anthony.

Governor Anthony was married, October 16, 1838, to Sarah Aborn, daughter of General Christopher Rhodes, of Pawtuxet, a descendant of Zachariah Rhodes, an associate of Roger Williams. She died in New York City, July 11, 1854. Governor Anthony died in Providence, Rhode Island, September 2, 1884. The President of the United States, a large number of Senators and the officials of his native State and city attended the funeral. A memorial volume was published by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island in 1885.



Roscoe Ormsbee Wood



THE strong character, firmness and devotion to principle which ever characterized Roscoe O. Wood in every detail of his life, was exhibited even on his death bed, when, urged to allow his attendants to administer liquor to stimulate his failing powers, he said: "No, I have lived all my life without it." A contractor and builder in association with his father for many years, he established a reputation for reliability and integrity which independent of his high quality as a builder brought him a large patronage. Many of the fine residences of Warwick and Providence stand to-day as monuments to the skill and fine taste of the Woods, father and son. This branch of the Wood family early settled in Warwick, Rhode Island, where they held lands and favors by royal grant.

Roscoe Ormsbee Wood was born in Providence, February 22, 1850, died in his native city, March 12, 1888, son of William Henry and Ann E. (Thornton) Wood, and grandson of Stukeley Wood, of Warwick, Rhode Island. William Henry Wood, a contractor and builder, was head of a family of children: Roscoe O.; William; Louis; Jane, married (first) George Reynolds, (second) Professor Oliver Dorney, of Philadelphia; Mary, married Curtis Reynolds.

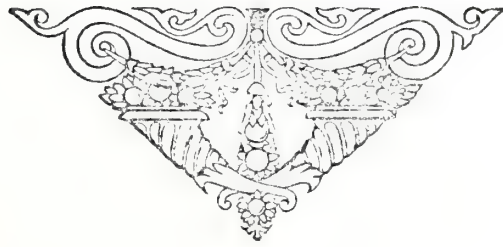
Roscoe O. Wood attended public schools in Warwick, his parents moving to that city when he was seven years of age. After completing his school years he began learning the carpenter's trade under his father's instruction, and in due time became an expert workman. As his father's eldest son he became his business partner, and until his death engaged in contracting and building in Warwick and Providence, principally in the latter city, their latter day home. The firm bore an honored name and erected many of the fine residences in their section of the city.

Roscoe Wood was a member of lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; member of the Cranston Street Baptist Church; the Order of Good Fellows; was exceedingly strict in his temperance principles, and of high moral character. He had many friends, was fond of his home, and through a wide course of reading became one of the well informed men of his community.

He married, at Providence, October 30, 1871, Rev. Moses H. Bixby, D. D., officiating, Lydia O. Pearce, daughter of Allen S. and Almira (Wight) Pearce, her father a man of education and culture, for many years a school teacher. He was a native of New York State, his wife of Rhode Island. They were the parents of Jason S., Willard A., Henry B., Lydia O., Ivanhoe G., and Herman S. Pearce. To Roscoe O. and Lydia O. Wood there were born: Elizabeth Hill, married James R. Fairley; Arthur Pearce, now a jewelry manufacturer of Los Angeles, California, married (first) Anna Richards, who died leaving a daughter, Hazel Dean Wood, married (second) Christina Kiess; Henry Allen, who died September 9, 1876; Mabel



Emma, died July 3, 1881; Lydia Almira, married Eugene Cotton, and has a daughter Esther Christine; Ellen Stella, of Providence, a stenographer; Ann Thornton, a teacher in the public schools of Providence. Mrs. Wood survives her husband, a widow, residing at 113 Laura street, Providence.





General Ambrose E. Burnside



GENERAL AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, was born in Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824, fourth son of Edgehill and Pamela (Brown) Burnside. His first American ancestor, Robert Burnside, settled in South Carolina about 1746, having fled from Scotland upon the final defeat of the "Young Pretender," whose cause he had espoused. Of his three sons born in America, James during the period of the Revolution remained loyal to the crown, and was captain of a regiment of loyalists who operated with the British army in the southern campaigns. As a Tory he fled to the island of Jamaica, but in 1786 returned to South Carolina, where he died in 1798. His widow, with four sons then grown, joined a band of Quaker emigrants bound for a free State, and before setting out gave freedom to all her slaves. She crossed the Ohio river and located in Indiana. The third son, Edgehill, made his home in Liberty, a new town then just forming; here he married and brought up a family of nine children. His life was a constant struggle with poverty, and his son, Ambrose E., when seventeen years old, was apprenticed to a tailor.

The trade to which he was introduced was irksome to young Burnside, and he showed his inclination to a military life by reading stories of heroes and talking with the old soldiers who had served in the War of 1812. This trait was made the subject of comment by the patrons of the shop, and one of these, Caleb B. Smith, at the time a Representative in Congress, offered to procure for him an appointment to West Point, which was obtained in 1843. Upon his graduation with the class of 1847, Lieutenant Burnside was ordered to the City of Mexico, then under military occupation by United States troops. He did garrison duty there until the return of the army, when he served at Fort Adams, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he was wounded, and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He resigned his commission as first lieutenant of the Third Artillery in 1853, and established at Bristol, Rhode Island, a factory for the manufacture of a breech-loading rifle which he had invented, and which had received the approval of a board of commissioners appointed by Congress to test its merits in competition with some eighteen different breech-loading arms which had been submitted. This decision justified him in expecting an order from the government, which not being forthcoming he went to Washington and was informed that he could have the contract upon the payment of a bonus of five thousand dollars to a lobbyist who enjoyed the favor of certain officials of the War Department. This proposition he indignantly refused, and he was thereupon obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and with fifteen dollars in his pocket he started west to retrieve his fortunes. With the assistance of old friends in Indiana he secured a position in Chicago as cashier of the land department of the Illinois Central railroad, of which his classmate, Captain George B. McClellan, was vice-president, and after a year's service became

treasurer of the road, with an office in New York City. By practicing the strictest economy he paid his debts in full.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed by Governor Sprague, colonel of the First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, which he had organized. He led the regiment to Washington by way of Annapolis, Maryland, and was one of the first to reach the national capital to assist in its defence. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he commanded a brigade at the commencement of the engagement, and succeeded to the command of General Hunter's division after that officer was wounded. He was promoted to brigadier-general, and received many public testimonials for his part in that battle. In the winter of 1861-62 General Burnside was entrusted with the organization of an expedition designed to effect a lodgment upon the shores of North Carolina, and to carry a force into the interior in the rear of the Confederate army in Virginia, to cut off communication with the South. The attack was to be made by sea, and the first move proposed was the capture of Roanoke Island. Some twelve thousand troops were recruited and organized, sixty-five vessels collected and armed, and on January 12, 1862, the fleet put to sea from Hampton Roads, arriving in Pamlico Sound on the twenty-fifth, after a most tempestuous voyage. The island was captured on February 8, after several sharp engagements. Control of Pamlico and Albemarle sounds being thus secured, the next step was the capture of the town on the mainland. A series of brilliant manoeuvres resulted in the capture of Newberne, Beaufort, Fort Macon, and a number of less important points of vantage, and upon General Burnside's return to the North he was presented with a handsome sword, together with a vote of thanks by the State of Rhode Island, and congratulatory resolutions from the Massachusetts and Ohio legislatures; and was promoted major-general of volunteers by nomination of President Lincoln and confirmation of the Senate.

General Burnside was next attached to the Army of the Potomac, and with his famous Ninth Corps assisted General McClellan in withdrawing from the Peninsula. He marched into Maryland in command of the right wing of the army, reaching Frederick on September 12, and, pushing on in pursuit of the retreating enemy, came into collision on the fourteenth with the Confederate rear in the passes of South Mountain. The engagement was spirited; the enemy was driven at all points, and a signal advantage gained. Three days later, Burnside's troops prevented the battle of Antietam from being altogether a decisive victory for the Confederates, by carrying and holding the stone bridge which crossed the Antietam. When General McClellan was relieved of his command and ordered to report at Trenton, New Jersey, General Burnside, on November 10, 1862, was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac. Then followed the disaster at Fredericksburg, all responsibility for which was generously assumed by Burnside, and after the occurrence of several minor misfortunes he resigned the command and was superseded, January 26, 1863, by General Hooker. The President refused to accept his resignation from the service, and appointed him to the command of the Department of the Ohio, where he rendered conspicuous service, clearing the country of guerillas, enforcing strin-



gent measures against the southern sympathizers on both sides of the river, and affording protection to the loyal population.

In August, 1863, he marched a force of eighteen thousand men across the Cumberland Mountains, captured Cumberland Gap, and, advancing toward Knoxville, Tennessee, resisted an attack by Longstreet as he proceeded. He occupied Knoxville, which had been evacuated by General Buckner upon his approach. Here he entrenched himself and sustained a terrific assault made by Longstreet, and held his position in the face of fearful odds until relieved at the end of a month by General Sherman's approach. Again assigned to the command of his old Ninth Corps, General Burnside was actively engaged in the closing operations of the war under General Grant in the Wilderness, at Cold Harbor and in the Petersburg campaign. The losses in his corps in the Petersburg mine explosion were very heavy, and General Meade, whom he had outranked, but to whom he had magnanimously yielded the command when the exigencies of the occasion seemed to indicate that a junction of forces would be effective, preferred charges of disobedience against him and ordered a court-martial. General Grant disapproved of this method of procedure, but at Burnside's request a court of inquiry was held. He was judged "answerable for the want of success," but subsequently it was determined by a congressional committee appointed to investigate the matter that General Burnside's plans had been well laid and would without doubt have been crowned with success had they been carried out according to his orders. At the close of the war General Burnside resigned his commission and retired to private life.

In 1866 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and, being twice re-elected, served until 1869, when he refused a fourth nomination, and once more engaged in railroad construction and management. He was in Paris at the time of the Franco-Prussian War, and was requested to act as envoy between besiegers and besieged. The attempted negotiations were not consummated, but General Burnside won the respect of both armies through the incident of his offices. In January, 1875, he was elected to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, and soon gained prominence in that body. He proved himself an able statesman, was appointed a member of several important committees, and in 1880 was reelected. See "Life and Public Services of Ambrose E. Burnside," by Ben Perley Poore (1882). He died in Bristol, Rhode Island, September 3, 1881.



William Thomas Nicholson



WILLIAM THOMAS NICHOLSON, prominent as an inventor and a manufacturer, was born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, March 22, 1834, son of William and Eliza (Forestell) Nicholson. He attended the common schools until he was thirteen years of age, and then spent a year at the academy at Uxbridge, Massachusetts. On his return to Pawtucket he entered a machine shop to learn the trade of machinist, and having gained the requisite proficiency, removed to Providence to seek a larger field. Before long, his energy and his thorough knowledge of his trade brought him advancement to the position of manager of the factory where he had been employed. His evenings during this time were devoted to the study of mechanics and mechanical drawing, and he became so proficient in these branches that he was competent to make all the drawings necessary in his shop. Later he began the manufacture of machinery and machine tools, and during the Civil War he undertook large government contracts for supplying parts of rifles.

In 1864 he set to work to develop an idea that had long been carried in his mind, to produce an improved machine for cutting files, and after considerable labor perfected his invention. Even after his patents were secured and a stock company had been organized for the manufacture of files, and their manufacture was going on satisfactorily, he was still seeking greater perfection, and he continued his experiments and made an exhaustive study of the methods by which files were produced, both in the United States and in Europe. Mr. Nicholson obtained more than forty patents for improvements and for new machinery, and some years before his death was recognized as the largest manufacturer of files in the world, as well as the producer of a superior article, and as the man to whom was due America's preëminence in this particular industry. The Nicholson File Company, which he founded, and of which he was president for thirty years, came to operate four distinct plants—two at Providence, one at Pawtucket, and one at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, employing in the aggregate fourteen hundred operatives. Mr. Nicholson possessed great financial and commercial ability, and his energies were by no means limited to his manufacturing enterprises. He was connected with many public and philanthropic institutions, and was highly esteemed for his sound judgment, his personal character, and his beneficent deeds.

He was married, at Smithfield, Rhode Island, to Elizabeth Dexter, daughter of Samuel Easton and Mary (Carpenter) Gardiner, who bore him five children. One of his sons, Samuel M., succeeded him as president and general manager of the Nicholson File Company. Mr. Nicholson died at Providence, October 17, 1893.



Horatio Rogers, LL. D.



HORATIO ROGERS, a distinguished jurist and a late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, was a descendant in the seventh generation from James Rogers, who was an inhabitant of Newport, Rhode Island, as early as 1638, probably a son of Thomas Rogers, one of the passengers of the "Mayflower." The line from James Rogers to Judge Rogers is traced through Captain John Rogers, of Newport, who was several times a representative in the Colonial Assembly; Ensign John Rogers, also a representative in the Assembly; William Rogers, of Newport, and his wife, Sarah (Sanford) Rogers; John Rogers, of Newport and Providence, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and his wife, Elizabeth (Rodman) Rogers; and Horatio Rogers, of Providence, and his wife, Elizabeth (Curtis) Rogers, who were the parents of Judge Rogers. Horatio Rogers was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 29, 1798, and died August 26, 1867, and his wife was born September 14, 1799, and died May 23, 1860.

Horatio Rogers was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 18, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1855, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, in Providence, and later at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1858. As a Republican, he took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1860, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. When Fort Sumter was fired on, in April, 1861, and the first call for volunteers was issued, he was anxious to enlist immediately, but was unable to enter the army until the following August, when he was commissioned first lieutenant in Company D, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. On October 9, 1861, he was promoted to captain, and assigned to Company H, of the same regiment. With this command he took part in General T. W. Sherman's expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina, in the fall of 1861, and in the assault which resulted in the capture by the Union forces of Forts Walker and Beauregard, at Hilton Head and Bay Point. The Third Regiment garrisoned the captured forts, Captain Rogers being stationed at Bay Point. In March, 1862, he was ordered with a part of the Third Regiment to Tybee Island, Georgia, to aid in the reduction of Fort Pulaski. On April 10-11 following he was in command of Battery McClellan, which was nearest the fort, and rendered excellent service in its reduction. In the following June Captain Rogers and his command participated in the campaign of James Island, South Carolina, and for the brave part he took in the action of June 16th he was promoted to the rank of major. He participated in a number of movements and engagements while attached to the Department of the South, and also acted as judge advocate at several courts-martial. On January 7, 1863, Major Rogers received a commission as colonel of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, which was then stationed at Falmouth,

Virginia. With this gallant regiment he shared in the various engagements and movements of the Army of the Potomac during 1863, and received, in addition to the praise of the generals under whom he served, the thanks of the General Assembly of Rhode Island for his efficient service during that time. In January, 1864, his health failed, and he found it necessary to resign his commission and return home. He was later brevetted brigadier-general of the United States Volunteers.

General Rogers resumed his law practice, and at the election in 1864 was chosen Attorney-General and served for several years. In 1868 he was elected to the General Assembly and served for one year, and was again elected to the Legislature in 1874 and 1875. In 1866 he was elected to the Common Council of Providence, again in 1867, and also in 1873 and 1874, during a portion of the last period of service being president of the body. About 1870 he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Governor James Y. Smith, and his brother-in-law, C. A. Nichols, in the manufacturing of cotton goods, and for several years thereafter General Rogers gave little attention to the law. On the death of Governor Smith, in 1876, however, he resumed practice, and in 1888 was again elected Attorney-General, in which capacity he served for one year, and on May 27, 1891, was made Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, which position he occupied until his retirement in 1903.

Judge Rogers was for a time president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and contributed in various ways to the usefulness of that organization, which he served as president from 1889 until 1895; he was chairman of the Record Commission of Providence; was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and of many other societies, and held numerous positions of honor and trust. He was a prominent Mason, having become a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Providence, October 20, 1858. He served two years as secretary of that lodge, and one year as grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. In 1878 he joined Calvary Commandery, No. 31, Knights Templar, of Providence, and served as eminent commander for one year. About the time he was elected to the associate justiceship he withdrew from the Masonic organization to which he belonged, not having sufficient time to devote thereto.

Judge Rogers was exceedingly well informed regarding all matters of history and jurisprudence, and was a man of scholarly tastes and disposition. He was the author of many papers and pamphlets on subjects of historical, patriotic and literary character, and he delivered addresses on many public occasions. As Justice of the Supreme Court he gained the respect and esteem of his associates on the bench as well as of the entire legal profession in Rhode Island, and his record in civil life was on a par with the excellent one he made as a soldier. A number of his addresses were printed, and he was the author of "Private Libraries of Providence" (1878); "Mary Dyer, of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr" (1896); and "Hadden's Journal and Orderly Books" (1884), consisting of the journal of Lieutenant (afterwards Major-General) James M. Hadden, of Burgoyne's army, with which Judge Rogers combined copious and exhaustive notes and essays of a biographical and personal character—a work which, in the words of the "New York



Nation," was performed "in a manner so complete that Burgoyne's officers became as well known to us as those of the patriot army." The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1896.

Judge Rogers married, January 29, 1861, Lucia, daughter of Resolved Waterman, of Providence, Rhode Island. She died in the spring of 1867, and in the autumn of 1869 he married Emily Priscilla Smith, daughter of the late Governor James Y. Smith, of Providence, and they had one daughter, Emily P. S. Rogers. The children of the first marriage were: Arthur, of Westchester, Pennsylvania, who was rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in 1908; and Lucian Waterman, who was rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, Central Falls, Rhode Island, in 1908.

Judge Rogers died suddenly, November 12, 1904, at his home on Bowen street, Providence. On the death of Judge Rogers there appeared on the editorial page of the Providence "Journal" of November 13, 1904, the following high tribute to his character and worth, paid by his colleague, the late Chief Justice Pardon A. Tillinghast:

In the death of Judge Horatio Rogers the State has lost one of its foremost and most useful citizens and one whom its people delighted to honor. A man of broad views, of ardent patriotism, of high ideals, of liberal culture, he naturally took high rank as a molder of public thought and a leader of men.

In professional life Judge Rogers was noted for his great thoroughness in the preparation and trial of his cases. He never left anything undone, and he never did anything by halves. The aphorism that "whatever is worth doing is worth doing well" was forcibly illustrated in both his professional and official life. Clear and convincing in his logic, forcible and attractive in his style of public discussion, he always commanded the attention of the court or jury and caused them to feel that they were listening to a man whose cause was certainly entitled to careful consideration.

As a judge, in which capacity I knew him best, he fully exemplified those qualities which are the prime essentials in one who occupies this exalted position. Absolute integrity, superior ability, fairmindedness, patience, fearlessness, diligence and a careful regard for the rights and feelings of the members of the Bar—these were well known characteristics of our departed brother, Judge Rogers, and caused him to take high rank in his exalted calling.

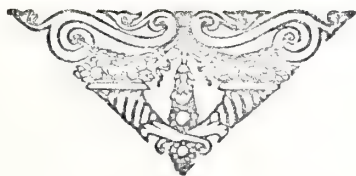
That he always stood erect in judgment and decided for the right as he saw the right, no one who knew him ever had the least doubt. Conscientious almost to a fault, if such a condition is possible, he gave to every case, regardless of its size or seeming importance, that careful, original and exhaustive study and consideration which enabled him to clearly fix in his own mind the relative rights of the parties thereto; and then, and not till then, did he decide it. His published opinions, although not numerous by reason of the fact that he was not long a member of the Appellate Division, conclusively witness to his great diligence and careful research.

Judge Rogers greatly enjoyed and highly appreciated his position on the Bench. He had a judicial turn of mind. He liked to look at and consider every question fairly and dispassionately, without any bias or prejudice, and hence the atmosphere and duties of the Bench were in every way congenial to him. He frequently told me that he had reached the height of his ambition and that he desired nothing better or more honorable than a seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of his beloved State. He was a most agreeable man to be associated with. Always genial and friendly in his relations with his brethren, never speaking an unkind word, anxious to do his full share of the work and never offensively setting up his opinion against that of his associates, it was a great pleasure to be associated with him on the Bench. And I shall always regard it as amongst the pleasantest recollections of my official life that Judge Rogers was a co-worker with me for twelve years on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

The Providence "Journal" of November 15, 1904, referring to the life of Judge Rogers, said editorially:

One special truth needs to be emphasized in a remembrance of the life of Horatio Rogers—the supreme value of an honest, upright and honorable character. All who knew him must agree that such a character was his in an eminent degree. The reputation which he leaves to his family, to the State which he devotedly loved and the university of which he was proud to be an alumnus, is worth more than all the wealth heaped up in the banks of Providence. Sterling, incorruptible integrity was the central principle and quality of his heart and life. But this, aside from his distinctly religious convictions, was sustained and enforced by other considerations. He was a simple-minded man. He was a pure-hearted man. He was a contented man. To be sure, the temptations which assail so many others never appealed to him, but if they had so assailed him they would have been thrown back from his simple honesty like shattered reeds from a shield of steel. Now that he is gone, all who knew him feel that from out of the circle of their life has vanished a conserving and bettering force. And as they stand around his bier to-day they do it not only from affection but under the stress of a certain sense of moral obligation, under the prompting of a profound feeling of respect and admiration.

At this time and in such a land as ours we need the lesson of such a life and such an example. In a time marked by much greed and covetousness, in a time of general restlessness, discontent and bad emulation; when many men want to be something other than they really are; when to be rich, rich at whatever cost, is too often the supreme rule and ambition of life; when reputations that have stood for many years are being self-killed all over the land; when, as a consequence of these things, some men are losing all faith in man, if not in God; when these things are so, surely we need the example of every good life, the witness of every voice, to the supreme and only blessedness of purity and truth. He who has set this example, has borne this witness, deserves well of his fellow man. *Nec facile invenias multis e millibus unum Virtutem pretium qui putet esse sui.*



Pardon Elisha Tillinghast



THE SUBJECT of this narrative, a veteran of the Civil War and an accomplished lawyer and jurist, was a worthy representative of a family resident in Rhode Island for some two hundred and seventy years, and which from generation to generation through this long period has given evidence of honorable standing and ideal citizenship. The line of descent from the immigrant ancestor to the immediate subject of this narrative is through six generations, as follows: Pardon Tillinghast, a native of Seven Cliffs, County of Sussex, England, born in 1622, emigrated to the New World, and located in Providence, Rhode Island, the first record of him being January 19, 1646. He was prominent in town affairs, a merchant, and pastor of the First Baptist Church for many years. By his second wife, Lydia (Taber) Tillinghast, he had a son, Pardon Tillinghast, born February 16, 1668, and died in 1743. He and his wife, Mary (Keech) Tillinghast, were the parents of John Tillinghast, who engaged in agricultural pursuits, and who died in West Greenwich, October, 1770. By his second wife, Phebe Tillinghast, he had a son, Charles Tillinghast, born April 5, 1729, in East Greenwich, and died in November, 1775, from wounds received at the hands of four masked Tories. He was the father of ten children, among whom was Deacon Pardon Tillinghast, born in June, 1763, died in November, 1816. He married, December 18, 1785, Mary Sweet, of West Greenwich, who bore him twelve children, among whom was Rev. John Tillinghast, born in West Greenwich, October 3, 1812, and died March 28, 1878. He was ordained pastor of the West Greenwich Baptist Church, October 18, 1840, and for nearly forty years served most faithfully as a minister in that region, filling the one pulpit through all those years without remuneration. He was also a successful farmer. He was a member of the Rhode Island Assembly in 1854-55. He married, March 2, 1834, Susan Caroline, daughter of Elisha Avery, and they were the parents of Pardon Elisha Tillinghast.

Pardon Elisha Tillinghast was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, December 10, 1836. His early years were passed on his father's farm in West Greenwich, and his education was acquired in the district school; in school at Killingly, Connecticut; at Hall's Academy, Moosup, Connecticut; at Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich; the Rhode Island State Normal School; Potter & Hammond's Commercial College, Providence. He studied Latin under the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Providence. Prior to attaining his eighteenth year he engaged in teaching for one winter in a little school where he had himself attended, and for his services received \$12.50 a month, and boarded at home. He then spent three winters teaching district school, two years in the Valley Falls Grammar School, one year at the Meeting Street Grammar School in Providence, and for six years was principal of the Grove Street Grammar School, Pawtucket.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted with the Twelfth Rhode

Island Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and went to the front, serving in the Ninth Army Corps under General Burnside. He was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, and at the end of his term of enlistment was honorably discharged. On his return home, his successor as a teacher resigned in his favor, and while again engaged in teaching at Pawtucket, he became a law student under the Hon. Thomas K. King, for four years, and in April, 1867, he was admitted to practice. It was not long before he was called into public service. From 1874 to 1881 he was town solicitor for Pawtucket, and was a member of the General Assembly from Pawtucket for seven years—three in the lower house and four years as Senator. While in the Senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and was also chairman of the joint select committee of the two houses in the revision of the statutes in 1872, as he was also in the joint select committee for the reception and entertainment of President Hayes on the occasion of his visit to Rhode Island, when he delivered the address of welcome. In 1881 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, and sat in the Common Pleas Division for ten years. He was then transferred to the Supreme Court, sitting in banc, and soon after to the Appellate Division, sitting with Chief Justice Matteson and Justice Stiness. He was the next oldest justice to Chief Justice Stiness, and on the latter's retirement he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the highest position in the State judiciary, November 16, 1904. His decisions are recognized throughout the country, and he served the State for over twenty years with credit to himself and to the entire judiciary system.

From 1862 to 1881 Judge Tillinghast was connected with the State militia, holding successively the rank of second lieutenant of cavalry, first lieutenant and adjutant of the Pawtucket Light Guards, captain on the staff of General Daniels, colonel and brigadier-general on the staffs of Governors Van Zandt and Littlefield, and also served as judge advocate-general for six years. He always took a deep interest in educational matters, and particularly in the public school system, and served for a number of years on the school committee. In politics he was a Republican, but his partisanship was never offensive, and his voice was always heard on the side of right and justice. He was a lifelong member of the First Baptist Church, and the Sabbath school connected with it. In 1890 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Brown University, and he was elected a corresponding member of the New York Medico-Legal Society. He was a trustee of the Free Public Library of Pawtucket, and for over twenty years was a trustee of the Providence County Savings Bank. He was a member and at one time president of the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union, the Providence Bar Club, the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, Tower Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, and the To-Kalon Club.

Judge Tillinghast married, November 13, 1867, Ellen F. Paine, daughter of Joseph H. and Frances (Arnold) Paine, of Pawtucket, and they were the parents of four children: Alice L., John A., Angeline F. and Frederick W. Judge Tillinghast died in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, February 9, 1905. His passing away was the occasion of genuine sorrow among all classes of citizens, irrespective of political or religious belief, who realized that in him they had been favored with a man capable of filling any position when called

upon, and one whose counsel and advice could be followed with safety at all times. Always courteous and of pleasant address, people of any and all stations regarded him as their friend. One of the most striking characteristics of Judge Tillinghast was his love for children, which was evidenced at all times, and a frequent spectacle on a Sunday was to see the tall justice of the Supreme Court in the vestibule of the church which he attended, talking to the juvenile members of the congregation. Immediately upon receipt of the news of his death, his honor, Mayor James H. Higgins, ordered the flags of the city of Pawtucket to be placed at halfmast, and a special meeting of the City Council was called to take appropriate action with reference to his death. Words of most fervent praise were powerless to express the feelings of all the members of the Supreme Bench toward their late honored associate. With one accord they voiced the most affecting tributes to the memory of a man who was loved and respected alike for ability, kindness and preëminence of personal character. Special tributes were paid to his memory by Judges Wilbur, Dubois, Blodgett, Johnson, Douglas, and by Former Chief Justice John H. Stiness.



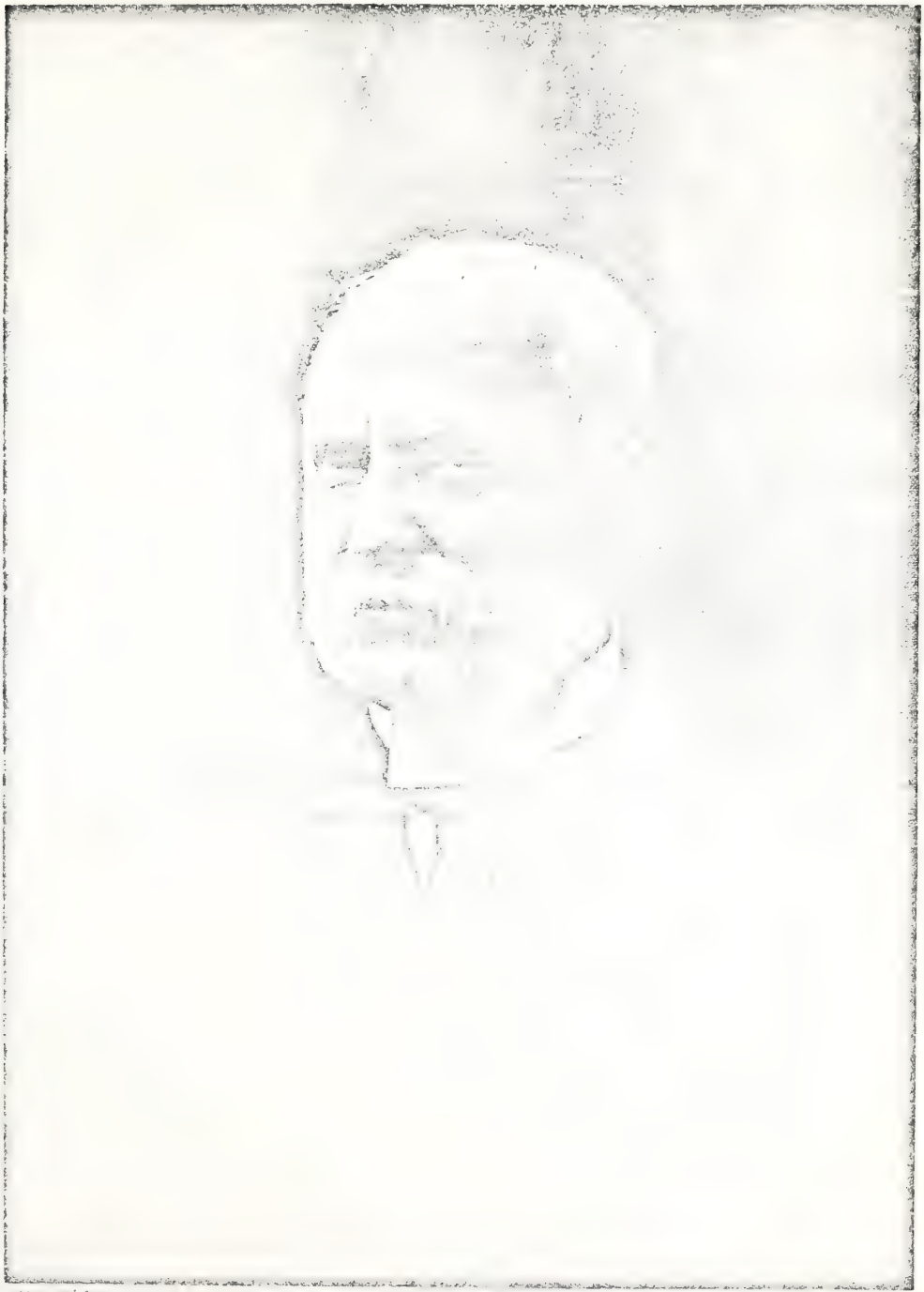
Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich



NELSON WILMARTH ALDRICH, one of the most conspicuous figures of modern public life, was a native of Rhode Island, born November 6, 1841, in Foster, a son of Anan F. Aldrich. His mother, Abby Burgess, was a descendant in the eighth American generation of Thomas Burgess, who was born 1602-03, in England, and was in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1630, removing soon after to Lynn. He received a grant of land at Duxbury, Massachusetts, July 3, 1637, which he forfeited by removing in the same year to Sandwich, Massachusetts. In the following year he was one of the original members of the Sandwich Church, and prior to his death, February 13, 1685, he filled every office in the town, and became a large land holder. His wife, Dorothy, died February 27, 1678. They were the parents of Thomas Burgess, who removed, in 1661, to Newport, Rhode Island, where he was a freeman and grand juror in 1667. His second wife, Lydia, was a daughter of Peter Gaunt, and mother of Thomas Burgess, born 1668, who resided in Little Compton, and married Martha Closson. Their son, Joseph Burgess, born August 6, 1708, settled in Cranston, Rhode Island. He married Anna Tew, and they were the parents of James Burgess, who married Dorothy Brownell, and lived in Cranston. Their son, Joseph Burgess, of Cranston, married Freeloove Randall, and was the father of Samuel Burgess, of Cranston, whose daughter, Abby, married Anan F. Aldrich. The Aldrich family has been conspicuous in New England throughout the generations, and the subject of this sketch has shed lustre upon a name honored by many forbears.

The name Aldrich is of ancient English origin, and has been subjected to a great variety of spellings, among which are Aldridge and Oldridge. The founder of this family in America was George Aldrich, born about 1605, in Derbyshire, England, a tailor by trade. He married, in England, November 3, 1629, Katharine Seald, born about 1610, according to her deposition made June 8, 1670, that she was sixty years old. They came to New England in 1631, settling in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and belonged to the church there about 1636. He was admitted a freeman, December 7, 1636. In 1644 he was residing in Braintree, and sold his land in Braintree, June 9, 1663, to his friend Richard Thayer, of that place. In the latter year he was among the first seven persons to arrive in the township of Mendon, Massachusetts, where he resided until his death, March 1, 1683, except a year or two at Swansea, 1669-70. His wife died January 11, 1691. For several generations the family was prominent in Mendon, and was also very early located in Rhode Island. Samuel Aldrich, a grandson of George, was a tanner, residing in Providence and Smithfield. Because of his Quaker tenets he refused to participate in military operations, and was fined in 1706 for failure to attend training. He possessed a large landed estate in the ancient town of Providence, which, in early times, extended to the Con-





Nelson W. Aldrich



necticut line. The family was represented in every town of Providence county, and nearly all its representatives were men of substantial financial worth, as well as of high moral standing.

Soon after the birth of Nelson W. Aldrich his parents removed to the adjoining town of Killingly, Connecticut, and there he attended the common schools. Later he was a student at the Providence Seminary and at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. At the age of sixteen years he left the classroom and went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he became a bookkeeper for Waldron & Wightman, wholesale grocers. For a period of eight years he filled this position, and at the end of that time became a partner in the business, the name of the firm becoming Waldron, Wightman & Company. At the age of twenty-eight years Mr. Aldrich became interested in politics. This was in the reconstruction period following the Civil War, when there were abundant opportunities for political advancement awaiting young men of energy and sagacity. Mr. Aldrich allied himself with the dominant party, and until the close of his life was a most faithful and able exponent of the principles and policies advocated by Republicans. In 1869 he became a member of the Common Council of Providence, and for six years continued his connection with that body, being especially prominent from 1871 to 1873. In 1875 he was a member of the lower house of the Rhode Island Legislature, and in that year was chosen speaker. Three years later he was elected to represent his district in the National Congress, and was reelected in 1880, serving four years. With the coöperation of his colleagues in the Rhode Island delegation, he was enabled to secure the passage of a bill for the establishment of telegraphic connection between Block Island and the mainland. During his second term in the lower house of Congress, one of Rhode Island's representatives in the National Senate, Ambrose E. Burnside, passed away, and on October 5, 1881, Nelson W. Aldrich was elected to fill the unexpired term, which had five years to run. In 1886 he was reelected, and in every Congress thereafter until 1911, when, at the end of a thirty years' service, he refused a renomination and retired from active part in politics.

While Senator Aldrich was not noted as an eloquent speaker, he was conspicuous for his sound judgment, application and shrewdness, and he at once took rank in the Forty-seventh Congress among his contemporaries, including such recognized leaders of his party as Allison, Ingalls, Sherman, Dawes, Hoar and Edmunds. The brilliant Conkling and the politic Blaine had retired from the Senate to enter other fields of strife. Senator Aldrich came to the Senate after an experience in the lower house, and during the first session voted for the establishment of a tariff commission, for which he had persistently cast his vote while a member of the House of Representatives. This experience in public life was supplemented by an active business career and an instinct of watchfulness, and his acquirements soon placed him in the foremost rank among the originators and moulders of legislation and public opinion. He was chairman of the committee on finance, in which position he was retained during his entire term of senatorial service. Because of his industrious study of the problems placed before him, he became thoroughly familiar with all the intricate questions of finance and tariff, and when he had occasion to present his views, the senators accorded



him an attentive hearing. In the Fifty-first Congress he offered an amendment to the McKinley Tariff Measure, involving the reciprocity features originated by Secretary of State Blaine, and strongly advised their acceptance. By force of his arguments and influence the amendment was passed and became a part of the bill. In his subsequent career in the Senate, Mr. Aldrich was prominent in the discussion of the great financial questions, and he was the father, the originator and organizer, of the present financial system of the nation. He visited Europe as chairman of a commission appointed by Congress to study the financial systems in vogue abroad, and after many years of study brought forward the present national banking law, substantially in the form adopted by the administration succeeding that from which he retired. Early in the McKinley campaign he was publicly described as "general business manager of the United States," and this title stuck to him through President Taft's administration. Senator Aldrich was conspicuous as an untiring advocate of monometallism. During President Taft's administration, in his desire to have the Senate pass certain legislative measures, the President sent for several senators and asked them to use their personal influence to forward these measures. The senators always shook their heads in a grave negative, and advised the President if he wished the matter carried to fruition to send for Senator Aldrich, as the one man of that body who could successfully pilot the legislation to a successful issue. The measures with which Senator Aldrich's name is most conspicuously associated are known as the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law and the Vreeland-Aldrich Emergency Currency Act of 1908. As chairman of the monetary commission he achieved fame, but he was always busy with every legislative programme which affected the tariff or the national finances.

In private life Senator Aldrich was conspicuously identified with the largest business interests of his native State. He was a director of the Roger Williams Bank, president of the First National Bank of Providence, and one of the corporators of the Mechanics Savings Bank. He was president of the Providence Board of Trade, and a member of its executive committee; a trustee of the Providence, Hartford & Fishkill railroad; a life member of the Franklin Lyceum, of which he was secretary in 1864, vice-president in 1866, and a member of the lecture committee. A large part of his personal fortune, which placed him in the multi-millionaire class, was derived from his interest in the International Rubber Company. In this corporation he was an active director, and was accused of fostering the interests of this industry through legislation and governmental influence. However, as a man passes into the unknown, the curtain of oblivion should be drawn, and he should be judged not by the expressions of his enemies, but by his acts and works for humanity.

He died April 16, 1915, at his New York home on Fifth avenue, and his body was interred in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, on the eighteenth. Senator Aldrich married, October 9, 1866, Miss Abby P. Greene, of Providence, a descendant of another old Rhode Island family, which has been made conspicuous in American history by many able representatives. Their children were: Abby Greene, wife of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; William Truman; Stewart; Richard S.; Winthrop; Edward B.; Lucy T., and Elsie, wife of Stephen Maurice Edgell.



Thomas Durfee



HON. THOMAS DURFEE, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, was a member of a family whose representatives have been prominent in the civil and legal administration of the State from earliest Colonial days, and members in each succeeding generation have proven of worth to the community, leading lives of activity and usefulness.

The first ancestor of whom there is definite information, Thomas Durfee, a native of England, born in 1643, located in Rhode Island at an early day. He was married in Portsmouth, about 1664, and died in that town in July, 1712. His son, also named Thomas, born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and died there February 24, 1729, was a member of the General Assembly in 1707, 1709 and 1713, and married, in Portsmouth, Ann Freeborn, born there March 28, 1669, died in 1729. Their son, Job Durfee, born in Portsmouth, 1710, died in Tiverton, Rhode Island, in April, 1774, was deputy to the General Assembly in 1761, 1762, 1764. By his second wife, Mary (Earle) Durfee, he had five children, among whom was John Durfee, born in Tiverton, August 31, 1736, and died August 31, 1812. He married in Tiverton, December 15, 1757, Phoebe Gray, born in Tiverton, November 14, 1740, died there February 12, 1819. Their son, Thomas Durfee, was born in Tiverton, November 4, 1759, and died there January 17, 1829. He served in the Revolutionary War, and later filled various town offices. He married, September 13, 1779, in Newport, Mary Lowden, born August 13, 1753, died in Tiverton, November 29, 1842.

Hon. Job Durfee, son of Thomas and Mary (Lowden) Durfee, was born in Tiverton, September 20, 1790, and died July 26, 1847. He studied law under his father's direction. He was a member of the General Assembly from his native town in 1816; was a member of Congress from 1820 to 1825; again served in the General Assembly, 1826-29, serving as speaker of the House for two years; elected Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State in 1833, and in June, 1835, was elevated to the Chief Justiceship, a position which he held until his death. He was also a writer of great reputation. He married, November 16, 1820, Judith Borden, and among their children was Thomas Durfee, of whom further.

Thomas Durfee was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, February 6, 1826. He was prepared for college at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and then entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1846. He studied law under Charles F. Tillinghast and Hon. Charles S. Bradley, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He served as reporter of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island from 1849 to 1853; as judge of the Court of Magistrates, Providence, 1855-60, being one year assistant; and five years as Presiding Judge. He was speaker of the State House of Representatives, 1863-65; and a member of the State Senate in 1865. In 1865 he became an Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, serving until 1875, when he



became Chief Justice. On March 14, 1891, he retired from the bench, having made a reputation as one of the foremost jurists and legal authorities of New England, as a thoughtful and eloquent orator, a profound historical scholar, a graceful poet, and a devout, pure man.

Judge Durfee was a graceful writer, and his earliest work of a literary nature was a labor of filial love—the “Complete Works of Job Durfee, with a Memoir of his Life,” published in 1849. Later he became the author of the following: “Reports of Cases in Supreme Court of Rhode Island,” 1851-53; “Oration at Providence, July 4, 1853;” “Treatise on the Law of Highways,” begun by Joseph K. Angell, in 1857, but more than half being written by Judge Durfee, and remaining a standard to this day; “The Village Picnic, and Other Poems,” 1872; “Oration at the Dedication of the Providence County Court House,” 1877; “Gleanings from the Judicial History of Rhode Island,” 1883; “Some Thoughts on the Constitution of Rhode Island,” 1884, and “Historical Discourse on the Planting of Providence,” 1887. As Associate and Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, Judge Durfee wrote the opinions in an immense number of cases, and high critics conceded them to be not only legally close and sound, but masterpieces of pure English diction. “Other judges,” says one such authority, “have excelled him in one quality or another, but very few have so combined the qualities which make a great judge. His decisions have settled the law of the many difficult points they touch upon, enabled lawyers to advise with confidence, insured the stability of property and personal rights, and upheld the dignity and wisdom of the common law.”

Like his father, Judge Durfee was devoted to his *alma mater*, and his learning received from it proper recognition. In 1875 Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He served as a trustee of the institution from 1875 to 1888, being its chancellor from 1879 to 1888, and a fellow from the latter year until the date of his death. For many years he rendered valuable service as a member of the advisory and executive committee of the university corporation, and to the last was its loyal and enthusiastic supporter. On February 10, 1888, he became a member of the board of trustees of the Providence Public Library, and served as its president from May 13, 1892, to the time of his death.

Judge Durfee married, in October, 1857, Sarah Jane Slater, daughter of John Slater, of Providence. Judge Durfee died June 6, 1901, in the city which had known and honored him so many years, his reputation, however, extending over and beyond New England. Besides his widow, he was survived by a son, Samuel S. Durfee, a Providence lawyer of wide attainments and a gentleman of fine tastes, the fourth in line to honor the profession.



Andrew Angell Kimball



KIMBALL IS a well known New England name dating back to the year 1634 when Richard Kimball landed from the ship "Elizabeth." The earlier descendants of Richard Kimball settled in other New England States; Dean Kimball, of the fourth American generation, settling at Johnston, Rhode Island. From Dean Kimball sprang Andrew Angell Kimball, of the eighth generation, to whose memory this sketch is inscribed.

Richard Kimball, the founder, settled at Watertown, later at Ipswich, Massachusetts, following in both towns his trade of wheelwright. His first wife, Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was the mother of all his children. He died June 22, 1675, at Ipswich.

John Kimball, son of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was born in England in 1631, and about 1655 married Mary Bradstreet, who with her parents came to New England in the same ship with John Kimball and his parents. He followed his trade of wheelwright at Ipswich, but also owned and farmed considerable land. He united with the church, March 8, 1673, and died May 6, 1698. He was the father of seven sons and six daughters.

Joseph Kimball, son of John and Mary (Bradstreet) Kimball, was born in Ipswich, January 24, 1675, lived there all his life, and died in 1761. His wife Sarah bore him six sons and three daughters.

Dean Kimball, son of Joseph and Sarah Kimball, was born in Ipswich, September 8, 1717, died in 1771 in the town of Johnston, Rhode Island. He resided in Ipswich and Gloucester, Rhode Island, before settling in the town of Johnston where descendants yet reside. His wife Abigail survived him, the mother of his four sons and three daughters.

Benjamin Kimball, son of Dean and Abigail Kimball, was born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, November 14, 1742, died in Johnston, Rhode Island, October 1, 1820. He married, October 16, 1768, Anne Rutenbarger, born in 1741, daughter of Daniel Rutenbarger. She was the mother of two sons and a daughter.

Benjamin (2) Kimball, son of Benjamin (1) and Anne (Rutenbarger) Kimball, was born in Johnston, Rhode Island, was a prosperous farmer, and there died April 30, 1835. He married Patience Matthewson, born May 25, 1776, daughter of Arthur Matthewson, of early Colonial ancestry. They were the parents of fourteen children of whom Arthur Matthewson Kimball was the seventh.

Arthur Matthewson Kimball, son of Benjamin (2) and Patience (Matthewson) Kimball, was born in Johnston, Rhode Island, November 1, 1808, died there July 3, 1887. He became a prominent financier and a large land owner, accumulating an extensive estate. He married, in Johnston, Mary Angell, who bore him three sons and a daughter.

Andrew Angell Kimball, eldest son of Arthur Matthewson and Mary (Angell) Kimball, was born in the town of Johnston, Rhode Island, August



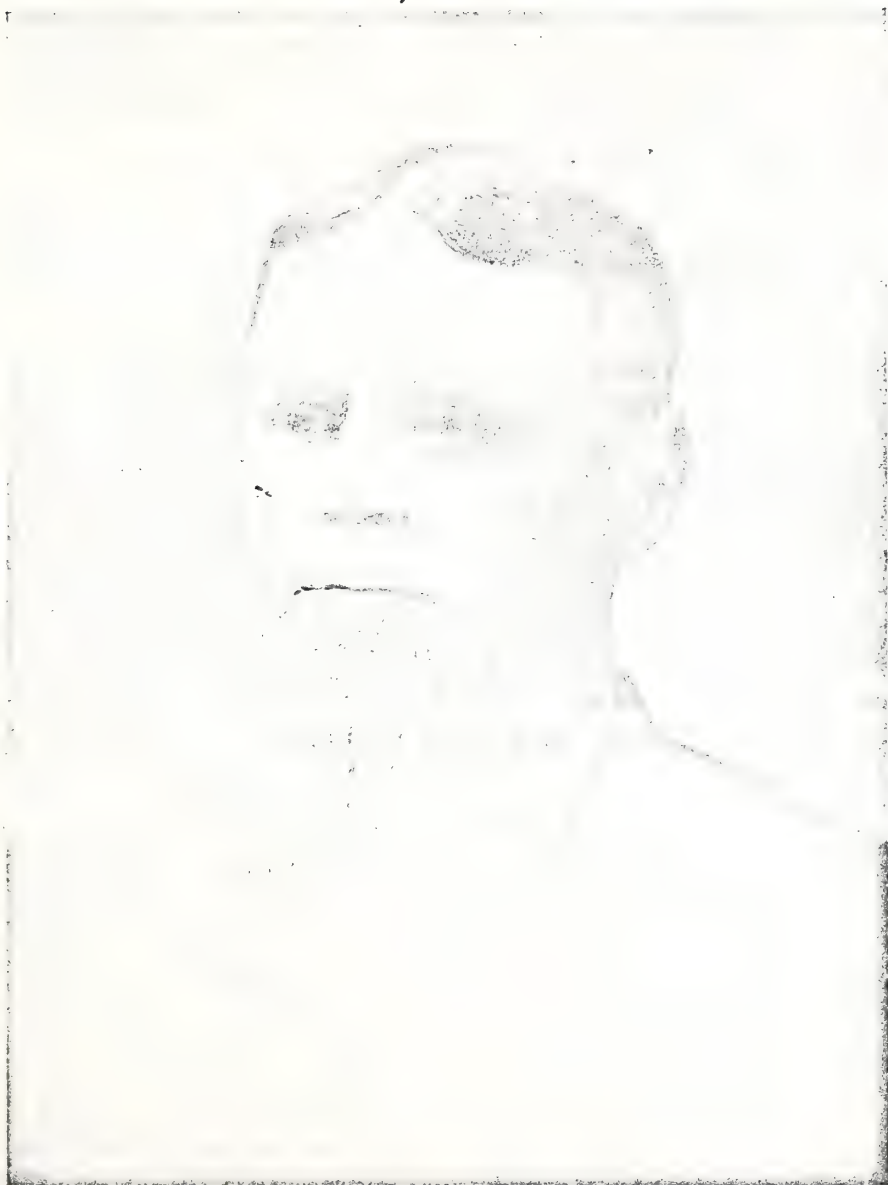
5, 1833, died at his home No. 462 Broadway, Providence, Rhode Island, October 1, 1896. He attended public school at Mt. Pleasant, completing his studies at Mowrey and Goffs Private School and at Providence Conference Seminary, now known as Greenwich Academy. After leaving school he became associated with his father in his business office, first as clerk, then as partner. He engaged for a time as a cotton-merchant in Providence, but the greater part of his business career was in connection with the Kimball estate both before and after the death of his father. Their business office was in Providence until the death of Arthur M. Kimball, when Andrew A. Kimball disposed of his cotton business and moved his office to Olneyville. He inherited large property interests from his father, and after retiring from the cotton business devoted himself solely to the management of his real estate, situated in the western part of the city of Providence and in the town of Johnston. When his only son, Walter Hammond Kimball, completed his university course, he became associated with his father in the management of the Kimball estate, succeeding to the sole management upon his father's death.

There was a solid quality about Andrew A. Kimball which shone forth through every department of his life. He was an able business man and a successful merchant. He was highly regarded in the business world and it was in that world he was best known. He was a man of quiet domestic tastes, and outside of acting as church organist he held no society affiliations. His great interest was his home and there he spent the hours "off duty" and there found his greatest joy. He was a Republican in politics but never accepted public office. He was organist for the Church of the Messiah for several years, but later with his wife attended Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. He was very generous and kindly-hearted, holding the high regard of a very wide circle of friends.

Mr. Kimball married, June 15, 1864, Lucy Hammond Talbot, born July 5, 1833, who survives him, daughter of Samuel Hammond and Mary (Scott) Talbot, of East Machias, Maine. Two children were born to Andrew A. and Lucy Hammond (Talbot) Kimball: Mary Talbot, born March 2, 1867, died December 19, 1914, and Walter Hammond, born May 10, 1870, graduate of Brown University, Ph. B., class of 1894. He succeeded his father in the management of the Kimball estate, and resides at the old home, No. 462 Broadway, with his mother, now (1916) in her eighty-third year.

Samuel Hammond Talbot, born in East Machias, was a lumber dealer and ship owner, prominent in business and a man highly respected. His wife, Mary (Scott) Talbot, was born at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, Canada. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom are now living, the eldest, Lucy Hammond, widow of Andrew A. Kimball, and the youngest, Elmira T., widow of Rev. Edgar Foster Davis, who resides in Boston with her daughter, Mrs. Frank B. Granger.





Robert E. Northam



Robert Edwin Northam



A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS man who won his way upward through sheer ability, a wise financier, a citizen of high character and a man faithful to every obligation, Robert E. Northam left a record of a well spent useful life, worthy of emulation. He was the son of Rev. Robert Edwin Northam, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1840, at the early age of twenty-eight years, a career of brilliant usefulness just opening before him. He married Catherine E. Burdick, daughter of Isaac Burdick, of the Newport, Rhode Island, family of Burdick and to them two sons were born: William B., who died at the age of eighteen years, and Robert Edwin.

Robert Edwin Northam, Jr., was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, August 24, 1840, his birth following the death of his father by only a few weeks. He died at his home, No. 8 Young Orchard avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, July 15, 1902, after a long period of illness. The first eight years of his life were passed at the home of his grandfather, Isaac Burdick, in Newport, but in 1848 his mother removed with her two sons to Providence which was ever afterward their home. Robert E. attended public schools of Providence, going from the Fountain street grammar school to the old high school where he finished at the age of sixteen years. From high school he entered at once upon his business career, beginning as office boy with the old Atlantic Delaine Company, the office of the company then being located at the corner of Dyer and Westminster streets. The company, at that time, was largely owned by A. & W. Sprague, of the famed Rhode Island family of that name, the product of their mill being sold through the New York commission house, Hoyt, Sprague & Company. Beginning at the bottom, the young man demonstrated his ability and through successive promotions reached a confidential position and acquired a thorough business training. In 1873 the Spragues failed and left their affairs in a very tangled condition. The aid of the courts was invoked, and as the regularly appointed trustee, Mr. Northam spent six years in the bankruptcy proceedings before being released by the bankruptcy court. This long time was rendered necessary by suit brought against the bankrupt company by General Charles J. James, and fought through the various courts until final decision was rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States. As trustee in bankruptcy, Mr. Northam faithfully discharged his trust and at times employed as counsel the eminent lawyers, William M. Evarts, Abram Paine and Wingate Hayes. When settlement was finally effected and Mr. Northam released from his obligation as trustee, he engaged in private business only, with the exception that from time to time he was called upon as executor, administrator or trustee to administer or settle estates. He was connected with the Weybosset National Bank as a director for twenty-five years, and served the Merchants' Insurance Company in a like capacity until it was merged with another company. For many years prior to his death, he was



a member of the finance committee of the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He was held in high esteem as a man of clear sound judgment and his opinion in matters of finance was deferred to by his associates.

He was a Republican in politics and deeply concerned in public affairs, but had no desire for political office. He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church, a member of the vestry and for a time librarian of the Sunday school. His charity was widely dispersed but in a very quiet manner, his name never being allowed to appear on public lists as a contributor. So with his private benefactions, the giver and the beneficiary alone knowing the facts. Although a member of the Squantum Club for many years, and of social, kindly nature, he preferred the quiet of his home and there spent his hours "off duty." To all who knew him he was most gracious and he rejoiced in the possession of a wide circle of friends by whom he is remembered as a true friend and courteous gentleman.

Mr. Northam married at Grace Church, Providence, Rev. D. Otis Kellogg officiating, Louisa J. Phetteplace, daughter of James Smith and Louisa (Appleby) Phetteplace, both born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, of ancient and honorable Rhode Island families.

The Phetteplace family is an ancient English family said to trace to Fetteplace the Norman who came to England with William the Conqueror. The founder of the family in Rhode Island was Philip Phetteplace, who was a witness to a will in Portsmouth, July 30, 1681. His son, Walter Phetteplace, bought land in Providence in 1711, later was of Gloucester, Rhode Island, representative to the Colonial Assembly in 1731, 1736, 1745 and 1746. He died December 29, 1753. His wife, Joanna, daughter of Nathaniel and Joanna (Inman) Mowry, bore him four sons and three daughters.

Their son, Jonathan Phetteplace, married, March 26, 1750, Susanna Smith, and among their children was a son, Eliakim Phetteplace, born March 3, 1755, died in February, 1831. He married, October 8, 1775, Lucretia Evans, and their youngest son, Asahel Phetteplace, born in what is now the town of Burrillville, Rhode Island, engaged in farming all his life. He married Nancy Smith, born January 14, 1783, and died February 18, 1873, daughter of Captain James and Nancy (Waterman) Smith, of Smithfield, Rhode Island. After their marriage, they lived for a time in Burrillville, then moved to a farm in Smithfield where he died November 11, 1838, and was buried on his own farm. They had issue: Henry M., a manufacturer, died in 1897; James Smith; Thurston, a merchant; Ann Maria, married Burrill Bartlett; Zalmon, died young; Caroline Lucretia, married Lemuel M. E. Stone.

James Smith Phetteplace was born near Greenville in the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island, June 12, 1814, died at his home in Benefit street, Providence, December 6, 1900. He was a merchant of Providence becoming a partner with his first employer, Daniel Angell, a grocer, in 1836. Later he was a member of the wholesale grocery firm, Phetteplace & Seagrave, until 1872, both members of the firm also interested in woolen manufacture at Granite, Rhode Island. They sold their grocery business in 1872 and thereafter engaged in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres at their Graniteville plant, acquired in 1850. In 1870 they built a mill at Central Falls,



conducting it under the name of the Central Falls Woolen Mills, James S. Phetteplace, president. He was also president of the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company; president of the Merchants' Savings Bank of Providence; director of the Lime Rock Bank from 1848 until his death in 1900; director of the American Screw Company, 1869-1897; director of the Merchants' Insurance Company; president of the American Mutual Insurance Company. In religious faith he was affiliated with the Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Church.

Mr. Phetteplace married, August 25, 1840, Louisa, daughter of John Smith and Patience (Harris) Appleby, of Smithfield, who survived him until January 7, 1908, their married life covering a period of sixty-two years. John Smith Appleby, farmer and mill owner, born August 11, 1787, near Stillwater, Rhode Island, died at his farm, May 17, 1857, son of Thomas and grandson of James Appleby, of Smithfield. His wife, Patience Harris, to whom he was married June 18, 1809, was born March 22, 1789, died October 26, 1873, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Jencks) Harris. She was the mother of ten children, Louisa, wife of James S. Phetteplace and Loann, wife of Lewis Thayer, being twins and sixth and seventh in order of birth. James S. and Louisa (Appleby) Phetteplace were the parents of seven children, all residing in Providence: Isabella, widow of James Tucker; Louisa J., widow of Robert E. Northam; Georgina H., widow of Benjamin F. Chace; Jessie C.; Frances H., widow of Charles B. Fry; Gertrude; James Foster. Mrs. Northam continues her residence at No. 8 Young Orchard avenue, Providence, Rhode Island.





Ira Ramsdell Wilbur



FROM THE TIME of his return from the army after three months service under President Lincoln's first call, a lad of but eighteen years, until his death in 1905, Mr. Wilbur was engaged in the wholesale shoe business in the city of Providence. Sixty-two years was his span in life, and half a century of those years were spent in useful and energetic effort to rightfully occupy the place in life to which he had been assigned by an All Wise Power.

He was of ancient and honorable family, a descendant of Samuel Wildbore, who came to Boston not later than 1663. The name has passed through frequent mutations as have many equally well known and from Wildbore became Wilbur as we now have it. Samuel Wildbore was one of the purchasers of the Island of Aquidneck, and moved his family there in 1638. He did not long remain in Rhode Island, but returned to Massachusetts in 1645 and is credited with putting into operation in Taunton the first iron furnace erected in that part of Taunton, now Raynham, and said to have been the first erected in New England. From Samuel Wildbore sprang the several Rhode Island branches of the Wilbur family, Ira Ramsdell Wilbur of the eighth American generation being a son of Ezra Wilbur, born in Coventry, Rhode Island, but as an infant moved back to Scituate.

Ezra Wilbur married Mary Champlin Greene, of an equally ancient and honorable ancestry, and became a carpenter and builder at Scituate, Rhode Island, his wife's birthplace. They were the parents of two daughters and one son: Susan Greene, married Richard M. Sanders; Ira Ramsdell; and Phoebe E.

Ira Ramsdell Wilbur was born at Scituate, Rhode Island, October 15, 1843, died in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, February 28, 1905. He passed the intermediate and grammar school grades of the public school and spent one year in high school before beginning life as a wage earner. His first work was with a Mr. Lowe, but shortly afterwards the Civil War broke out and with other school boys of about his own age, eighteen years, he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers and saw three months military service. After his return home the young veteran entered the employ of Shepard Carey Kinsley, a well known wholesale dealer of boots and shoes, a business established in 1832. He began as clerk, won the confidence of his employer, was raised to positions of trust and responsibility, finally being admitted a partner of the firm of S. C. Kinsley Son & Company. This very favorable connection continued very profitably for all until the death of Mr. Kinsley in January, 1881. After that complete disarrangement of his plans, Mr. Wilbur reorganized his business and continued in the shoe business as a wholesale dealer under the firm name of Congdon & Wilbur. After the death of Mr. Congdon Mr. Wilbur reorganized as the Wilbur Shoe Company, and continued as a wholesale dealer of shoes until 1902, shortly after which he retired from active pursuits. Mr.



Wilbur organized the Shawomet Water Company of Harwick, Rhode Island, and became its first president, continuing as such until his death.

He was a man of great energy and fine business ability, his rise from lowly positions to a partnership in one of the largest wholesale boot and shoe houses in Rhode Island being attributable only to his own sterling merit. He was devoted to his business and had few other interests outside of that business and the home he had created and dearly loved. Men of the business world respected him for his manly uprightness of character, his direct, outspoken method of dealing with the problems of business life. His friends were many and his passing was a matter of genuine sorrow to his community. Mr. Wilbur was a member of the Masonic order, the tenets of that admirable institution particularly appealing to his warm heart and friendly spirit. He belonged to What Cheer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Commandery, Knights Templar; and was a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In religious faith he was affiliated with Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, faithful and devoted to all its interests.

Mr. Wilbur married, January 19, 1876, Susan Frances Clark, born at Richmond, Rhode Island, daughter of Halsey Perry and Mary (Greene) Clark. Halsey Perry Clark, born at Richmond, Rhode Island, was a farmer and for fifty-six years served as town clerk and was also prominent in other ways, his family an old and respected one. His wife, Mary (Greene) Clark, born at Charlestown, bore him eight children: Susan Frances, widow of Ira Ramsdell Wilbur; George Perry; Dorcas Ann; David; Mary Eliza; Ida Sarah; Lois, wife of Dr. James N. Lewis; Mabel Perry, wife of Charles Kenyon. Ira R. and Susan Frances (Clark) Wilbur were the parents of two daughters, one living in Providence with her widowed mother. Mary Greene, a graduate of Brown University, married Prince H. Tirrell, of South Weymouth, Rhode Island, an attorney-at-law. They have four children: Ruth, Frances, Prince H., Jr., and Wilbur Greene Tirrell. The second daughter, Amey Clark, for the past twelve years has been an assistant in the Public Library at Providence. All are members of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.





William E. Aldred

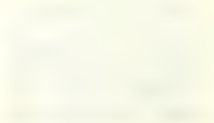
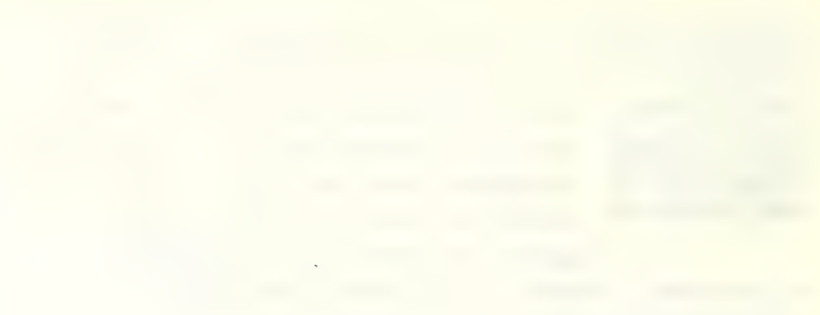


THE CAREER of William E. Aldred includes birth in a foreign land, education in public schools, and a business experience in several cities as clerk, purchasing agent, proprietor and corporation treasurer. He began at the bottom, but so thoroughly did he master the dry goods business that promotion soon carried him to better position. As purchasing agent he served large mercantile corporations conducting department stores in Newark, New Jersey, Baltimore, Maryland, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, securing in that capacity the experience that completed the business equipment which later made him one of the most successful merchants of Providence, placing the B. H. Gladdings Dry Goods Company in leading position in his adopted city. His life was one of changing location for many years, which fact precluded the forming of those ties which lead to civic prominence, but had this not been the case it is doubtful if public office would have lured him, for he was a lover of home and its quiet surroundings, his business and his family filling the full measure of his life.

His father, John Aldred, was an English cotton finisher, who in 1854 came to the United States with his wife, Emma (Ormston) Aldred, and son, William E. He settled at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he became manager of the finishing department of the Pacific Mills Print Works, holding that position for forty years. He was a man of superior intelligence, thoroughly understood his business, and was a citizen honored and respected. His children were: William E., to whose memory this sketch is dedicated; John Edward, a resident of New York; Arthur Leonard, president of the B. H. Gladdings Dry Goods Company of Providence; Frances Emma, a resident of Lawrence, Massachusetts; Florence A., wife of John P. Walworth, of Lawrence.

William E. Aldred was born in Bolton, England, October 5, 1852, died suddenly at Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he was sojourning for his health, May 7, 1913. Early in the year 1854 he was brought to this country by his parents, the family settling at Lawrence, Massachusetts. There he attended the public schools, completing the grammar school course. His first position was as clerk in a Lawrence dry goods store, and although then but a boy he was ambitious to himself become a merchant. He seized every opportunity to learn the details of the dry goods business, not only in his own but every department, with the result that promotions came to him unsolicited until he reached the position of manager. He finally reached a point where the way opened for him to go into business for himself and for three years he was a partner in the firm of Oswald & Aldred, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Results not meeting his expectations, he withdrew and for the next ten years he was purchasing agent for the large department house of L. S. Plaut & Company ("The Beehive") of Newark, New Jersey. From Newark he went to Baltimore, Maryland, in a similar capacity, thence to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where as purchasing agent he was employed

THE HISTORY OF THE



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CITY OF
LONDON
FROM
THE
FIFTH
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TO
THE
PRESENT
TIME

BY
JOHN
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OF
THE
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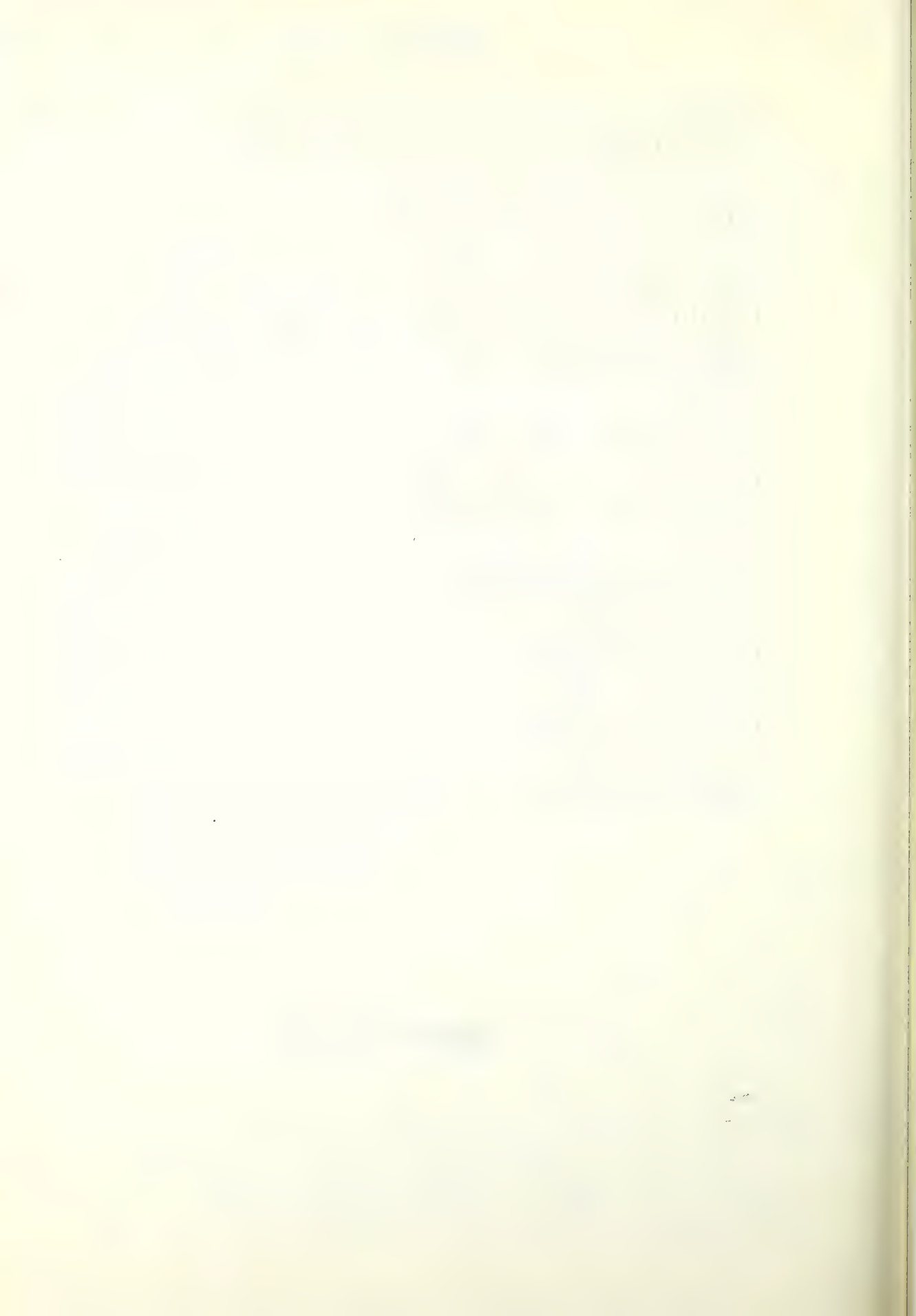
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for several years. In 1905 he came to Providence, Rhode Island, where with his brother, Arthur Leonard Aldred, he purchased a controlling interest in the B. H. Gladdings Dry Goods Company, the brothers securing two-thirds of the stock. Both threw their entire energy and ability into the business and had the satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with success. In 1910 they purchased the remaining one-third interest and became sole owners, Arthur L. Aldred assuming the executive control as president, William E. Aldred taking financial control as treasurer. Modern methods of store management were installed in the store and no detail that tended to better merchandising was omitted. William E. Aldred made several trips abroad in the interest of the business and from his rich experience formulated the plans upon which success was built. He was thoroughly modern in his views and as a business man had no superior in his own line.

He was a member of the Masonic order, Central Congregational Church, the West Side and the Rhode Island Country clubs. Broad-minded and liberal in thought he was equally so in his practice, giving freely to benevolent causes, but very quietly and without display. Warm-hearted and genial, he had a host of friends by whom his memory is warmly cherished.

Mr. Aldred married, in August, 1875, Emma Lizzie Carr, born in Whitingsville, Massachusetts, but then living in Lawrence, daughter of George Meardin and Prudence (Towne) Carr. George M. Carr was of a Maine family, for many years overseer of cotton mills, later station agent for the Providence & Worcester Railroad Company. His wife was of a Connecticut family. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, Mrs. Aldred the last survivor. Two sons were born to William E. and Emma L. (Carr) Aldred: Frederick W., who was associated with his father in business and is the present secretary of the B. H. Gladdings Dry Goods Company, a graduate of Harvard; Ralph Herbert, now residing in California, musical director and instructor.





Amos Dennison Smith



THERE is a certain truth in the dictum of that great apostle of aristocracy, Thomas Carlyle, to the effect that majorities are always in the wrong. It is certainly true that there are always, in every age, a few men ahead of their time who perceive more truly than their fellows the rights and wrongs of the questions that are raised as issues. It is certain, also, that in the decisions that they make in all such questions the great mass of mankind include many blunders and misjudgments which become the wonder of future ages. Yet all this is, as a matter of fact, but a superficial truth, and the saying is in a much more fundamental sense quite inaccurate. In spite of their mistakes, in spite of their blunders, numerous enough in all conscience, the average men of a community or an epoch are in the profoundest sense right in their decisions and judgments. It is this fact that the true democrat recognizes, it is this that republican institutions are designed to express, that men are not only the arbiters of their own destiny, but the best arbiters, that men not only must work out their own salvation, but that no one else could possibly do it so wisely or so well. Indeed, in spite of tyrannies and aristocracies, which cannot bear to admit this simple truth, the people have in all ages of history very largely directed their own affairs, and without regard to how much individuals may have been slaves, the opinions and desires of them collectively are the chief factor in determining the aims and methods in vogue. If under the adverse conditions of past times this was true, it is certainly still more so to-day when we are all in the habit of attending to our own business. Thus to-day, as always, the world goes its own way without regard to the ideals of theorists, paying in wealth, honor and position for the things they desire, the men who can supply them therewith. The things that the world wants to-day are not the same as it did yesterday; like an individual man, it outgrows in each successive age the desires of the preceding one, and like him seems to be growing more practical as its age advances. The qualities that insured a man recognition were, for a long period, those elements of strength and courage that made him successful in war, to-day it is more those that form the merchant, the financier, the leader in industrial enterprise. And in this, as in its other judgments, the world is undoubtedly right beyond the power of any individual to claim the contrary, in its knowledge of what is best for it, not for ever, of course, but for the present. The men whom the world favors to-day are those who can supply the things that it desires, the men with a broad grasp of material affairs and with an imagination sufficiently constructive to make them original in these matters. Such a man was the late Amos Dennison Smith, of Providence, Rhode Island, whose death there on January 22, 1912, was a severe loss to the whole community.

Amos Dennison Smith was born January 7, 1835, in Providence, Rhode Island, a son of Amos D. and Sarah Ann (Franklin) Smith, old and highly



respected residents of that city. Mr. Smith, Sr., was twice married, the subject of this sketch being a son by the first marriage, the only surviving children being his half-brothers. Mr. Smith's education was received in the local schools of Providence, both public and private, where he prepared for a collegiate course. In 1850 he was matriculated at Brown University and graduated therefrom with the class of 1854 and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Smith's father and uncle, the latter ex-Governor James Y. Smith, of Connecticut, were engaged in an extensive cotton business in Providence under the firm name of A. D. & J. Y. Smith & Company. It was in this well-established business that young Mr. Smith made his entrance upon the business world in which his career was to be so brilliant. His beginning was made in a humble clerical position, but it was not long before he demonstrated his usefulness and was soon promoted to the responsible position of wharf manager, where he remained until 1862. Like so many young men at this period, Mr. Smith's business was rudely interrupted by the Civil War. His enlistment in the army was in response to a special call made by Governor Sprague upon the receipt by him of a communication from the Secretary of War announcing the defeat of General Banks by Stonewall Jackson and the threat made by the latter upon Washington. The danger in which the capital was placed was the cause of a large number of recruits and Mr. Smith enlisted as second lieutenant in a battery company. On August 30, 1862, the acute danger to Washington being over, the special troops were disbanded and Mr. Smith among the rest was mustered out. Returning to the North he formed with his father a partnership under the firm name of Amos D. Smith Company, which acted as agents and directors of various manufacturing concerns. This company it was that organized the Whitestone Mills in 1883, which operated the old mill that stood on the property at the corner of Dexter and Cranston streets, Providence, for a number of years, and of which Mr. Smith, Jr., was president and treasurer for a long period. The property was sold in 1896 to the State of Rhode Island, which erected the present State armory building there. Besides the Whitestone Mills Mr. Smith was associated as a partner with Smith Brothers, manufacturers on a large scale of cotton dress goods, was the treasurer of the Fulton Land Company and a director of the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Merchants' Mutual Fire Company, all of Providence. Mr. Smith was a conspicuous figure in the social world and a prominent member of several important clubs, among which should be mentioned the Hope Club and the Squantum Association.

On April 16, 1861, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Susan Almy, a native of Providence and a daughter of Samson and Eliza (Talbot) Almy, old and honored residents of the place. Mrs. Smith was a granddaughter on the maternal side of Captain Ephraim and Sally (Whipple) Talbot. She was one of four children, her brothers and sisters being: William Charles, Mary Anna and Nellie, the latter the wife of Le Grand Cramer, of Troy, New York.

To the more basic virtues of essential honesty and courage, Mr. Smith added a delightful personality with those graces of bearing and manner, those amenities of social intercourse, in themselves no inconsiderable vir-



tues. Springing as they do from a broad tolerance and sympathy for one's fellows, they are closely related to that Christian charity without which, we are told, the other virtues are vain. And charitable Mr. Smith certainly was in a more technical sense, giving liberally to all worthy philanthropic movements and being responsible for many private benevolences. He was a man who many men found congenial owing to the broad understanding which he had of human nature, and he won and kept many warm friends. He was devoted to his family and home and there were few men who loved better to spend their time by their own hearthstones than he. His death has left a gap impossible to fill and difficult to forget.





Theodore Frelinghuysen Dexter



FOR twenty-five years Mr. Dexter held intimate relations with the business interests of Central Falls, Rhode Island, and as a successful contractor and builder built not only structures of perishable quality, but a character for uprightness, integrity and reliability that shall outlast them. He served with honor in public position, was prominent in fraternal and Grand Army circles and socially was highly esteemed. He came from distinguished Rhode Island families, the Dexters and Slocums, tracing to early Colonial days. The Dexters of Rhode Island descend from Rev. Gregory Dexter, conspicuous in the early Colonial history of Providence, a man of fine talents and intellectual force, traits that he transmitted to his descendants. He came from England to America with Roger Williams in 1644 and had printed for Mr. Williams in London in 1643 the latter's dictionary of the Indian language. He was the first accomplished printer to come to the Colonies, and although he did not pursue that business here he printed with his own hands the first almanac for the meridian of Rhode Island. He was pastor of the Providence church in 1699 and of him it was written: "Mr. Dexter by all accounts was not only a well bred man, but remarkably pious. He was never observed to laugh, seldom to smile, and so earnest was he in his ministry that he could hardly forbear preaching when he came into a house or met with a concourse of people out of doors." The Slocums descend from Giles Slocum, who came to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, two and three-quarter centuries ago, son of Anthony Slocum, one of the founders of Taunton, Massachusetts. The early family were members of the Society of Friends and successive generations in some of the lines yet retain that faith.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Dexter was born in the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island, October 28, 1844, died at his home, No. 46 Washington street, Central Falls, Rhode Island, April 17, 1905, son of John A. and Margaret Greene (Slocum) Dexter, his mother a daughter of Major Slocum. He was educated in the public schools, finishing at high school, and early in life began learning the carpenter's trade. He was but eighteen years of age when he first enlisted in the Union Army, serving in Company F, Twelfth Regiment ("The Fighting Twelfth") Rhode Island Infantry, serving for thirteen months, participating in the hard-fought battle of Fredericksburg and other battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, but later was with the Army of the Cumberland. After receiving an honorable discharge from the army, he returned home and after completing his trade and becoming an expert workman he located in Central Falls and as a contractor and builder established a high reputation.

Mr. Dexter from earliest manhood was identified with the Republican party and held many important offices. While living in the old town of Lincoln he served as assessor of taxes and in other offices, first elected in



1891, serving until 1897. In Central Falls he was elected common councilman in 1897, reelected in 1898, 1899 and 1900. In 1901 he was elected alderman from the third ward, was reelected in 1902, and in both years was chosen president of that body. In 1901 he was chosen to represent his district in the General Assembly, was renominated and at the ensuing election ran far ahead of his ticket. He was a man sincere and honest in his convictions, and in the different offices he held strove to advance what he felt to be the best interests of the people. Time and again he refused to follow the lead of a political leader in the advocacy of measures he felt were not meant to conserve the public good. In the House of Assembly he frequently opposed measures endorsed by the leaders of his party which his judgment did not approve, and he did all that one man could do to stem the tide of partisan or class legislation.

He was past commander of Ballou Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, and for several terms served as aide on the staff of the commander of the Rhode Island Department and on the staff of the National Department. A few years prior to his death he was a delegate from the Rhode Island Department to the National Encampment held at San Francisco. His fraternal affiliation was with the Masonic order, in which he held all degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He was past master of Jenks Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons, member of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, member of Pawtucket Council, Royal and Select Masters, past commander of Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar, and a thirty-second degree member of Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was held in high esteem by his brethren of the order and in his daily life exemplified the best tenets of the institution, Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love.

Mr. Dexter married, February 6, 1868, Harriet Emma Tingley, daughter of Lyman L. and Berthia Baker (Baxter) Tingley, of Pawtucket, descendant of a distinguished Colonial family, an ancestor of Mrs. Dexter, named Benjamin Tingley, serving in the Colonial war, also in the Revolutionary army. Seven children were born to Theodore F. and Harriet Emma (Tingley) Dexter: Henry Clinton, now holding a responsible position with the Fales & Jenks Manufacturing Company; Hattie Berthia, deceased; Theodore Everett, now an instructor in Providence High School; Roscoe Morton, a prominent lawyer of Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Herbert Blaine, deceased; Myrtle T.; Ruth Augusta, married Ronald Blake Clarke, of Providence, Rhode Island, and has two children, Ronald Alden and Theodore Dexter Clarke.



James Tucker



FROM boyhood until his retirement James Tucker was connected with the business interests of Providence, his native city, and as a clerk, merchant and banker the active years of his long life were spent. From birth until his death, seventy-eight years later, Providence was his residence and he bore a full share in the development of his city during that period. His father, also James Tucker, was of the Pawtuxet branch of the Tucker family, both he and his father born in that town. James Tucker, Sr., was a merchant tailor but later became a shipping merchant, owning with his brother several vessels engaged in trade with South America and the West Indies. He married Amy A. Bosworth and had two sons, James, Jr., and William, both deceased, a daughter Amy, widow of Dr. Spencer, of Providence, the only survivor of her family.

James Tucker, son of James and Amy A. (Bosworth) Tucker, was born in Providence at the family home on Chestnut street, March 19, 1837, died at his residence, No. 51 Waterman street, in his native city, March 22, 1915. He obtained a good public school education in Providence and began business life as a clerk with the Rumford Chemical Company. He later transferred his allegiance to Cahoon & Hail, crockery dealers, continuing with them until about 1867, when he began business under his own name. He opened a retail crockery store on Westminster street, there built up a very large trade and continued in successful business until 1890, when he retired. He was a wise, energetic man of affairs, pursued a strictly honorable course of dealing and made his business a leader for fine goods in all its varied lines. After retiring from mercantile life he became interested in the Fourth National Bank of Providence, was a large shareholder and for many years its honored president. He attained as high a reputation as a financier as he had previously won as a merchant, and when he finally retired from all active participation in the business affairs of the city he carried with him the unbounded respect of his business associates.

He took an active part in the operation of the Providence Board of Trade, and was a member of the Squantum and Central clubs. He was a Unitarian in religious faith, and a Democrat in politics. He was not a club man in the sense usually understood, and never accepted public office. While he was kindly and social in nature, having a wide circle of warm friends, there was no interest in life that appealed to him as did the peaceful quiet and comfort of his own home. There his happiest hours were spent and there his warm hospitable disposition shone brightest. He was a fine example of the self-made American and as he had worked his own way upward, so he ever had a helping hand for others. He was in a large degree self-educated, but when his own son arrived at suitable age there was no educational advantage denied him.

Mr. Tucker married, April 7, 1868, Isabella Phetteplace, born in Providence, daughter of James Smith and Louisa (Appleby) Phetteplace, both



born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, and a granddaughter of Asa Phetteplace and of John S. Appleby, both of old and honorable New England families.

James Smith Phetteplace was of the sixth generation of his family founded by Philip Phetteplace, who is first of record in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, July 30, 1681. The Phetteplace family of Rhode Island is said to descend through Sir John Fetteplace, of Oxfordshire, England, from Fetteplace the Norman who came into England with William the Conqueror. James S. Phetteplace was a son of Asahel Phetteplace, a farmer of Smithfield, and spent his youth at the home farm. At the age of sixteen he became clerk in a Providence store, later became a partner with Daniel Angell, his employer. Later he was senior partner of the wholesale grocery firm, Phetteplace & Seagrave. In 1872 the partners sold their business and engaged in woolen manufacture at Burrville, Rhode Island, also becoming proprietors of the Central Falls Woolen Mill, of which Mr. Phetteplace was president. He was also president of the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, president of the Merchants' Savings Bank, both of Providence; director of the Atlantic Insurance Company, director of the American Screw Company, director of the Merchants' Insurance Company, president of the American Insurance Company, retaining these important connections until weight of years demanded he give some of them up. He was a member of the Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Society.

On August 25, 1840, Mr. Phetteplace married Louisa, daughter of John S. and Patience (Harris) Appleby, of Smithfield, and for sixty years they trod life's pathway together. He died December 6, 1900, at the age of eighty-six years, she surviving him until January 7, 1908. Children: Isabella, who is the widow of James Tucker; Louisa J., widow of Robert E. Northam; Georgina H., widow of Benjamin F. Chace; Jessie C.; Frances H., who is the widow of Charles B. Fry; Gertrude; and James Foster Phetteplace, all now residing in Providence.

James Tucker, Jr., son of James and Isabella (Phetteplace) Tucker, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and died in Lupare, Egypt, in 1900, aged twenty-five years. After finishing the public school course and graduating from high school, he entered Brown University, whence he was graduated, class of 1897. He specialized in languages, took high honors in Greek, Latin and French, also speaking German and Italian fluently. After leaving the university he traveled abroad extensively, spent a year in Sicily, visited Egypt, and there died of heart failure while in bathing at Lupare. He was a young man of brilliant talents and had already attained high standing as an authority on ancient Greek language and history, he having chosen Greek as a special study. Mrs. Tucker survives her son and her husband, residing at No. 51 Waterman street, Providence.





Joseph David.



Joseph Davol



IN this age of manufactured rubber goods in every conceivable line, it is hard to realize that half a century ago the chemistry of rubber was but little understood and the articles manufactured from rubber were few. Years of experiment and countless sums of money were employed in causing raw rubber to give up its secrets and some of the most valuable of these were discovered while experimenting for an entirely different result. Among the men who devoted years of their lives to investigating in and experimenting with rubber and its manufacturing possibilities was Joseph Davol, founder in 1874 of the Davol Rubber Company, now the largest rubber manufacturing plant in the world, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of druggists' sundries and hospital and surgical supplies. But in 1874, when Joseph Davol felt that he was warranted in the beginning of a manufacturing plant, it was a very small and a very feeble one, strong only in the genius, courage and faith of its founder. The history of all the men who have devoted themselves to the subjugation of raw rubber is a story of hard work, disappointment, privation and often signal failure. But it is a history also of success, fame and recompense. Goodyear but paved the way with his immortal discovery that the sticky, refractory, unmanageable stuff could be tempered, vulcanized and made into water-resisting articles. Those who have followed him with their discoveries of the countless ways of washing, breaking, combining with other materials, rolling, pressing, molding and reducing it to any required thickness, shape or size, and to employ it in the thousands of ways in which rubber as a base is now employed, are equally deserving of undying remembrance, as it is to these persevering, unconquerable, investigating, inquisitive men, that the world owes perhaps its greatest industry.

Joseph Davol was born in Warren, Rhode Island, in 1837, and died at his home, No. 48 Parkis avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, July 5, 1909, a son of Joseph B. and Mary L. (Saunders) Davol, of Rhode Island birth and parentage. He was graduated from the high school in Warren, Rhode Island, and later attended the high school in Brooklyn, New York, his parents moving to that city when he was a boy. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of a wholesale dry goods house, one of the largest in New York City at that time. During this period of his life he continued his residence in Brooklyn. He developed decided business talent and worked his way to a good position with this house. With his family he moved to Providence, Rhode Island, in 1871, and shortly afterward he became interested in the rubber industry, and his quick mind suggested the idea that there were great possibilities in the manufacture of goods from rubber, a business then but in its early stages. It was not, however, until he had attained the age of thirty-seven years that he deemed the time opportune to make a beginning for himself. In the meantime he had discovered formulas for combining the raw gum with other materials, and perfected inventions



that would enable him to successfully operate, and had taken all precautions as to patent and copyright that were available. He had well-matured plans of operation ready and in 1874 he established the business which has steadily advanced to its present proportions. He began business in a small plant not far from the present large plant of the Davol Rubber Company on Point street, Providence. His enterprise was a success from the first and soon the manufactured goods were coming through, perfect in shape and quality. There was little fear of a market and soon orders were multiplying. Expansion began and as the plant grew in size the list of articles made was increased. This called for improved machinery, presses and moulds, but Mr. Davol met all emergencies, and as the years progressed placed his name in the front ranks of rubber manufacturers, making it a household word in the United States and a standard of excellence. The plant he began so modestly in 1874 has grown to be the largest of its kind in the world, and its products are sold in all the markets of the world.

When the Davol Rubber Company was incorporated, Joseph Davol became its president and until his last illness was president and treasurer and its active head. His son, Charles J. Davol, long associated with his father in the business, succeeded his father as the head of this large plant and is now president and treasurer of the Davol Rubber Company.

Joseph Davol confined his activity almost entirely to his own business, but was affiliated with many corporations and other large interests and held official relation with them, including the Industrial Trust Company and the Phoenix National Bank of Providence, serving as a director in both. For thirty-five years he was connected thus intimately with the rubber manufacturing industry, ranking with the pioneers and with its most prominent captains. The city of Providence has profited by his connection with her business interests, and the reputation and standing of the city as a commercial and manufacturing center has been greatly enhanced by the operation of the Davol Rubber Company. While Mr. Davol was a member of the Hope and other leading clubs, he passed but little time at them, as he much preferred the quiet of his home life.

Mr. Davol married, in 1862, Mary E. Turner, a daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary A. (Simmons) Turner, and a descendant of Joshua and Freelove (Westcott) Turner, who were married in old Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1725. Mrs. Davol survives her husband and resides at No. 48 Parkis avenue, Providence. Joseph and Mary E. (Turner) Davol were the parents of two sons, George A. Davol, the eldest, died in 1913, leaving one son, Walter L. Davol. Charles J. Davol, the surviving son of Joseph and Mary E. Davol, is now the president and treasurer and active head of the Davol Rubber Company.

The Davol coat-of-arms is ancient, dating back to the year 1400, and is thus described: Gules, a fesse between four fleurs de lis or, in chief a trefoil argent.







Edwin Peleg Dawley, A. E.



AS a civil engineer, specializing as an expert on railroad and municipal engineering, Mr. Dawley was widely known throughout New England. His greatest professional monument is the tunnel under the East Side Hill. That project was first suggested in 1894 by Mr. Dawley as the best plan for bringing Warren, Bristol and Fall River cars to the Providence station. Although impressed with the merit of the tunnel plan, President Clark, of the New Haven, did not press it upon his board of directors as the road was in the midst of many other expensive improvements. In 1904 Mr. Dawley presented his plan to President Mellen and the tunnel was ordered built. Mr. Dawley was appointed construction engineer and under his direct supervision the tunnel was completed. Born and educated in Providence, it was fitting that his greatest work should be done in that city, which he loved and for whose improvement he did so much.

Edwin Peleg Dawley, son of Peleg and Lucinda W. (Barney) Dawley, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 1, 1853, died in his native city, October 7, 1910. He prepared in the grammar and high schools of Providence, then entered Brown University, but did not complete his course. During his university course, he became interested in civil engineering, and in 1872 left the University and adopted it as his profession. He obtained his first practical experience in the office of the city engineer of the city of Providence in the water and sewer departments, following that experience with a term of service as engineer and superintendent of the Interstate Telephone Company, the forerunner of the present Long Distance Bell line between New York and Boston. As engineer for the Interstate, he made the acquaintance of officials of the railroads now grouped in the system controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and impressed them as an engineer of unusual promise. He was selected by E. S. Matthews, chief engineer of the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad, as his assistant and became so expert and efficient that upon the death of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Dawley was appointed his successor as chief engineer. Shortly after assuming the duties of chief engineer he was brought into conflict with the consulting engineers of the road over the construction of a drawbridge across the Thames river at New London, Connecticut. The plans for the bridge called for material sufficiently strong for the then needs of the road, but Mr. Dawley, with the clear foresight and broad vision which ever distinguished him, argued in favor of using a great deal heavier metal and building a bridge sufficiently strong to carry the weight of the heavier equipment he foresaw would be needed in later years. Then he brought his views before the officials and strongly argued the wisdom of building for the future, not for the present needs of the year 1889. He was over-ruled and his plans rejected but later years proved their wisdom and a new bridge was planned before his death, the old one proving inadequate to handle the increased weight of traffic.



After the absorption of the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in 1892, the General Assembly of Rhode Island showed its appreciation of his wisdom in planning the Providence Union Station by requiring the "New Haven" to carry to completion the plans prepared by Mr. Dawley and his assistants. That they should do this was one of the main conditions imposed by the Legislature when they ratified the extension of the New Haven system from New London to Providence. Mr. Dawley was continued by the New Haven as division engineer and won wide reputation as a designer of heavy bridges and by his skill in solving problems arising from the effort to abolish grade crossings. Assisted by George B. Francis, he conducted the negotiations with the city of Providence and the railroads at the time the old Cove basin was filled in which resulted in the transfer of that terminal property to the railroads by the city. Later he was appointed assistant to the chief engineer with office in Boston. After his retirement as construction engineer on March 30, 1909, he made soundings and preliminary plans for the new drawbridge across the Thames which is to replace the one built under his direction as engineer in 1889. He also designed and superintended the construction of a large dam in the Woonasquatucket Valley and was consulting engineer for the city of Pawtucket in the city's dealings with the railroad relative to the elimination of grade crossings on the main line through Pawtucket. The East Side hill tunnel has been alluded to as his most important work. He was also consulted by the city of Providence and by private firms as an expert in their operations requiring the opinion of an engineer. It is an interesting fact that the first day's work Mr. Dawley performed as an engineer was for the city of Providence and his last day's work as an engineer, thirty-eight years later, was also for his native city. In 1907 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

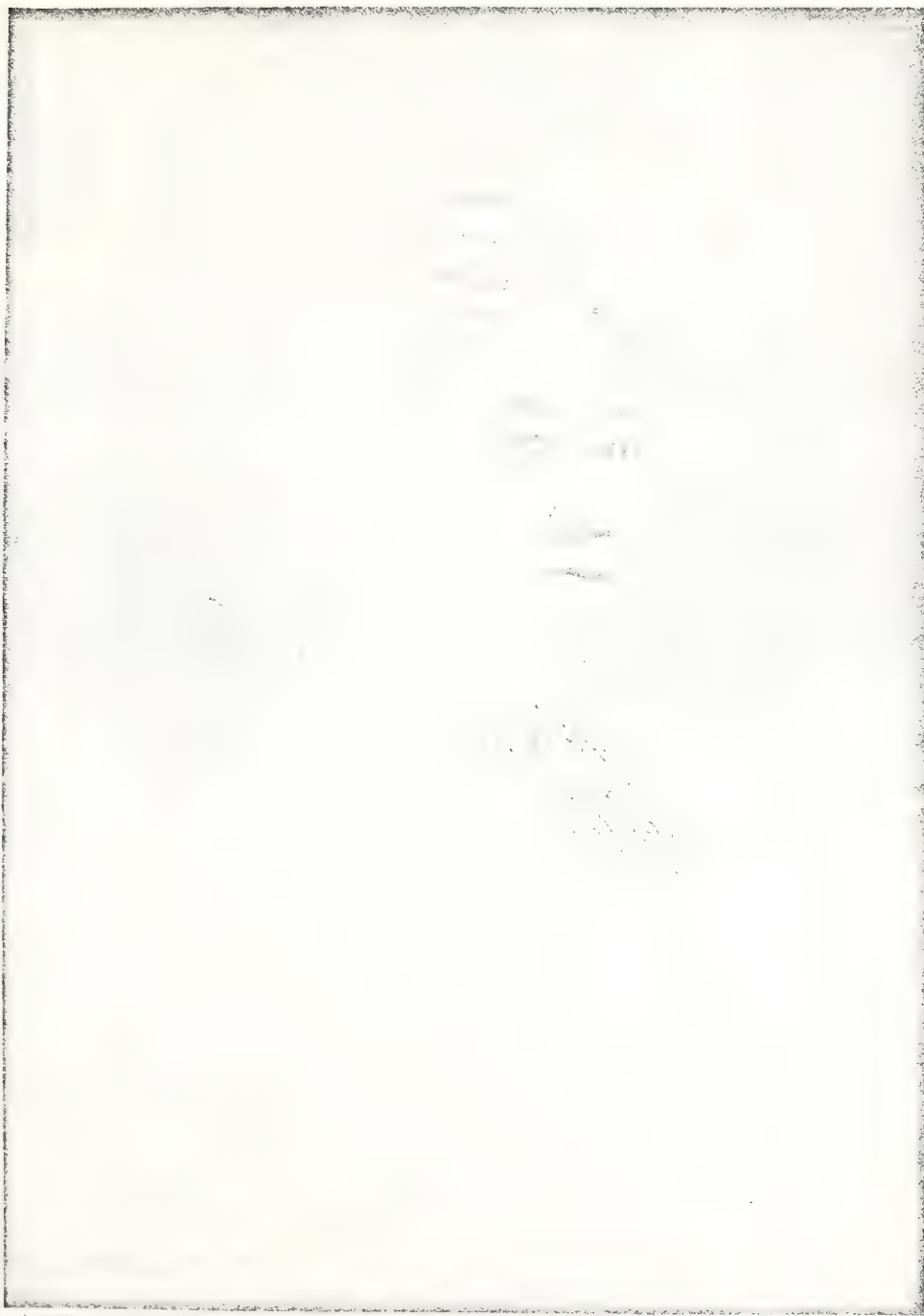
He was a member of several professional and fraternal societies and held all Masonic degrees in both York and Scottish Rite Masonry, including the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was made a Mason in Harmony Lodge, Providence, and held his Knight Templar membership with Calvary Commandery.

Mr. Dawley married (first) Mary H. Bliss, September 11, 1880, who bore him two children: Howard E., married Della E. Little and has a son, Edwin Porter Dawley; Edna Jessie, married Lewis S. Ford and has children, George Edwin and Marian Dawley Ford. He married (second) Florence N. French, June 12, 1888, who bore him a son, Earl Philip Dawley. He married (third) December 8, 1906, Mrs. Maud C. Freeman, widow of William C. Freeman, and daughter of Samuel T. and Melinda M. Cleveland, of an early Maine family. By her first marriage Mrs. Dawley has five children: William B. Freeman, married Hope A. Fletcher; May C., married Edwin F. Morgan and has a son, Edwin F. Morgan, Jr.; Harold B.; Albert M.; and Maud E.



Gen. A. B. K. K. K.

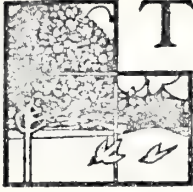




Mrs. George A. Rickard.



George Alfred Rickard



THIS branch of the Rickard family came to Rhode Island from the town of Pomfret, Windham county, near Brooklyn, Connecticut, where Silas Rickard, grandfather of George A. Rickard, was born February 7, 1758, and died May 1, 1846. There too his son, Alfred Rickard, was born December 9, 1798, died in Providence, Rhode Island, September 4, 1834. He conducted a private school on Clifford street, Providence, for many years and passed away in his youth full of honors. He married Rebecca Carpenter, who bore him two children, Mary Eliza, and George Alfred, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated.

George Alfred Rickard was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 3, 1834, died in the city of his birth, November 30, 1898. His father died when he was but six months' old and his two maiden aunts, Eliza and Polly Rickard, took him to live on the old ancestral home farm, the Rickard farm, near Brooklyn, Connecticut, and he continued to live with his two aunts until he was about seven years of age, when his mother married Stephen Phillips, at one time overseer of the poor of Providence, and George Alfred Rickard returned to Providence to reside with his mother and made his residence in Providence until his death. He had attended country school in Connecticut, and for some time attended public school in Providence. When he was twelve years of age he became errand boy in a grocery store on Benefit street, Providence, kept by a Mr. Hamlin. He remained with Mr. Hamlin several years, becoming his trusted and confidential clerk and finally succeeded him in business. He conducted a very successful business, but having an opportunity to purchase the Preston Grocery on North Main street, he sold his Benefit street store to James Blair and secured the larger, better store and location for himself. He continued a prosperous business on North Main street for ten years, then retired and lived until a stroke of paralysis ended his active life, although he lived for several years after the first stroke. His life was a most creditable one, as he had built his own fortune, being left fatherless when a baby. He had risen through industry and the practice of those old virtues, frugality and uprightness, had met the lack of early school by self study and had lived an upright, manly life, devoted to his home and family. He served the city as member of council and bore his full share of the burdens imposed by good citizenship.

Mr. Rickard married (first) Amelia M. Fenner, born September 19, 1835, died May 2, 1872, daughter of Welcome and Betsey Fenner. He married (second) December 22, 1873, Lenora F. Kimball, born in Providence, May 31, 1836, daughter of Rufus Warren and Phoebe (Matthewson) Kimball, her father a meat dealer, of Providence, but born in Amherst, Massachusetts. Rufus W. and Phoebe Kimball were the parents of nine children, the only survivor now being, Lenora F., widow of George Alfred Rickard. She has a daughter, Mabel Amelia Rickard, born in Providence, September 13, 1878, is a graduate of Providence High School, class of 1897, and is her mother's constant companion, they living together. Both are attendants of the Unitarian church, as was the husband and father.



Henry Edwards Lathrop



A WORTHY son of worthy sires, Henry Edwards Lathrop cast no stain upon an honored name, and was very active in promoting the social and moral welfare of his home city of Providence. With but an ordinary school education, he perfected himself in character and in understanding and general information by careful reading. His youth was not given to dissipation or idle frivolity, and he ever sought to improve his condition, socially, mentally, morally and financially. Without the help of outside influences he conceived, mapped out and executed a career of unusual usefulness. To his friends ever loyal, to his family a loving and kind husband and father, to his neighbors the Christian gentleman, he earned and enjoyed the good wishes and esteem of all who came in touch with his most useful life. He grew up under happy influences, having before his eyes a rare example of domestic felicity, refinement, culture and the many graces of Christian character. His life was conspicuous for its activity, industry, integrity, devotion to his family, cheerfulness of spirit, and conscientious performance of duty in every station of life to which it pleased God to call him. The Lathrop family is among the oldest of the Colonial families who settled in New England. Members of this family suffered persecution and arrest for expressing and living according to their honest religious convictions and secured immunity from further molestation on their promise to leave the country. The Lathrop coat-of-arms is as follows: Gyronny of eight, azure and gules, an eagle, displayed, argent. Crest: A game cock, proper.

(I) Rev. John Lathrop, the American ancestor of this family, was one of those who suffered in the above-mentioned manner, and his first wife died while he was in prison. He was a minister in Egerton, Kent, England, and removed to London in 1624, where he became the pastor of a Congregational church. He and forty-three members of his church were imprisoned by order of the archbishop, April 29, 1632, because they practiced the teachings of the New Testament. Upon promise to leave the country they were released, and Rev. Lathrop came to New England with his family in 1634, and shortly afterward organized a church at Scituate, Massachusetts. He was admitted freeman of Plymouth Colony, 1636-37, and two years later removed with the larger part of the membership of his church to Barnstable. In Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts," we find: "He married a second wife whose name is not on our records, who came here with him, joined the church, June 14, 1635, and survived him." He was a man of great piety and energy, and did much to further the secular as well as the spiritual welfare of the colony.

(II) Samuel Lathrop, son of Rev. John Lathrop, was born in England and came to Scituate with his father in 1634. With his father he removed to Barnstable, then he removed to Boston, where he combined the occupation of house building with that of farming on an extensive scale. Subsequently he returned to Barnstable, in 1648 removed to Pequot (New Lon-







don), Connecticut, and in the latter place was one of the judges of the local court organized in 1649. He located in Norwich in 1668, where he for a time held the offices of constable and townsman, and died in 1700. He married in Barnstable, November 28, 1644, Elizabeth Scudder, who received her dismissal from the church in Boston, November 10, 1644, in order to join that in Barnstable.

(III) Samuel (2) Lathrop, second son of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Scudder) Lathrop, was born in March, 1650, and settled in Norwich, where he was a prominent citizen, member of the first church, and died December 9, 1732. He married, in November, 1675, Hannah Adgate, born October, 1653, died September 18, 1695. Their youngest child was Nathaniel Lathrop, born July 15, 1690, resided in New London, on the farm of his great-grandfather until 1735, when he sold it and removed to Norwich. There he died March 20, 1774. He was a soldier in the Louisburg expedition, and was commissioned lieutenant, December 12, 1745. He married, April 25, 1717, Ann Backus, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Huntington) Backus, born January 27, 1695, in Norwich, died August 24, 1761. Zebadiah Lathrop, third son of this marriage, was born in 1725, in Norwich, and died there November 14, 1793. He married Clorinda, daughter of Rev. Simon and Eunice (Edwards) Backus, of Windsor, Connecticut, born October 3, 1730, in Newington, died October 25, 1803, in Norwich. Their second son was Zebadiah Lathrop, born 1738, a joiner by trade, who settled in Middletown, Connecticut, and there died in January, 1804. He married, December 11, 1783, Sarah Starr, born May 1, 1759, died June 9, 1848, daughter of William and Sarah (Roberts) Starr, of Middletown. The second son of this marriage was Joseph Edwards Lathrop, born February 15, 1796, in Norwich, living in 1873, at Middletown, Connecticut. He was but twelve years of age when his parents settled in that town, and there he spent the remainder of his life. He was a very prominent man, conducting a private school to fit boys for college, and was a justice of the peace for sixty years, widely known and highly respected and esteemed. He married in Middletown, November 9, 1825, Lucy Kelly, born January 17, 1798, in that town. They were the parents of Henry Edwards Lathrop.

Henry Edwards Lathrop was born November 28, 1833, at Middletown, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, January 31, 1871. His father died in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1881. His wife had died several years before at the home of her son in Providence and after her death her husband moved back to Middletown. His education was cared for by his talented father, and he was fitted for college, but finally decided not to pursue a higher education, and engaged in business instead. Before attaining his majority he went to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he became clerk in a hardware store, and continued six years. In 1856 he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, in the employ of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, where he began as a clerk. After two years, by his assiduity and intelligent interest in the business he gained promotion, and was made superintendent of the plant. To him is very largely due the credit for building up the establishment, and he continued as its superintendent up to the time of his death. Mr. Lathrop was a man of the most upright character, and was deeply interested in church work. He was a charter member of the Central Congregational



Church of Providence, whose works were largely indebted to his earnest efforts for their success. All of his family are identified with that body. While he always felt an intelligent and warm interest in the progress of his native land, and abhorred corruption in public places, sought ever to encourage honesty and character in the conduct of public affairs, he did not mingle greatly in political movements, although he was an earnest Republican in principle, and never failed to register his opinions in election. Next to his home the church was the dearest spot to him on earth. His home was an ideal one, and here he was ever found a hospitable neighbor, a faithful and devoted husband, and a most kind and indulgent father. He knew how to combine firmness with kindness, and his children were reared in the strictest of moral influences. Happily they never sought to stray from the precepts laid down by their kind and loving father, and the family was ever united and most happy and congenial.

On May 23, 1859, Mr. Lathrop was united in marriage with Harriet Newell Stocking, born May 23, 1836, in Waterbury, Connecticut, daughter of John Miles and Emeline (Newell) Stocking, of that city, the former a native of Goshen, Connecticut, born March 16, 1811, and the latter of Farmington, Connecticut, born October 25, 1804. John Miles Stocking was a manufacturer of Waterbury. His daughter, Mrs. Lathrop, graduated at Mt. Holyoke College in 1855, and was ever the intelligent and faithful helpmate of her worthy husband. To this devoted couple were born three children: 1. Lucy Newell, born in Providence, now residing in that city with her mother. 2. William Gilbert, of Shelton, Connecticut, who graduated from Brown University and Yale Theological School; for the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the Christian ministry, and had charge of the Congregational church at Shelton, but in 1916 moved to Mt. Carmel, Connecticut, where he has charge of the Congregational church; he married Helen Spicer, of Westerly, Rhode Island, and they have three children: Henry Monroe, Albert Spicer and Frederic William. 3. Helen Sanders, died August 12, 1914.

Mr. Lathrop was a man to be revered and respected. While upholding to the last his opinions and judgment, he was ever charitable towards the ideas of others, and did not attempt to build up any of his own ideals by tearing down those of other people. At his death it was written by his associates that there passed "a man of sterling worth, a friend to the right, a good citizen, and a real friend." He was notably a generous man, of deeply sympathetic nature, and his contributions to charitable and religious objects were always liberal in the extreme. He was a man of broad and liberal views. When the trials and sorrows and disappointments of this life were ended, he was enabled to realize the hope "To see my Pilot face to face, when I have crossed the bar." Guided through life by this hope, strong in his faith to the end, he so lived that men could find no smirch upon his name or reputation, and bore to his grave the loving respect and regard of his community, his business associates, and all who were privileged to know him. Those who knew him intimately admired his strong will and his untiring energy, his broad sense of justice to his fellowmen, his integrity, and good faith in all things, and especially his supersensitive sense of honor in all matters involving honesty and good faith.



Wm. H. Pope



William Henry Pope



IN 1878 there stood a mill at what is now known as Esmond, Rhode Island, then surrounded by a small settlement of mill operatives. William Henry Pope bought the mill and village, devoting himself to its upbuilding. He named the village after his native Massachusetts town, Enfield, but now changed to Esmond, and saw it become one of the most prosperous of Rhode Island villages. In 1902 Mr. Pope retired from business and the mill he had built up to large proportions was closed. A few months prior to his death the mill and all his property there was sold, but for a quarter of a century he caused the wheels of industry to turn in Enfield and created there a seat of great prosperity. He acquired very large railroad and banking interests and was one of the foremost business men of his day, but never would accept political office. Said a friend: "Who of all that went to him for advice was ever disappointed in the final outcome? Under an impatient manner and an air of desire of being rid of the whole subject were hidden a careful listening and interest and in a day or so there came from him an opinion vested in cautious language. If it was a recommendation, t'was well to follow it; if a warning t'was equally well to heed it. Of his boyish generous nature how many of us remember his open hand and his heartfelt sympathy?"

William Henry Pope was born in Enfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, July 18, 1840, died at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, February 16, 1907, son of Ichabod and Serena (Woods) Pope. His mother was a sister of Josiah Woods, founder and donor of Woods Library, Amherst College. His father, Ichabod Pope, was a manufacturer and for many years served as justice of the peace. Serena (Woods) Pope died in 1846, her son then but a boy of six. Ichabod Pope late in life retired from business and spent his last years with his son, William H., in Providence. He had another son, Charles Pope, and a daughter, Martha, both deceased.

William H. Pope, the youngest son, attended private school in Enfield until fifteen years of age, then for a time lived in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, with his aunt, Mrs. Frank Pratt, later living with an uncle in Providence where he attended private school, Prospect street public grammar school and Scholfields Commercial School. He completed his education and was variously engaged until 1863, then, at the age of twenty-three, he became associated as office man with Albert Gallup, then head of Gallup Brothers, cotton manufacturers, with whom he continued for several years until Mr. Gallup moved to New York City. Those were years of particular benefit to Mr. Pope as under excellent influences he developed a business reputation and gained an experience most valuable, as he had won confidential position with Mr. Gallup who appreciated and rewarded his faithful and intelligent efforts. After Mr. Gallup moved to New York, Mr. Pope began business for himself, establishing a cotton brokerage business in 1871 and acting as agent for the Robert Watson Mills at Willimantic. For seven years he con-

tinued a broker, meeting with abundant success, then entered the manufacturing field. He purchased in 1878 the mill and village owned by the Smithfield Manufacturing Company at Allenville, Rhode Island, in the town of Smithfield, the first mill having been erected at that point in 1813 by Governor Philip Allen.

Mr. Pope renamed the village Enfield, after his birthplace, and there conducted a very successful business from the beginning, Enfield becoming one of the most prosperous of villages, growing as the mills grew and sharing in the success Mr. Pope attained. He was a wise, far-sighted manufacturer and it was noted that his Enfield Mills kept running when other textile mills of New England were obliged to close. He was deeply interested in the welfare of his employes and a strike at Enfield was unknown under his management. In 1902 he closed his Enfield mills to devote himself to his other business interests and a few years later they were sold. His first purchase of the Allen mill was made against the advice of his friends, as the mill was an old one, but he persisted and the old mill became one of the most modernly equipped, best managed and profitable cotton mills of the State. He was always very proud of the fact that in his nearly quarter of a century of ownership there had never been a strike at the mills, nor serious disaffection.

Mr. Pope's other interests were exceedingly weighty and for forty years he maintained an office on Market Square, Providence. He was for over forty years treasurer of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company; was secretary-treasurer of the Providence & Springfield Railroad Company from 1892 until its absorption by consolidation; for twenty years a director of the National Exchange Bank; the largest individual stockholder in the Union Railroad Company at one time; director of the Providence Telephone Company from its organization; director of the Providence Dry Dock & Marine Railway Company; secretary-treasurer of the Windham Manufacturing Company of Willimantic, Rhode Island, for several years; secretary of the Providence Press Company for a time, that company publishing the "Morning Star" and "Evening Press" after its reorganization in 1880. In all these he was a living, vital force for he held no positions in which he was but a figure head. Strong minded and energetic, he cared only for business action and was so averse to public office that he never would allow his name to be used even as a possible candidate.

He was one of the charter members of the Narragansett Boat Club and was one of the most enthusiastic yachtsmen of the city. He was also one of the early members of the Squantum Association, member of the Commercial Club, the Home Market Club of Boston, the Hope Club of Providence (four years treasurer and from 1885 to 1891 as member of the board of governors). In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, belonging to Central Church. He was very charitable, kindly hearted and held the esteem of all who knew him. Justice and uprightness marked his every transaction and his private life was without flaw. He possessed a wealth of friends and at his home dispensed a generous hospitality. He was very domestic in his tastes and found his greatest joy in his home. About two years prior to his



death he retired from business and gave himself unreservedly to the comforts of his home.

Mr. Pope married, September 27, 1888, Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Maria (Halcro) Robertson, of Montreal. Mrs. Pope survives her husband, residing at No. 11 Young Orchard avenue, Providence.

At a meeting of the directors of the Providence Dry Dock & Marine Railway Company, held on April 10, 1907, it was voted that the following minute be entered upon our records:

The directors desire to express their deep sense of loss in the removal by death of their esteemed associate, William H. Pope, which occurred on the sixteenth of February last. Mr. Pope had served as a director of the Providence Dry Dock & Marine Railway Company since its organization, and was ever deeply interested in its success. Always prompt and regular in his attendance at our meetings, his good judgment and business ability were of much value in conducting the affairs of the company. His genial and kindly face will be sadly missed at our gatherings.

JOHN H. CADY, Secretary.





James Edward Bowen



THERE were few idle moments in the life of James E. Bowen, as he was a wage earner at the age of fifteen, a soldier at twenty-one, clerk, merchant, postmaster, and at the time of his death superintendent of Central Falls branch of the Pawtucket Post Office. He was a brave soldier, rising from the ranks to commissioned officer, a faithful postal official, diligent and successful in business, public spirited and loyal in his citizenship, and highly esteemed in Central Falls, where most of his mature life was passed. He was the embodiment of good nature, a welcome guest at any gathering, and carried everywhere the sunshine of a cheerful disposition. He preached the gospel of brotherhood, and manifested his sincerity by his many acts of kindness and the unfailing good-will he bore his fellow-men.

James Edward Bowen was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, November 5, 1841, died at his home, No. 270 Central street, Central Falls, Rhode Island, April 9, 1914. He was a son of Benjamin Bowen, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts; and Lydia Matilda (Lewis) Bowen, of Griswold, Connecticut. When very young his parents moved to Dorchester, and there he was a scholar in the public schools until reaching the age of fifteen. He was engaged as a clerk in a mercantile house until August 12, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. When Mr. Bowen enlisted he was a very slight young man, and for that reason he was not considered strong enough to fight, and being an expert penman he was placed in a clerical position in Washington, and remained in that position until he was commissioned first lieutenant, being relieved of his clerical position when wounded soldiers were sent there for that purpose. He was assigned to duty with the Thirtieth Regiment United States Colored Troops, Army of the Potomac. He was engaged in some of the severe battles of the Civil War, including Antietam, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and others. At Cold Harbor, June, 1864, while his regiment was resisting a cavalry charge, he was trampled upon by the enemy's horses, and so severely wounded that he was compelled to resign from the service. A captain's commission had been awarded him, but he was compelled by his injuries to decline the honor, and on September 16, 1864, he was honorably discharged.

After returning from the army he was dispensary clerk in the hospital at Readville, Massachusetts, for a year, and was clerk in a grocery at Weymouth, Massachusetts, until 1868. He was employed for two years in the N. D. Whitney Company, dealers in hosiery and knit goods, and clerked for S. W. Hayden, of Dorchester. He formed a partnership with his father in 1873, and began business in Central Falls, Rhode Island, at the corner of Hawes and Central streets, purchasing the mercantile business of John Newell. Mr. Bowen, Sr., withdrew after a time, and in 1879 John E. Bowen sold out to George C. Stillman. With Brockton, Massachusetts, as head-



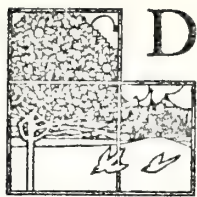
quarters he spent two years as traveling salesman for F. B. Washburn & Company, wholesale confectioners, and in 1883 returned to Central Falls, which was ever afterward his home.

Mr. Bowen was deputy town clerk from 1884 until 1889, resigning to accept the appointment of postmaster of Central Falls made by President Harrison. He continued in that office until April 13, 1894, when he was succeeded by President Cleveland's appointee. After surrendering the post-office to his successor Mr. Bowen was employed by the City Council as clerk, and also transcribed the records of the town of Lincoln. With the return of the Republican party to power he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, serving from August 1, 1898, until May 11, 1909, being reappointed by President Roosevelt. In 1909 Pawtucket was made the central main office for that section of Rhode Island, the surrounding towns becoming branch offices, under the charge of a superintendent. Mr. Bowen was retained as superintendent of the Central Falls branch, about the only difference being the change in his title. During his years as postmaster free delivery was established in Central Falls, and the business of the office wonderfully increased. His record was an exceptionally fine one, and his standing with the department at Washington most honorable. He continued as superintendent of the Central Falls office until his death. Mr. Bowen was a member of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association; Ballou Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, which he served as quartermaster, post historian and trustee; the Young Men's Christian Association of Pawtucket and Central Falls; Malta Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pentalpha Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, his Masonic bodies both in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was an active member of Broad Street Baptist Church and was librarian of the Sunday school for many years. His wife was a teacher in the Sunday school for over eighteen years, and a prominent worker in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

He married, at Neponset, Massachusetts, February 5, 1874, Fannie Emily Wilbar, daughter of Jason and Sarah Emily (Standish) Wilbar. Her mother was a direct descendant of Miles Standish, of the Mayflower colony, first captain of the military forces of the Plymouth colony, and immortalized by the poet Longfellow in his "Courtship of Miles Standish." As Priscilla Alden's daughter married a son of Miles Standish, Mrs. Bowen is a direct descendant also of Priscilla Alden. Mrs. Bowen survives her husband, residing at the old home in Central Falls, No. 270 Central street.



Jacob Mott, Jr.



DURING the lifetime of his father, also Jacob Mott, father and son added senior and junior to their names. Jacob Mott, Sr., died in 1886, and the appellation junior clung to his son until death. Jacob Mott, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated, was of the eighth generation of his family in America, and with the exception of the founder, Adam Mott, and Benjamin Mott, of the sixth generation, all his paternal ancestors bore the name Jacob.

Adam Mott, the founder, was born in 1596 in England, came to this country in 1635, a passenger on the ship "Defense," bringing testimony of his conformity to the discipline of the established church of England. His second wife, Sarah Mott, one of her children by her first husband, and several of his children by his first wife, accompanied him. He was admitted a freeman of Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 25, 1636, he and his wife joining the Roxbury church the same year. Later he moved to Hingham, Massachusetts, where he was granted land, and in 1638 was of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and admitted an inhabitant of the island of Aquidneck. He was made a freeman of Portsmouth, March 16, 1641, and was one of those appointed to lay out land there, and died in 1661.

The line of descent is through Jacob Mott, a child of his first wife, born in 1621, and his wife, Joanna (Slocum) Mott, who was a Friend preacher. Their son, Jacob (2) Mott, born December 13, 1661, and his first wife Cassandra (Southwick) Mott; their son, Jacob (3) Mott, born October 8, 1690, and his wife, Mary (Easton) Mott; their son, Jacob (4) Mott, born in 1722, and his wife, Hannah (Weaver) Mott, their son, Benjamin Mott, born January 1, 1758, and his wife, Sarah (Chase) Mott; their son, Jacob (5) Mott, born January 21, 1804, and his first wife, Eliza (Anthony) Mott; their son, Jacob (6) Mott. Portsmouth remained the family seat of all during these the years 1638-1849, and in each generation the family was prominent in town, church and State. They were usually landowners and farmers. Jacob (5) Mott and Jacob (6) Mott both being born at the homestead farm in Portsmouth, a property that remained in the family name until sold by Jacob (6) Mott.

Jacob (6) Mott, known as junior, was born at the homestead on west main road, Portsmouth, Rhode Island, December 21, 1831, died in Providence, Rhode Island, October 16, 1900, fourth child of Jacob (5) and Eliza (Anthony) Mott. He was educated in the public schools, and until his eighteenth year remained at home. In 1849 he located in Providence, a city that was his home and the seat of his business activities during the half century which followed. His first situation was as clerk and student in the drug store of Henry H. Burrington, on High street, where he learned the business and became a duly qualified druggist. After leaving Mr. Burrington, he was engaged by A. J. Smith, a druggist on Westminster street, and continued in his employ until he entered the business world as a proprietor.





Jacob Mott, Jr.



He purchased the store of Pardon Sheldon, corner of Westminster and Aborn streets, and conducted that enterprise successfully for several years; then sold and repurchased an established business at Olneyville, there conducting a drug store for about ten years, having as partner during a part of that period, John S. Howland.

He acquired large outside interests and about the year 1880 he retired from mercantile life to attend to his private business affairs. He was wholly devoted to his business, his only other absorbing interest being in his home and family, for he was very quiet and domestic in his tastes. He took little interest in politics, clubs or societies, but did have a high regard for the ties of friendship, and possessed a high sense of honor. He had many friends, and in commercial circles was regarded as a man of integrity and high principle. Mr. Mott married, October 13, 1868, in Providence, Ada F. Irons, born in that city, March 1, 1844, who survives him, residing at 12 Sycamore street, Providence, the old Irons homestead. She is a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Aldrich) Irons, her father a successful business man of Providence in his day; junior member of the extensive tanning firm of Anthony & Irons. Two children were born to Jacob and Ada F. (Irons) Mott, Sara E., who married Albert W. Lawrence, and resides at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and Frederic R., who married Susie May Gardiner, and resides at Edgewood.





George Herbert Fowler



GEORGE HERBERT FOWLER, late of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, belongs to a type not uncommon in this wide-awake, energetic community, not uncommon absolutely, even in the highest form exemplified by him, among the many millions of this great country, but relatively it is rare, relatively it is exceptional and would be exceptional anywhere. His years, though they were not more than forty-three in number, were thronged with successful accomplishment and made bright by the regard and admiration of his associates.

Born July 16, 1852, at Northbridge, Massachusetts, Mr. Fowler was a son of George D. and Abigail (Adams) Fowler, themselves old and respected residents of the place. The residence of the family in Northbridge did not, however, continue long after the birth of George Herbert, for at the age of two years he was taken by his parents to Barre, Massachusetts, in which town he passed the years of childhood and grew into man's estate. Of course, coming there at so early a period, his memory of a former experience was not permanent, so that all his early associations were with Barre, where at the local schools he gained the early portion of his education. At the age of sixteen he left these local institutions and went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he entered the Worcester Academy. It was the intention of young Mr. Fowler—an intention in which he was supported by his parents—to take up a technical mechanical occupation and for the pursuit of this objective he soon perceived that the course of education at the new school was not so well adapted. He, therefore, remained there but a few weeks and then entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and graduated with the class of 1873. He had in the meantime showed himself a remarkably capable scholar and left the school possessed of an unusually competent knowledge of mechanical engineering. It was in the year preceding his graduation that he had an experience in religion that affected him very powerfully and left its impress upon him for the remainder of his life. It was during a visit to his home that he was converted by the evangelist, John Potter, who was at that time holding a series of meetings at Barre. Upon his return to Worcester he joined Plymouth Church, of which the Rev. George W. Phillips was then pastor. After the completion of his studies he spent a short time at home, but being anxious to engage in the active business of life he made a short tour of some of the New England cities for the purpose of choosing that one which promised most advancement in the line of work he had chosen. Providence, Rhode Island, was the one he finally selected and shortly after, before the close of 1873, he had secured a position as draughtsman in a small machine shop there. He soon made a reputation for himself for skill in his work and the following year was given a better position with the much larger concern of the Providence Tool Company, his task being of the same character. He remained seven years with this company and won the highest esteem and good will from his employers who



wrote him a letter and presented him with a handsome testimonial in the shape of a box of drawing instruments, on the occasion of his leaving their service in 1881.

It was while still with this company that Mr. Fowler made the acquaintance of Mr. George H. Webb, an acquaintance which proved of great assistance to Mr. Fowler in his rapid upward career. Mr. Webb was at that time in the employ of William H. Haskell & Company, manufacturers of bolts and nuts, where he had been since 1866, but in 1881 he severed his connection with this large firm and took up the building of bolt and nut machinery on his own account, gaining two large contracts for the installation of such machinery, one with the firm of Cole Brothers and one with the Providence, now the Rhode Island, Tool Company. It was Mr. Webb's desire that he should have the assistance of Mr. Fowler in the making of plans for this machinery, as he admired the young man greatly and was fully imbued with respect for his skill and competence. He therefore approached him on the subject and the proposition made by him was readily accepted by Mr. Fowler. This was the beginning of a long and close friendship and business association between the two men. Sometime afterwards, when Mr. Webb was working to found the Pawtucket Manufacturing Company, he induced Mr. Fowler to go into the venture with him, and upon the organization of that concern he was made a member of the company and elected to the double office of secretary and treasurer. This was in 1882, thirteen years before his death, but in that time he had won the regard of all his associates and established a reputation as a most capable business man. The service rendered by him to the company was great and his opinion and advice bore weight among his fellow officers and directors.

Not alone in the business world was Mr. Fowler prominent, but in many other aspects of the community's life as well, especially in the social and fraternal. He was a very prominent member of the Masonic order and associated with many of its subdivisions, belonging to Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he held all the offices up to and including senior warden; Pawtucket Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Pawtucket Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. The deep religious feeling which had been first awakened when, as a youth, he had listened to the eloquence of John Potter, the evangelist, never left him to the day of his death, and his religious beliefs occupied a more important position in his thoughts than is usual to-day. He joined the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence during his residence there, and never withdrew from that membership, although, after removing to Pawtucket, he attended the church of the same denomination there.

On December 7, 1887, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage with Lula A. Reynolds, of North Kingstown, a daughter of Allen and Elizabeth S. (Johnson) Reynolds. Mrs. Fowler survives her husband. Mr. Fowler was a man of a very strong domestic instinct, and his great happiness was found in the intimate intercourse of his own home and household. It will be most appropriate to end this brief appreciation with a selection from among the multi-



tinuous tributes paid him at the time of his death by the organizations with which he was connected, his associates and the press of the entire region. The Pawtucket Manufacturing Company, of which he had been a member, passed the following resolutions:

We the officers and members of the Pawtucket Manufacturing Company, deeply deploring the loss by death of our treasurer, George H. Fowler, desire to place on record some slight testimonial of our regard for him. As an officer of the company, he ever labored to advance its interests, and to lay a firm foundation of business principle and honesty, as a basis of future prosperity. During the fourteen years of our business relations he continually displayed the same courteous consideration of the opinions of others, and an earnest desire to conform his own convictions to what was deemed a wiser course by his associates, and he gladly welcomed the counsel and advice of ripper years and experience. We shall miss his cheerful, hopeful presence in our councils, and feel that his own particular place among us, must remain forever vacant. Especially will this be true of our agent and general manager, with whom he has borne the "brunt of battle," standing by his side in daily companionship through these long years, in relations of intimacy rarely equalled in the business world. To him will appeal most powerfully the unused desk and vacant chair, although they will remain an inspiring reminder of the "felt presence" of one, the keynote of whose character was "faithfulness in all things."

The employees of the Pawtucket Manufacturing Company as a body also expressed their appreciation of him and, since a word of praise from those who work under us is perhaps the greatest compliment we can receive, it is given in full:

As employees of the Pawtucket Manufacturing Company, of which the late George H. Fowler was treasurer, we wish to voice the general feeling of loss among us. As our employer, he was thoughtful and considerate, and placed our welfare and advancement beyond any selfish personal interest. His kindly bearing and encouraging words remain with us in grateful memory, and we feel that we have lost a friend.

In the course of an address delivered at his funeral the Rev. Alexander McGregor, pastor of the Pawtucket Congregational Church, which Mr. Fowler had so long attended, said in part:

With painful frequency the angel of death has been visiting us of late in this parish, removing so many of our most desirable young men, heads of families. To-day, again, we are met to pay the last tribute of respect as we discharge these sad offices to our esteemed friend and brother, the late George H. Fowler. The suddenness of his removal adds to the intensity of the blow. To-day is but the seventh day of January, and on December sixteenth, I think, apparently in his usual health, his graceful form and sober demeanor arrested attention, as, in common with his brethren in office, he received with kindly face and hand, the offerings of the people in the house of the Lord. But for the belief that as his service ceased here below, he entered upon service in the upper sanctuary, the circumstances would overwhelm us with unutterable grief. No words of mine are necessary in this presence to acquaint you with what manner of man he was. Through the years, in public and in private, he has been making his own history, and of no one could it be said with greater justice than of him, the more known, the greater was he loved. To his native gifts he added a remarkable devotion in the pursuit of his chosen calling, which with a rare affability of manner and integrity of soul, secured for him through the years the highest respect and love of all, but especially of his associates in business and their employees.





Alden Bradford Knapp



Alden Bradford Knapp



IN OCTOBER, 1892, in his sixty-ninth year, Alden B. Knapp passed from earthly scenes leaving a memory yet as fragrant as the flowers which bloom at his grave. In the words of one who knew him well, he was "A public spirited man of excellent principles and habits; a man who made friends and kept them, one whose word was as his bond, genial, kind hearted and liberal, a man in whose death Providence lost a valuable citizen. His home life was ideal."

He was one of the early manufacturers of Providence, a city which had been his home for half a century, learning his trade, becoming an expert and managing superintendent of the great Barstow Stove Manufacturing Plant. He had also a financial interest in the Barstow Stove Company and from that and other profitable investments he acquired a handsome property. He resided from 1861 until his death in 1892 at the beautiful home, No. 98 Hospital street, where he indulged in his love for fruit growing, especially grapes and pears. He planted the trees and set the vines, experimenting continually, having at one time twenty-seven varieties of grapes growing. He was very successful in his fruit growing, winning many first prizes at the exhibitions of the horticultural societies of which he was a member. This was his recreation only, his main concern was his business and to that and the home he created he was wholly devoted. His only son died young and the wealth of his great loving heart was then bestowed upon his step-daughter, Abby M. Fisher, a child of ten years at the time of her mother's second marriage. The years but strengthened the loving friendship between father and daughter, he bestowing upon her the love of a childless father, she the love of a fatherless child. Death only sundered the ties of love that bound them and to Miss Fisher much of the material for this tribute is due.

Alden Bradford Knapp was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1823, died after a lingering illness at his home, No. 98 Hospital street, Providence, Rhode Island, in October, 1892. He was educated in public school, and spent the first eighteen years of his life in his native town. About 1841 he first came to Providence, securing employment with the High Street Furnace Works, whose shops are now the site of the Builders' Iron Foundry. He acquired a thorough knowledge of furnace making and later learned the art of hollow ware moulding under Stillman Perkins. He worked for a time with Louis Meade, but later Mr. Knapp, who had become an expert moulder, returned to the employ of the Builders' Iron Foundry, but subsequently, by an arrangement with his employers, his services were secured by A. C. Barstow for three months. The art of hollow ware moulding was then in its infancy in New England, iron tea kettles and similar utensils soon becoming very popular. Mr. Knapp was very expert at this new branch of the moulder's trade and later Mr. Barstow secured his services permanently. He continued with him four years, then broke in health and was compelled

to retire to lighter employment. He obtained a position as clerk in a grocery store, but his duties were so arranged that most of his time was spent on the delivery wagon.

In two years his health was so restored by this open air treatment that he returned to the employ of A. C. Barstow & Company as foreman of the moulding department. He so continued for several years, then became general superintendent of the Barstow Stove Company, under which name the business had been incorporated. At the time of incorporation Mr. Knapp secured an interest in the company and as superintendent of the entire plant was the practical manager, his thorough knowledge of the moulding and casting departments rendering him invaluable. He continued as superintendent until his death in 1892, his service with the Barstow plant as a firm and corporation extending over a period of many years. He was a good business man, a wise manager and had the happy faculty of handling workmen without the slightest friction. All respected him and trusted his fairness in all the relations existing between employer and employe. He continued in the harness until his last lingering illness, his sole recreation being his fruits, his flowers and his home of which he was inordinately fond.

He took a deep interest in young men and was one of the first to become identified with the Young Men's Christian Association in Providence. He was very popular, not only in his own shops, but wherever known, and he possessed not alone the faculty of making friends but of ever retaining them. On the day of his funeral a large delegation from the Barstow Stove Company attended in a body and the entire plant closed for the day in reverence to his memory.

Mr. Knapp married Fannie, daughter of Gershom and Bathsheba Welden, of one of the "Cape" families of Massachusetts, and widow of Tyrell Fisher, who died leaving his widow then under twenty-five years of age with three children, a fourth, Abby M. Fisher, born shortly after her father's death. Fannie Welden Fisher had been a widow about ten years when she became the wife of Alden B. Knapp and to them a son, Bradford Alden Knapp, was born, who died in infancy. No other children were born to them and the great father-heart went out to the step-daughter, Abby M., whom he loved and cherished as his own until death parted them. Miss Fisher continues her residence at the old home, No. 98 Hospital street, where the happiest hours of Mr. Knapp's life were spent.





George Russell Loud



ALTHOUGH of Massachusetts birth George R. Loud was a resident of Providence, Rhode Island, during the forty-four years preceding his death, in fact his entire business life was spent in Providence and with the Boston store, beginning as assistant to Mr. Troup in the bookkeeping department, advancing steadily, and on the death of Mr. Troup in 1895 succeeding him as treasurer of the Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company. Honorable and upright in all his business relations his private life was one of usefulness in the church and as a citizen. He was deeply interested in all good works, and in association with his wife, the devoted president of the Ladies' Aid Society of Trinity Union Methodist Episcopal Church for a decade, worked for the upbuilding of that church for many years. He was held in high regard by his business associates and by his brethren of the church, no unworthy deed marring the perfect record of his life.

George Russell Loud was born at South Weymouth, Massachusetts, November 29, 1849; died at his home, No. 603 Broad street, Providence, Rhode Island, August 20, 1914. He was a son of John A. and Betsy (Hunt) Loud, the Louds being old residents of the Weymouth district. He was educated in the Weymouth public schools, completing his preparation for the duties of life in his home schools. In 1870, at the age of twenty-one years, he located in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, and there accepted his first important business position. His first employer was the Boston Store Company, Mr. Troup then being head bookkeeper, Mr. Loud becoming his assistant. He was advanced in rank as the years passed and when in 1895 Mr. Troup died, Mr. Loud, so long his assistant and chief aide, was chosen treasurer of the Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company. Twenty-five years had then elapsed since his first entrance to the business world, and for nineteen years more he filled the responsible position of treasurer. He possessed strong business qualifications and was one of the most careful and conscientious men. He was an important factor in the upbuilding of a successful mercantile corporation, his associates testifying in glowing terms to the value of his service, the soundness of his judgment and the reliance they placed in him. Mr. Loud's home life was complete in its happiness, and with the exception of his church work there was no interest strong enough to compete with the attractions of his home. He was a member of Trinity Union Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years, was treasurer of the Sunday school for eighteen years, and treasurer of the board of trustees for a much longer period. He was one of the strong pillars of the church, and by his regular attendance in the family pew, he was an inspiration to his pastor. He ever had a word of encouragement, and a helping hand for young men and many have been helped to better things through his interest.

Mr. Loud married, in 1874, Eliza A., a daughter of George and Ruth Innman, who survives him with three children: Mabel A.; Harry B., who



married Helen Robinson, and has two sons, Edgar Russell and John Al-
dridge Loud; and Bessie A., a teacher in the English High School.

The following testimonials from the quarterly conference of his church
and from his associates in business display the feeling entertained toward
Mr. Loud by his brethren:

Providence, R. I., September 19, 1914.

My Dear Mrs. George R. Loud:—

In accordance with the unanimous vote of the Second Quarterly Conference of
Trinity Union Methodist Episcopal Church held this day I desire to express our appre-
ciation of the valuable services rendered by your husband, our brother, George R. Loud,
during his long membership in the Church and our sense of sorrow in your bereavement.
Mr. Loud for many years was Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of our Church and
always faithfully and gladly performed whatever duties came to him. His ever vigilant
and shrewd watchfulness for the interest of the Church was tempered by such kindness
of spirit that he was loved by all. The Church loses a most valued member, we of the
Quarterly Conference lose a friend; whom we loved for his kindly qualities, whom we
shall ever cherish and respect for his steadfast and strong character. We find occasion
for satisfaction and thanksgiving in the fact that we appreciated him while he was with
us, and did not withhold from him the knowledge that he had won our deep respect, our
warm affection and our fullest confidence. By reason of his amiable disposition Mr.
Loud won the affection of all those who had the good fortune to become acquainted with
his splendid manly qualities, and his death has saddened all. Therefore you may have
consolation in knowing that your loss is also shared by the Church and its Officiary, for
the development of which he devoted time, energy and faithful service. We extend to
you, and the members of your family, our deepest sympathy in this sore bereavement.

With deepest sympathy, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) ALBERT S. ABBOTT,
Secretary Second Quarterly Conference.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove by death our late treasurer
and fellow director, George R. Loud, and

Whereas, By his death the Callender, McAuslan and Troup Company has suffered
the loss of a faithful and efficient officer and his fellow directors the loss of his advice and
genial comradeship. It is

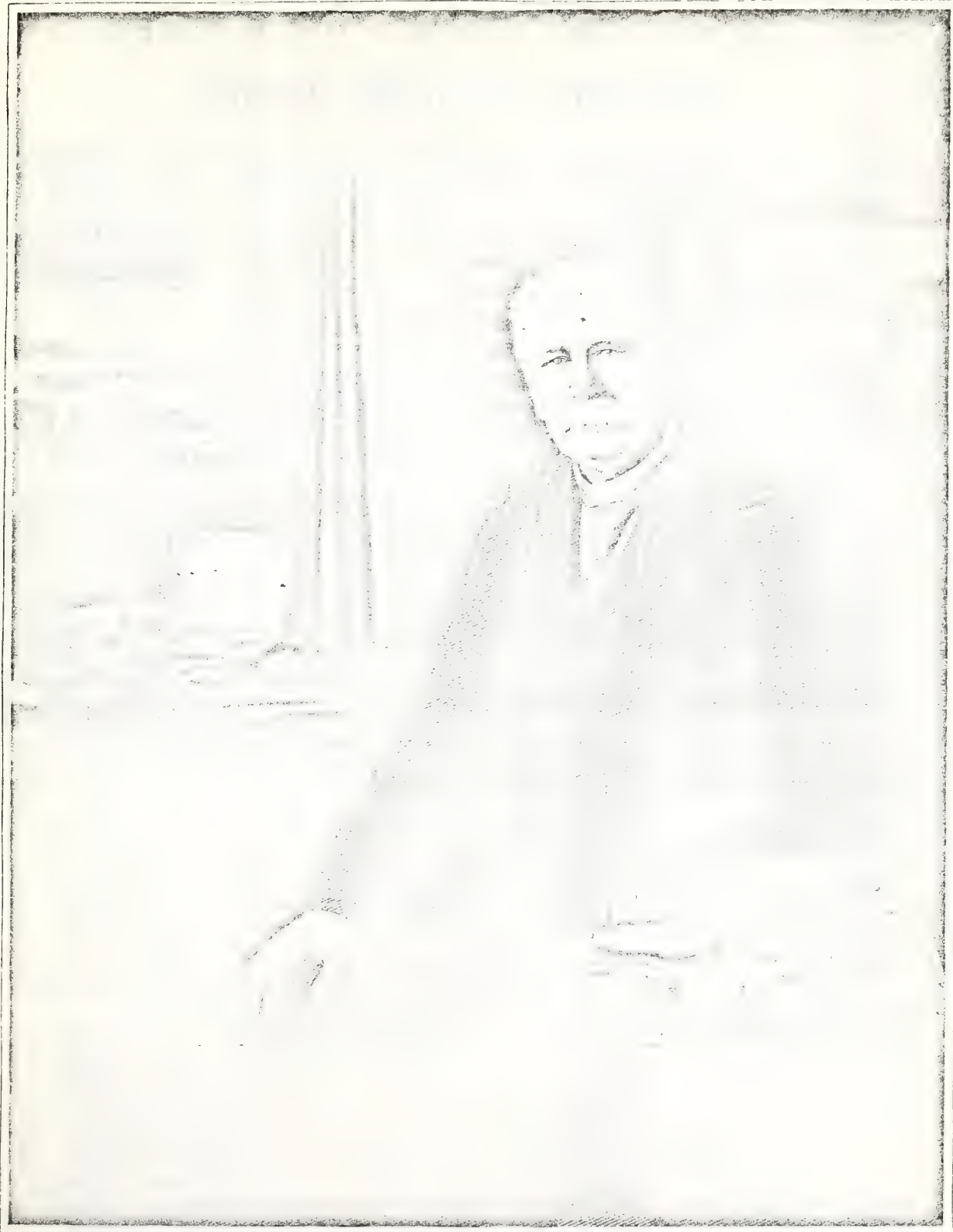
Resolved, That the Board of Directors recognize the loss sustained and express
their deep sorrow occasioned by his death; and that our sympathy be extended to his
wife and family in their sad bereavement. It is

Resolved, Further, That these resolutions be spread upon our records and the
secretary instructed to send a copy of same to Mrs. Loud and family.

C. A. BLAKE, Secretary.







George William Whitaker



George William Whitaker



THE influence which the artist exerts upon the community in which he lives is not to be expressed in material terms, it is not commensurate with that of the merchant, the business man or even the inventor, although a certain amount of art must enter into the work of the best of these. In the case of the inventor, or the craftsman and artisan, the art but enhances the value of the material object at which he works and does not necessarily change the kind of value that it possesses. In the case of the pure arts, however, in the case of music or painting, the change is not only in degree but in kind so that a common standard cannot be found for the two types, which cannot be compared together. But though this is true, and it must remain forever impossible to compare the work of the artist with that of almost every other kind of man who performs a service for the community, the man of aesthetic sensitiveness knows by a sure instinct that the work of the artist is in its nature a thing far greater than that of the materialist, that it is incommensurate because the latter is finite, while it is, in a sense, infinite, that is that its effect is only limited by the capacity of those who receive it, for, while if a man shall benefit a community to the extent of one thousand dollars, nothing will avail either to increase or decrease that benefit, if another shall benefit it to the extent of a beautiful picture, the benefit depends solely upon how greatly those who see it are capable of being moved thereby and their increasing appreciation might rise beyond any limit we may set for it. It is for this reason that in speaking of the work of George William Whitaker, whose death at Providence, Rhode Island, March 6, 1916, removed one of the most striking figures from that community, that it is possible to apply to his influence such words as great or powerful, or whatnot, it is beyond the power of anyone to say how great since it is impossible for him to know the degree of receptivity with which his message is met. That it was great and not small we may be certain, however, because of the position which he held in the regard of the community and the popularity which his work achieved among those who were familiar with art.

George William Whitaker was born September 25, 1840, at Fall River, Massachusetts, a son of James and Elizabeth (Monday) Whitaker, his father being a native of England and his mother an American. James Whitaker came to the United States as a boy and became the head colorer in the American Print Works where he found employment. He was an unusually intelligent young man, and reached this responsible position while still a mere youth, and was but twenty-two years old at the time of his death. His wife, to whom he was married when they were both very young, died but three months after him and at the same age and left their son, George William, an orphan at the age of two. He was taken and reared by his maternal grandparents, who were good and liberal people and placed no unnecessary obstacles in the way of the ambitions of their youthful charge.



There is no doubt that these worthy people had a profound influence on the development of the young man and that it was under their firm but gentle direction that his own strong character was trained. His grandfather was Captain George Monday, well known in the great merchant marine of those days and a fine man in every way. In the same delightful household were included four of the children of Captain Monday, three aunts and an uncle of the little orphan who had come to dwell with them, and to these also Mr. Whitaker used to attribute a strong and beneficent influence upon his youthful years. His uncle, Mr. Nathaniel Monday, particularly, was connected with his budding artistic genius, being himself an engraver in New York City and taking the lad into his employ for a sort of an apprenticeship as soon as he reached an age to make it possible. In early childhood the lad was sent to the excellent public schools of Providence and it was while in these institutions that his talent for drawing first made its appearance, attracting the attention of the school drawing teacher. He was only eight years of age at the time and it soon became evident that it was a marked natural gift, but in spite of this he remained where he was in his grandfather's household until he had reached the age of fourteen years, getting his instruction, such as it was, from the local school. When he was fourteen, however, he went as an employe to the American Phalanx at Red Bank, New Jersey, and a year later his uncle took him to New York with him and set him to work cutting stencils and it may be said that his art career began at this time and in this humble manner. He studied engraving until he had mastered the craft in every detail, and was associated with his uncle for some seventeen years until he was thirty-one years of age. During that time, however, he had studied much more than engraving and came into contact with many of the best artists of the time in this country as well as many notable ones abroad, and had already begun to meet with recognition himself for his charming landscapes. While still a mere youth he had come under the influence of George Inness and what was known as the Hudson river group of artists and from these men he gained a new and larger outlook upon art. Inness especially influenced him, the highly poetic note in this great artist's work striking a responding cord in his young follower. From these men, also, he gained an overwhelming desire to paint and study abroad and breathe in for a time the art atmosphere of the centers there which even the presence of his friends of the Hudson River School could not wholly supply. Millet was then at the height of his fame and power and it is natural that the young aspirant's heart should turn to Barbizon and its great associations with longing. Accordingly, as soon as he felt himself properly the master of his engraving art, he set sail for Europe and a short time later was one of the group of students in the famous colony on the outskirts of Fontainebleau. It had been his strong desire to study under the great master himself, but this was impossible as Millet was at that time so deeply engrossed in his own work that he could find no time for teaching, so Mr. Whitaker had to content himself with the skilled instruction of Depall, under whom he made rapid progress. The Frenchman strongly appreciated the unusual talent of his young pupil from the outset and paid him some enviable compliments which Mr. Whitaker remembered with pleasure through-



out the remainder of his life. At the close of a period somewhat under a year Depall told him that he had learned all he could teach him and added that all he required to learn when he first came there was how to lay on his first color and that so far as design went he, Depall, might have learned from his pupil. But aside altogether from Depall, Barbizon had had its effect and Mr. Whitaker remained an exponent of its romantic temper for the remainder of his career, carrying away with him what was more than any amount of method, its aims, its enthusiasm, its attitude towards art in the latter's relation to life.

In 1871 Mr. Whitaker removed to Providence, Rhode Island, which from that time became his permanent home. For twenty-nine years he made his home on Jewett street and then moved to the Fruit Hill region where he built his beautiful residence and where he spent the latter part of his life and in which Mrs. Whitaker resides at the present time. From the time that he first came to the city he took a leading part in its art activities and did more than probably any other man to organize and chrystalize effort along that line. There were comparatively few men in the city at that time who were really giving their lives to art, but these few included such men as Edward M. Bannister and C. W. Stetson who warmly welcomed their newly arrived brother to their circle. A man wrapped up in his subject and by nature energètic, Mr. Whitaker burned to consolidate the forces of his favorite cause, knowing full well that no man working isolated from his fellows can accomplish what is possible when associated with others of like purpose with himself. With this in view, as well, of course, as for the mere pleasure of their society, he strongly cultivated the acquaintance of his fellow artists in the city and worked up a sense of their community of interests which eventually, in 1878, culminated in the proposal on his part of an art club in the city. A meeting of the artists there was called at which perhaps twelve put in an appearance. It was a rather discouraging response but Mr. Whitaker and his fellow enthusiasts, Mr. Bannister and Mr. Stetson, worked on and on April 15, 1880, the charter of the Providence Art Club was issued. This organization played from that time on a very important part in the art life of the community and unquestionably gave a great stimulus to general interest in the subject. For some time after its organization the club met in the old Breck Building on North Main street, Providence, and here meetings of importance were often held with lectures and discussions which were open to the public. It was here that Mr. Whitaker himself began that series of talks on art subjects that afterwards became so popular and brought his remarkable personality so prominently before his fellow citizens.

And this introduces us to another phase of his work and influence in the community, for besides his original work, Mr. Whitaker was a first-rate critic and a student of the history of art so that his talks on the subject were of great value and he was a teacher of distinction, a thing which cannot be claimed for all artists, even those of high personal achievement. At the time of the founding of the Rhode Island School of Design, in which he played a prominent part, Mr. Whitaker was chosen its first teacher in oils, a position which he held for many years and in which he did a really great



work. Many of the young artists to-day received their early instructions under him, and for those of his pupils who showed real enthusiasm and talent he conceived the strongest interest which did not end with their withdrawal from the school but followed them out into the world, and not a few aspirants have received assistance other than that of instruction from him at the outset of their careers. In latter life he also became art critic for the school and reviewed the work of the students generally, his personal zeal and interest acting as a spur to their efforts.

Devoted as Mr. Whitaker was to his art, he did not allow it to claim his every attention, however, realizing that such a course results inevitably in narrowing the outlook, even in the chosen matter itself. He kept himself, on the contrary, keenly alert to all that was going on in the life of the community and especially in the department of politics and public affairs. Indeed, in scarcely any department were his characteristics more clearly shown than here, his independence of thought and action standing out vividly and to his great credit. There was a strong independent movement at that time in Providence and he was one of its leaders, working strongly for reform and the overthrow of the corrupt Republican party. So prominent was he that he was candidate for Senator several times both on the Independent and Democratic tickets, but the intrenched machine was too strong for the reformers and he was in each case defeated with the rest of his associates. In spite of this, however, he did a great deal toward shaking this intrenched power and preparing a way for its eventual collapse. Mr. Whitaker was actively interested in the development of Fruit Hill in North Providence, where his own charming home was built, and a member of the Fruit Hill Improvement Association, it being his influence in no small degree that caused the work of that organization to be of such an artistic nature and so great an element in the improvement of the city's general appearance. He did a great deal for the Fruit Hill Volunteer Fire Department, and was the chairman of the Park Fund Committee which founded Lyman Park and erected the monument to Major Lyman therein.

On May 27, 1863, Mr. Whitaker was united in marriage with Sarah L. Hull, a daughter of John and Lydia M. (Sherman) Hull, originally residents of Fall River, but who later removed to Providence, where they dwelt during the latter part of their lives and finally died. Mr. Hull was a contractor and builder, his specialty being mills of which he constructed a great number in many parts of the country. Mrs. Whitaker was one of six children as follows: John Edward, who died in childhood; Sarah L., and Elizabeth L., twins, the latter being the deceased wife of Albert Tripp, of Providence; Mary Ann, now Mrs. William K. Paine, of Dudley, Massachusetts; John Mason, deceased; and William Henry, who died at the age of ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker have one daughter, Elizabeth Wood (Whitaker) Stiff, wife of James P. Stiff, and resides in Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker were members of the Church of the New Jerusalem on Trinity Square, Providence, and on several occasions he served as secretary of the parish:

A word concerning Mr. Whitaker's attitude towards his art will serve to close this all-too-brief sketch of a remarkable man. Enough has already been



said to indicate that he was of strongly independent mind and character and one not apt to fall in lightly with accepted ideals and methods, merely because they were accepted. He early came under the influence of the romantic Barbizon School which was in itself a rebellion against a stiffened classicalism which had bound French art for a considerable period. Of this great movement abroad Mr. Whitaker and his colleagues, Inness, Wyant, Batchellor, were a reflection on this side of the water, and in his own case the aims and manner of the Barbizon School remained his normal atmosphere and medium of expression to the end. But because this was his individual mode of expression he did not begrudge others theirs, but was keenly and responsively appreciative to others even when their manners were far other than his own. Always prompt to recognize and proclaim originality, he exhibited that final test of the broad intellect, a generous tolerance, by no means incompatible with the strongest enthusiasm for one's own line of work, but which is, alas, none too common among artists. But although he was ever ready to acknowledge originality, that did not mean in his case that he was easily imposed upon by the countless new movements that were in his time, and are still forever cropping out in the field of art. He knew originality when he saw it, but he had no patience with the mere novelty mongers who would pass off their vageries as originality, knowing well the profound difference between the two. He had, for instance, no sympathy with the "Futurists," so called, whom he considered mere fadists whose activities were rather detrimental to the normal development of art than otherwise. He perceived the taint of degeneracy in much of the modern European art and the likelihood of its gaining a foothold in this country among the less virile of the younger artists, and he repelled it with all his might. He stood for the healthy, the individual, the normal in art and he was a living example of Matthew Arnold's dictum that an artist must never take his eyes from his object, and a rebuke to those who forget the object in a futile preoccupation with themselves. For in art as in religion, he who seeks his life shall lose it and it is only in self forgetfulness in some larger objective that we attain at length to true self expression.





LeRoy Lewett Chilson



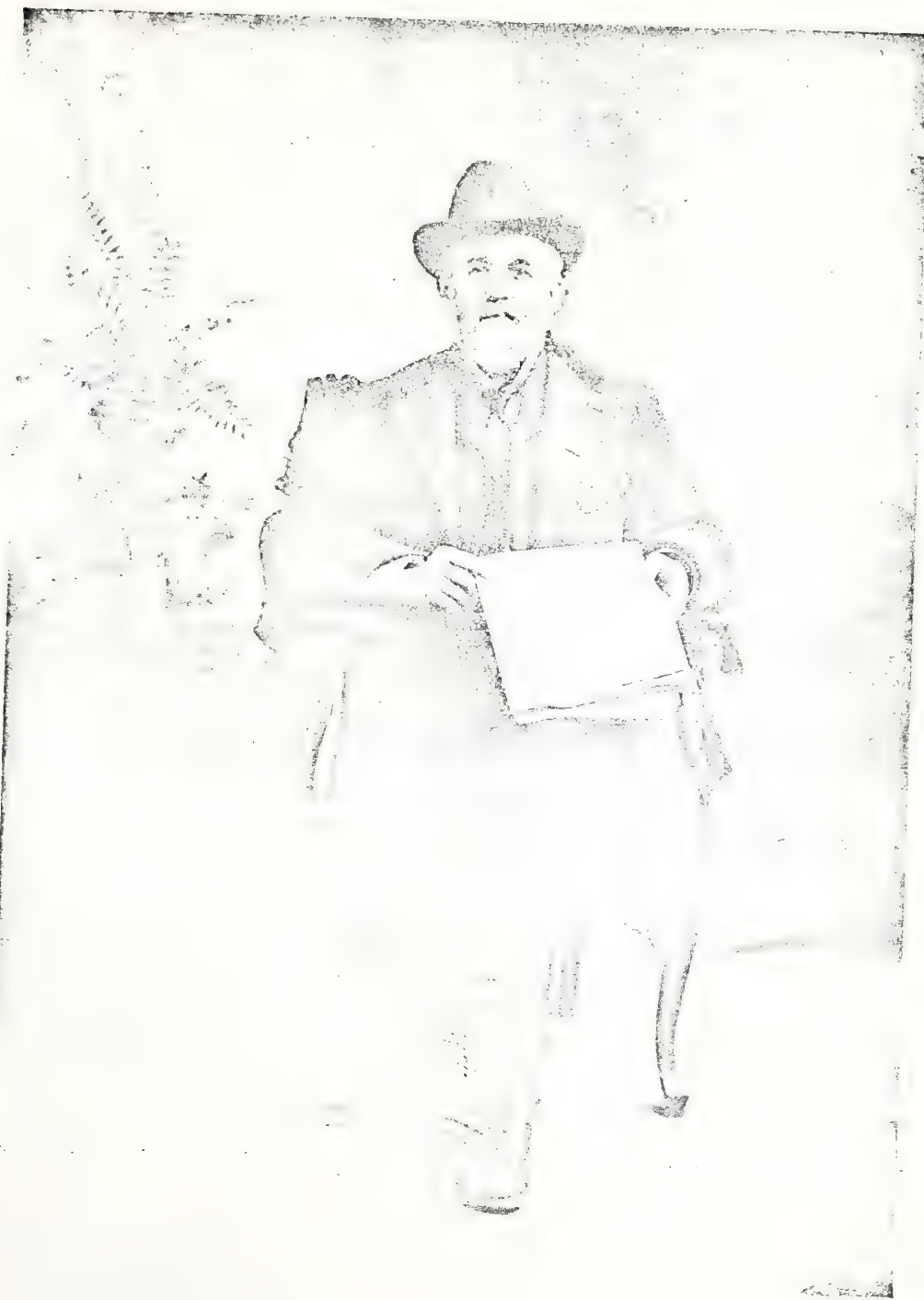
FOR forty years Mr. Chilson had been closely identified with the business, political, religious and educational life of the city of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and during his long and honored career stood a just and upright man, ever ready to help a friend, ever willing to forgive a wrong. In his business life as stationer and news dealer he came in contact with hundreds of boys who served as his assistants, and to-day there is many a business man in Woonsocket and vicinity who was grounded in the ethics of commercial life and taught a spirit of helpfulness and honesty by their busy employer, who, however, was never too busy to lend a helping hand or to give a friendly word of counsel and cheer.

As a legislator he served well his party and State, as financier he was a wise counselor, and a tower of strength to the directorate of the bank he served, but it is his connection with the school department for which he will be best remembered in his public service. For twenty-eight years he was connected with the school board, and for half of that time was its chairman and directing spirit. To his forethought and desire to bring the full benefits of the schools within the means of the poorest citizens, was due the introduction of free text books, Woonsocket adopting the plan twenty-five years before the State law required it. Said one who served upon the board with him for many years, "Few people realize the sacrifice of time and the heart interest which Mr. Chilson gave the public schools. For years a portion of his time every day was given to this work and always with the sole purpose of impartially and unselfishly serving the cause of public education.

His political career was one of honor and included service in the State Legislature as assemblyman and senator. While he was a strong party man he was held in high regard by voters of both parties, and ever held that uprightness in politics was just as essential as in business. When he retired from the stationery and news dealing business in which he had been engaged in Woonsocket for thirty-three years, he was the oldest merchant in the town in point of years in business and had attained an actual age of sixty-eight years.

Mr. Chilson was of the sixth generation of the family founded in America by Walsingham Chilson, who came to Massachusetts in 1645, and settled at Marblehead. His son, Walsingham (2) Chilson, settled at Bellingham, Massachusetts, and there died aged seventy-nine years, leaving a son, Joseph Chilson, who married Mercy Shuttleworth, and left a son, Joshua Chilson, who like his father and grandfather resided in Bellingham, Massachusetts. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving under several enlistments between his first marching on the Lexington Alarm of April 15, 1775, and the Twerton Alarm of July 27, 1780, his last service. He married Margaret Wright and left a son, Nathan Chilson, born at the old homestead in Bellingham, Massachusetts, October 9, 1795, and there residing until his death in 1870. He married Susan Lewett, born in South Mendon, Massachusetts,





L. L. Chilson



died in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, daughter of Stephen and Phoebe (Thompson) Lewett. They were the parents of one son and two daughters, the son being LeRoy Lewett Chilson, to whose memory this evidence of appreciation and respect is offered.

LeRoy Lewett Chilson was born at Bellingham, Massachusetts, August 20, 1833, died in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, March 6, 1907. He was educated in the schools of Bellingham and North Providence, and when twenty years of age himself became an instructor, teaching his first school at Mendon, Massachusetts, receiving a monthly salary of twenty dollars. From Mendon he went to a school in South Milford, Massachusetts, thence to a Millville school, thence to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where for three years he taught in the grammar school. He continued a teacher for twelve years, most of that period in Blackstone, Massachusetts. In 1865 he entered the manufacturing field as a member of E. Jenckes & Company, manufacturers of silk and cotton yarn at South Walpole, Massachusetts. After two years he retired from the company and in 1868 first came to Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He there bought the newspaper and stationery business of Francis S. Weeks, a business he conducted successfully for thirty-three years, then selling to W. S. Preston and retiring to the management of his other interests and the executive position he held, president of the First National Bank of Woonsocket. When the news of his retiring from business was noised about town, a reporter of the "Journal" obtained some interesting reminiscence from Mr. Chilson which are here preserved. (April 19, 1901).

I struck town thirty-three years ago, said he. I bought out the newspaper and stationery business of the late Francis S. Weeks in Music Hall block, which was then in the dead centre of local business activity. The heart of the grocery business was then between that block and the Globe bridge, and as many dry goods stores were on the west side of the block as were on the east. Among the grocers below me were Horace Cook and Albert Cook and Messrs. Sinclair and Vaslett had dry goods stores below me. The shoe store of Fletcher & Leech was down that way. I also had John Currier, dry goods merchant, as a neighbor. James Smith was in the shoe business and the Bigelow Brothers, Jonas and Augustus, sold hats and caps. My only competitor was William J. Lally, at Mechanics' corner, now Monument Square, George C. Wilder and J. Barton Aldrich had grocery stores. I have lived to see all of these men dead or out of business, most of them dead, and when I retired some days ago, selling out to William S. Preston, I was the oldest merchant in town. That honor I think now belongs to Charles H. Stebbins, of South Main street, whose father was in the liquor business when I came here. E. L. Simmons, since retired, was in the clothing business here when I struck town. Then there were but two or three drug stores in town. Now there are fifteen or sixteen. The banks have remained the same as far as the number is concerned, but of course the deposits and volume of business have largely increased. When I came here I deposited with the First National Bank and have continued to do so for thirty-three years, and I am now the President of that institution.

My going into business in Woonsocket was a little peculiar. Mr. Weeks was an old teacher and at the time I came from Walpole, where I had been in the manufacturing business as one of the firm of E. Jenckes & Company. I had previously taught school for twelve years, most of the time in Blackstone. Mr. Weeks spoke of selling the store. I said I would like to buy it and we struck a bargain. Horace Cook had backed a man in the hat and cap business in Webster and had been obliged to take the stock. He wanted me to go to Webster and sell it out, but I could not do so, but made him a proposition that we might go into business together and I could work off the hats and caps. At that time I was in need of capital and I was gratified when Mr. Cook accepted my offer and we went into the newspaper and stationery and hat and cap business under the firm name of Horace Cook & Company. The latter's nephew, S. P. Cook, now



cashier of the Producers' Bank and also City Treasurer, worked for us a while and after that Horace Cook's son, Hosea, was in the store. Mr. Cook, my partner, who died years ago, was the father of Horace and Austin S. Cook, well known in business circles, and was as nice a man as ever stood in two shoes. That man never came into the store to dictate and left the entire management to me. We struck a dividend in six months and in due time we had cleaned out all the hats and caps and had put in more stationery and fancy goods.

After a couple of years I went to Mr. Cook and offered to buy out his interests, stating that I had got on my feet and could afford to do so. He said he did not care to sell, as he was making good profits on his investment, but after a few minutes reflection said: "If you've got on your feet you ought to have the store," and then we closed the bargain. About this time I had an opportunity to make a change and become the Treasurer of the Woonsocket Foundry. Some twenty-three years ago I moved up Main street and located in the building which I now own and in which the Chilson store has been for that time, next to the old Baptist Church, upon the site of which the Longley building now stands.

People asked me if I wasn't making a mistake and I replied, "I'm going right into the centre." I pointed out that business blocks would replace the row of houses between Depot and Monument squares and I have lived to see my prediction fulfilled. The block was then known as the Bryant block and the late Clark M. Saunders was the agent of the property. Some years ago I purchased the four-story brick building upon the ground floor of which my store was located. About ten years ago I took Harry E. Davis, my chief clerk, into partnership and changed the firm name to Chilson & Company. Over two years ago I bought him out, as Mr. Davis had decided to enter another business, and until I sold the store I was again sole proprietor. The present proprietor will retain the name of the store, the business of which I spent thirty-three years in building.

During my long period as a news dealer I saw the newspapers in town grow from one weekly to five dailies and three weeklies at one time, and at present there are three dailies and two weeklies published in the city. The circulation of the "Journal" and "Bulletin" here has doubled several times since I first sold the papers. I have had hundreds of newsboys during my period in business. Nearly all of them have turned out well and a large percentage of them have made successful business men. When I came here Dr. Ballou and Mrs. Greene both had houses on Main street where business blocks now stand and Cook's building was just being erected. With the exception of a few years spent at the North End, I have lived in the Bernon district since I have been in Woonsocket.

On retiring from business Mr. Chilson received many congratulatory letters from men with whom he had long transacted business. One of them is here preserved.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL CO.

Editorial Department.

Providence, R. I.

DEAR MR. CHILSON:—

March 27, 1901.

I started out to say that I hear with regret that you are going to retire from business, but instead let me congratulate you on your ability to retire. It is truly pleasant to see a friend reach that bourne which we all strive to attain, where the "pile" being made, the harness can be slipped off.

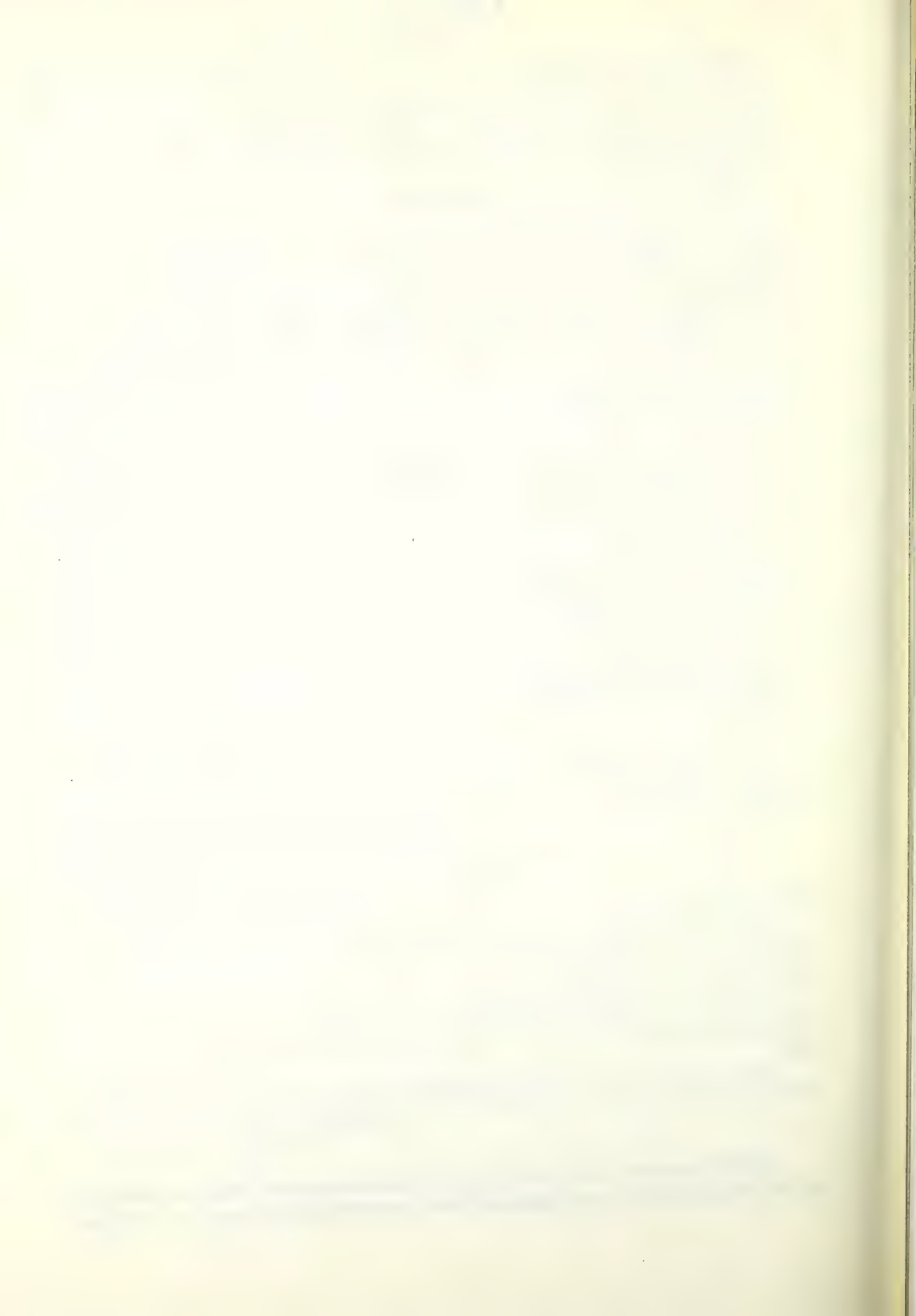
I regret, of course, that the Journal is to lose an agent such as you have been. In all our long years of business relations, I cannot recall one note of discord and I have no doubt that other concerns with whom you have done business can say the same of you.

Permit me, therefore, to again congratulate you upon your arrival on "Easy Street" and let me express the hope that your years of residence there may be long and happy.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) M. S. DWYER.

Mr. Chilson was for several years a member of the board of directors of the Woonsocket First National Bank, was for three years its president,



holding that office at the time of its sale to the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, conducting the negotiations on behalf of the First National, the transfer being made December 27, 1901. Mr. Chilson was made a member of the board of managers of the Woonsocket branch of the Industrial Trust Company (as the former First National Bank was known) continuing until his death, a wise councilor and conscientious officer. He was also a director of the Bailey Wringer Works, a director of the Woonsocket Street Railway Company, which he aided in organizing, director of the Woonsocket Building & Loan Association, director of the People's Savings Bank and secretary of the board of trustees. He took a just pride in the fact that he was one of the original, if not the originator of the "Plan A," location for the Hamlet avenue bridge, now known as the Court street bridge, and was one of the foremost and hardest workers to give Woonsocket that improvement. His work on the school board already alluded to was most valuable. He was first appointed a member in 1880, serving until 1886. In 1889, the year Woonsocket was incorporated as a city, he was again chosen a member, elected president of the board, and was continuously in that position until his death.

Mr. Chilson was an ardent Republican and served as chairman of both the town and city Republican committees. In 1885 he was elected to the Assembly from Woonsocket, serving from May, 1885, to May, 1887. In 1897 he was elected State Senator, serving under reelections until May, 1900, declining another nomination in 1903. He was one of the war horses of his party and it was his boast that he had taken his party medicine straight ever since he first cast a ballot.

He was past Noble Grand of Eureka Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, lodge historian and chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. He was also a member of Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights of Honor. In religious faith he was a Universalist and for years was active in the Universalist Society of Young Men. At the time of his death he was vice-president and acting president of the society. A trustee, chairman of the executive board, having the interest of the parish deeply at heart.

Mr. Chilson married at Woonsocket, June 6, 1858, Fannie E. Warfield, born in Millville, town of Blackstone, Massachusetts, who survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Chilson were the parents of three children, none of whom are now living: 1. Edith Hortense, born in Bellingham, Massachusetts, died at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, April 20, 1895, aged thirty-two years. She married, Wednesday, June 9, 1886, Joseph Brown, of the drug firm of Rosseau & Brown. She was for several years the leading soprano of the Universalist church, and although a sufferer for years, she was in her early life the brightness of sunshine, the music of birds, the gladness of a happy heart, so kind of heart, so considerate of others, that all who knew her loved her. Refined in her taste, pure in her heart, intelligent in her judgment and self sacrificing, she was a power for good wherever she went, and in her home contributed a true wife's share to make it the happiest place on earth. 2. Fred Lincoln, a sketch of whom follows. 3. Bertha, born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, in 1871, died July 4, 1902, at her home, corner of Snow and



Earle streets. She married Colonel Stanley G. Smith. She was a woman of particularly sweet disposition and sunny temperament, standing high in the love and esteem of all who knew her and those who had the privilege of associating with her cherished her friendship as a boon. She was a member of the Universalist church and Sunday school, the Woonsocket Fortnightly Club, the Cumberland Country Club, the Saturday Night Whist Club and other organizations.

When the time came to pay the last sad rites of respect to LeRoy L. Chilson, men high in official life, men who in years past had held positions of honor and trust, men in humbler life who had known and admired the man, brethren of the church and fraternities gathered to do him honor, ere he was laid at rest in Oak Hill Cemetery. There were many written testimonials of respect and regret sent the family, two of which are appended.

At the annual meeting of the Woonsocket Universalist Society of Young Men in Woonsocket, April 15, 1907, the following resolutions were adopted, ordered spread upon the records and a copy sent to the family:

The death of LeRoy L. Chilson on March sixth, nineteen hundred and seven, removes from our midst a faithful and energetic officer, a cherished companion and friend. One whose life has been identified and associated with the interests of this society for many years, he being a most efficient and active worker on the Board of Trustees, and Vice-President of the society since nineteen hundred and one.

While our loss inexpressibly saddens us, we are yet deeply grateful for his long and helpful life, for his part in the upbuilding of our church and society, and for the privilege of having had him as our associate for so long.

The members of this society will ever remember him as a kindly companion, a careful and efficient adviser and an influential and thoughtful co-worker.

Resolved that this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be sent to the family of Mr. Chilson and a copy spread upon the records of this society.

For the society,

(Signed) JOHN R. BOYDEN,
President.

MYRTLE LODGE

Knights of Pythias.

Whereas: In the course of nature, full of years and honors, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler to call our well-beloved brother, LeRoy L. Chilson, to a higher order, in the life immortal, therefore be it

Resolved; that Myrtle Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, of which our departed brother was one of the oldest members, hereby records the great esteem in which we held our brother, and will ever cherish his memory. Our sense of loss is deep and keen. We shall meet, but we shall miss him, not only collectively, but individually. He was a kindly, knightly man, who exemplified in his daily walk in life the principles and precepts of Pythian brotherhood, whose friendship was warm and loyal, whose charity was large and liberal, covering the frailties of his fellowmen, whose benevolence was more than alms giving, it was helpful and uplifting.

Resolved; that our alter be draped in mourning for thirty days, in honor and memory of our brother.

Resolved; that these resolutions be entered upon our records, and a copy of them be sent to the family of the departed brother, to whom we tender our heartfelt sympathy, in their great bereavement.

Mr. Chilson was a director of the Ballou Home of the Aged of Woonsocket and the following is a memorial testifying to the esteem in which he was held by that institution:



LeRoy L. Chilson, since June, 1905, a member of the Board of Directors of the Ballou Home for the Aged, died March 6, 1907.

The Board of Directors had hoped to receive for many years to come the wise counsel and encouragement and active service of this honored man. His very presence was a help in a meeting of the Board; his quiet, controlled, thoughtful, attentive and dignified manner made his strength felt; not hasty to speak, he waited until he could express a kindly judgment, or until he might suggest some happy way out of the difficulty. The members of the Home have lost by the death of LeRoy L. Chilson a sympathetic, genial, companionable, cheery friend; one who would have given thought and time to promoting their comfort and happiness. Since the incorporation of the Home, two members of the Board have died:—Charles L. White, a devoted pastor, for more than thirty years in Woonsocket, and his devout parishioner, LeRoy L. Chilson, who for a longer period has lived and labored for his fellowmen in this city. Their interest for the welfare of the Ballou Home for the Aged during their lives was great, and now that their labors on earth are ended their influence will continue to be a blessing to the Home.

SARAH MARBLE SHEDD,
WILLIAM S. PRESTON,
J. D. CARPENTER.

Mr. Chilson left a life interest in his estate to his widow but at her death it all goes to various charities of Woonsocket, the city where he made all his money.





Fred Lincoln Chilson



THE DEATH of Fred Lincoln Chilson on March 9, 1914, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, removed from that place, while still in the prime of his strength and manhood, one of its most highly respected and prominent citizens, a successful banker and business man. He was a descendant of sturdy old New England stock and was in all respects typical of that strong class of men who, seeking no wider fields of endeavor than those offered by the environment in which they are born, yet make of this a medium for the expression of their talents and abilities, who find, like Wilhelm Meister, but without the trouble of his preliminary struggles, that Eldorado lies at their own doorstep.

Fred Lincoln Chilson was the son of LeRoy L. and Fannie E. (Warfield) Chilson, and was born in South Walpole, Massachusetts, April 1, 1866. Only the first few years of his childhood, however, were spent in his native town, for while he was still a mere lad his parents removed to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, which henceforth became his home and the scene of his busy and active career. It was here in the local public schools that he gained his education, graduating with the class of 1883 from the high school there. The year following he took up a business course in Mowry & Goff's School in Providence, Rhode Island. He had been a bright and intelligent student and displayed unmistakable ambition during his school life, being one of the first principals of the evening schools, during the years 1890-91-92. The same ambition urged him make no delay in taking up the serious business of life. From the outset fate or fortune turned his attention towards banking, the line which he followed so consistently all his life and his first position was with the Producer's National Bank of Woonsocket where he picked up the rudiments of the business and where he quickly showed himself to be gifted with unusual business talent and unwearied industry. In the year 1889 he left the employ of the Producer's National Bank only to accept another better position as receiving teller with the Woonsocket National Bank, which was afterwards merged into the Industrial Trust Company of Woonsocket, when he became paying teller, a position which he continued in until the end of his life. Mr. Chilson's long service with the trust company was of great value to that concern, especially in connection with the building up of its important business in Woonsocket, where his personal popularity and the entire confidence reposed in his motives and methods by his fellow citizens did much to bring the institution itself into favor.

But it was not merely as a man of business that Mr. Chilson was prominent in the life of the town. In club and fraternity circles he was equally well known and belonged to a great number of important organizations of one sort or another. Many of these were in more or less indirect connection with his business, such as the Woonsocket Business Men's Association and the Bank Clerk's Mutual Benefit Association, and he was a member of the Men's Club connected with the Universalist church. He was especially



conspicuous in the Masonic order and was a member of several of that great organization's local bodies, among which should be mentioned Morning Star Lodge, No. 13, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Woonsocket; Union Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; and Woonsocket Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters. He was also a member of the Roger Williams Council, No. 696, Royal Arcanum. Although never identifying himself at all closely with the local organization of his party, nor taking part actively in politics at all, Mr. Chilson was known throughout the community as a strong and staunch Republican, and his voice always carried weight when it was raised upon the subject of the conduct of public affairs. His father before him had been a trustee of the Harris Institute Library, and to this position of trust and responsibility he succeeded him, holding it up to the time of his own death. He was chairman of the commission which reported on the relaying and straightening of Hamlet avenue near Front street, Woonsocket.

On September 23, 1890, Mr. Chilson was united in marriage with Lena B. Hempleman, of Richmond, Indiana, a daughter of Aaron W. and Martha M. Hempleman, of that town.

Mr. Chilson was a splendid type of citizenship, public spirited, and disinterested; always ready to join in any movement that appealed to him as reasonable that was undertaken for the good of the community, or when this was impossible to lend it whatever assistance he could from the influence which his name and reputation always carried to material aid of the most practical kind. His virtues which, although he never advertised them, stood out upon his nature, the obvious fruit of a sterling character, won for him the friendship of all his associates.





William Millen



AT THE outbreak of the Civil War, William Millen, a New York boy, was living in Providence, Rhode Island; when the call for troops came he enlisted in Battery E, Rhode Island Light Artillery, and went to the front, October 5, 1861. Thirty-seven years later Rev. J. H. Bucklyn, A. M., of Mystic, Connecticut, who was the war time captain of Battery E, stood by the lifeless form of his friend and comrade and said: "We feel more like mingling our tears with the mourners. Some of us knew Comrade Millen very well. We have known him since 1861 and we feel we can say of him to-day, that he fought a good fight, that he kept the faith and has now received the reward of those who follow in the footsteps of the Lord Jesus. Comrade Millen was a brave man. We have seen him in times of great danger and he was never known to fail in doing the duty required of him. He did his duty as a soldier and he has tried to do it as a citizen. He was a Christian man in the army as he has been a Christian man at home."

These few words tell the story of Mr. Millen's life, "he tried to do his duty." The path of duty which he ever followed led him into the army, led him through an honorable business life in Providence and into the City Council, where he was a ready and willing champion of all measures for the public good and the unalterable foe of all that partook of the nature of "a deal." He was a man of quiet tastes, a capable business man, honesty marking his every transaction.

William Millen was born in New York City in 1837, and died at his home on Broadway, in the city of Providence, August 11, 1898, a son of a dry goods merchant and of Scotch descent. He completed a course of public school study and it was the wish of the father that the son should continue through college. But the lad, anxious to begin business life and to become independent, disregarded his father's wishes, a fact he often was heard to regret in after life. He, however, had a fair English education for a foundation and in later life, so wide had been his courses of reading and so close his observation of men and occurrences, that it came somewhat as a surprise to his friends to learn he was not college bred.

At about seventeen he engaged with a Mr. Fisher, of New York, in the lumber business, rafting lumber down the Hudson river; a little later he was employed in a box factory in Providence, Rhode Island, and he was living there at the time of his enlistment in 1861. He went to the front with Battery E, Rhode Island Light Artillery, which left Camp Parry for Washington, October 5, 1861. He was engaged with his battery in many battles, had three horses killed under him, and was thoroughly tested for courage, endurance, health and devotion, and found wanting in no soldierly attribute. He served his full term of enlistment, three years and three months, being honorably discharged and mustered out October 3, 1864. From 1866, Mr. Millen was engaged in successful business on North Main street, Providence,





William Allen



and for thirty-two years continued there in business for himself. His first store was a crockery and tin establishment on the corner of Cady and North Main streets. Later he moved to No. 130 North Main street, there adding furnaces, stoves and ranges to his stock. He was a shrewd business man, as honest and upright as the day was long, a very likeable man, having many friends. In 1890, Mr. Miller yielded to the wishes of his friends and allowed them to elect him a member of the Common Council. He represented the Fourth Ward of Providence in that body for six years and during that time did not acquire even the slightest symptom of being a "politician." He brought to the business of governing a city the same care and attention he bestowed upon his private affairs, and in season and out of season was the friend of good measures, the enemy of corrupt or shady ones. He was known as the people's "Champion," a title he earned by repeated refusal to enter into deals that plainly were not to the people's interest.

He was a member of Nestell Lodge and Providence Chapter of the Masonic order, belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and affiliated with his old comrades in membership in Prescott Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In religious faith he was a Baptist, a liberal supporter and interested worker in the First Baptist Church and Sunday school. He was a lover of books and of Nature's works, seeing beauty in all the works of the Creator. He also served as colonel of the Marine Artillery.

Mr. Millen married, August 20, 1882, Abbie M. Dye, daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Kenyon) Dye, both old residents of Providence of Quaker ancestry. They had no children, but lived in closest companionship, each devoted to the other. Mrs. Millen survives her husband, residing at No. 120 Butler street, Providence.

On August 16, 1898, the last rites were observed in the presence of delegations from the Grand Army, the Veteran Artillery Men's Association, the Masonic bodies, Battery E, the Common Council and the City Government, and Mr. Millen's circle of friends. He lay beneath the "Stars and Stripes," which he had loved so well, and enwrapped in its folds he was laid at final rest in Pocasset Cemetery. The poem which follows was composed and read during the services by his old friend and army captain, Rev. J. H. Bucklyn, A. M.:

WILLIAM MILLEN.

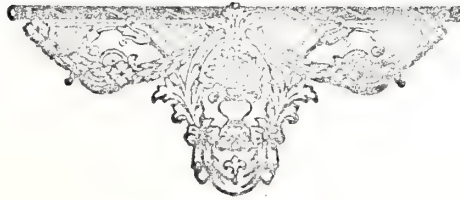
While we in sorrow gather here
To bear away our comrade's bier,
His many virtues to recall,
And tell how he has blest us all,
Tell how he lived a Christian life,
In peaceful home, on field of strife;
Tell of his inner life so pure,
Tell of his friendships,—none were truer.

We know we should not drop a tear,
Because our comrade is not here.
He's served his time, he's mustered out;
Of his discharge there is no doubt.
In honor his long service passed,
In honor he's discharged at last.
Secure from every sin and sorrow,
He lives where there is no to-morrow.



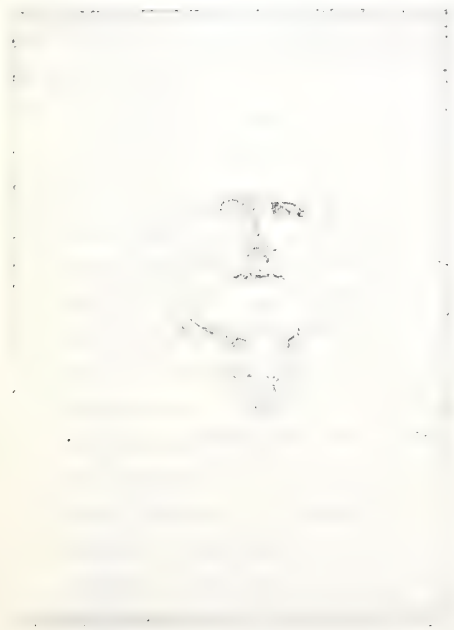
But comrade! we shall miss you so,
Miss you everywhere we go,
Miss you at the comrades' meeting,
Miss your kind and cheerful greeting.
Language has no words to tell
How sad for us is this farewell.
Only those compelled to bow.
Beneath the blow as we do now,
Can know the sorrow of this day
In which we bear thy form away.

But we will trust the Father's word,
And cast our burdens on the Lord.
Again we'll yield to life's demands,
Resume again its thoughts and plans,
Walking along the King's highway,
Out of darkness, into day,
Doing the work we find to do,
Comrade, until we come to you.





July 8, 1847.



July 8, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Pardon Manchester Stone, above, at the time of their marriage, and below, at the time of their Golden Wedding



Pardon Manchester Stone



THERE CAN be no question as to the truth of the proposition that in the simple life of the farmer the conditions are such as to make for the complete, well-rounded development of character in a degree scarcely to be found in any other human occupation. Certainly we may see many living examples of this, and but few so conclusive as that of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this appreciation, Pardon Manchester Stone, late of Providence, Rhode Island, where his death on March 24, 1906, was felt as a general loss. It was his fortune to enjoy in his youth that rural environment so highly praised and his virtue to profit to the full by the experience. Whether it is the superb physical basis induced by the plenty of wholesome work and recreation in the open air, whether it is in the quality of the work itself, which necessitates patience and self-control, or whether there is something in the intimate contact with the bare, unvarnished, elemental facts of nature which tone the temperament and balance the judgment, it would perhaps be presumptuous to say. Perhaps it is a combination of all of these, but certain it is that men engaged in this primitive industry in their youth display, on the whole more than others, those strong, basic virtues that we associate with the idea of manliness and which were so conspicuously the traits and qualities of Mr. Stone.

Pardon Manchester Stone was born July 19, 1819, on the old "Captain Stone Farm" in the township of Killingly, Connecticut, a son of Stephen A. and Lucy A. (Johnson) Stone, both his parents being members of sturdy old New England stocks. As has already been said, he profited by the splendid, wholesome life of the farmer's boy, his father following that honorable calling, but his other advantages, especially in the direction of education, were woefully meager. The resources of the district school, scanty enough in that period at best, were in his case rendered still less from the fact that he was obliged to work in the mills of the Quinnebaug Valley, while still a mere lad. After reaching the age of thirteen he did enjoy one term in the Woodstock Academy, but here his studies ended, at least so far as they were pursued under the direction of a tutor, and he went to work in earnest. But much may be made out of very little, given the intelligence and perseverance necessary, and the lad took the best possible advantage of his opportunities, supplementing his schooling with studies at home and a wide course of reading. Characteristic of his enterprising and courageous nature was his start in the serious business of life, when, as a youth of eighteen and with a capital of five dollars, which he had saved by dint of the strictest economy, he left the parental home and made his way to the city of Providence, Rhode Island, which his ambition told him was full of opportunity for a youth such as himself. In Providence he continued to live from that time forth, until nearly sixty-nine years later his death occurred there. Upon first reaching the city he became apprenticed to Sackett & Willard,



engaged in the manufacture and sale of jewelry, and in this employ he remained five years in all, the firm in the meantime having become Willard & Hicks. Four of these five years he spent as an apprentice, but the last he worked as a journeyman at his trade, becoming extremely proficient therein and a master of his craft. He was twenty-three years of age at the time and of an extremely enterprising nature which urged him to engage in business for himself. He finally decided to take this step and in this matter received the support of a fellow craftsman, Lucius Weaver, the two joining forces and establishing the firm of Stone & Weaver in the year 1842. For a long period they were extremely successful, the jewelry turned out by them being of a first-class character, gold lockets forming a specialty of their line. Fenner street, Providence, was the location of their first shop, which, however, was rapidly outgrown by the developing business. They removed thence to much larger quarters on Point street and there for some time did a most prosperous trade until they encountered a most serious setback in the shape of a fire that destroyed their entire plant. Neither Mr. Stone nor Mr. Weaver, however, were men to surrender easily and they were soon busy again, this time at the corner of Jackson and Fountain streets, recovering the lost ground by dint of hard work and patient effort. They were extremely progressive in their ideas and nothing was too new for them to refuse to examine it. It was a day when almost all kinds of manufacture was done by hand, and it was regarded as a great innovation when in moving to their new quarters the partners introduced horse-power. The experiment was eminently successful, however, and the business once more reached proportions that rendered it necessary to remove to larger quarters, the site chosen this time being the new five-story Gorham building, then regarded as the model business block in the city. This building was situated on Canal street and here the firm enjoyed a period of great prosperity, the name being changed in 1858 to Stone, Weaver & Company, upon the admittance to partnership of Henry C. Tallman and James Paine. About this time, however, there became imminent the first of those great reverses which befell Mr. Stone and which, arising from matters entirely outside of his control, and entirely independent of any action of his, made it almost appear that he was the victim of an adverse destiny, yet which seemed rather to strengthen his character and fortify his faith and good cheer, than to break his spirit as it would have with most men. The immediate cause of this impending misfortune was the great growth of Gorham & Company which gradually forced competing concerns out of business. Mr. Stone and his associates began to feel the effects of this competition about 1860, and it grew more and more serious until the year 1862, when they were obliged to remove to another part of the city, the new establishment being located on the corner of Mathewson and Sabin streets. About the same time Mr. Weaver withdrew from the firm which then became P. M. Stone & Company under which style it continued to do business up to the time of its final dissolution. In 1869 one more move was made to a place on Pine street, but even here the grip of their great rival was felt and eventually the firm went out of business. Without showing any signs of discouragement, however, Mr. Stone soon recovered from this setback and with Jonathan Boyd and Charles Heptonstall



as associates, began the manufacture of woven corsets. Once more success attended his efforts and for twelve years or more a flourishing business was done and then, at the dictate of fashion, a type of corset came into vogue so different from what had preceded it as to render all the machinery of Mr. Stone and his partners utterly useless, so that they were simply forced out of business and sustained a loss of some seventy-five thousand dollars. Nothing daunted Mr. Stone again engaged in an industrial venture, and became a quarter owner of the American Ring Traveler Company in the manufacture of ring travelers. Ten years of success followed the organization of this concern, but once more an unfriendly fortune forced the abandonment of the business and Mr. Stone once more found himself with a debt of several thousand dollars upon his hands. It was at this time that one of those acts of gratitude which warm the heart and increase our faith in humanity was performed, a friend of Mr. Stone, whom the latter had befriended in earlier days, came forward with a gift of a valuable farm, from the sale of which Mr. Stone was enabled to meet all his obligations. Although the enterprises in which Mr. Stone was most directly engaged were thus consecutive failures, his reputation as a business man was never suffered to diminish among his associates or fellow citizens generally, and he held influential posts in a number of large concerns and financial institutions. He was, for instance, a member of the firm of Edward Field & Company, which was engaged in the manufacture of watch cases, and he was a director of the Firemen's Insurance Company, the Bank of America and the Union Railroad Company, which has since become the Rhode Island Railroad Company.

Not only in the realm of business was Mr. Stone prominent in the affairs of the community. In politics also he was a conspicuous figure, and although he never sought public office of any kind, filled several important ones to the great satisfaction of the entire community. Three times he was elected to the Common Council of his adopted city, from the sixth ward in 1851 and 1853 and from the seventh ward in 1865, and in 1857 and 1858 Providence sent him as its representative to the General Assembly of Rhode Island. During this time, also, he served on the staff of Governor Elisha Dyer with the rank of colonel.

No account of Mr. Stone's life would be complete without a word concerning his religious activities which played a most important part therein. He was converted very early in life, while still a youth on his father's farm, and after coming to Providence he joined the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, March 30, 1851. He was thus at his death within six days of completing his fifty-fifth year of membership in this body, during which long period he served it with the utmost devotion. In all matters connected with the church work or with the cause of religion generally he was most active and contributed much effort and wealth to the support of these things. At the first quarterly conference of the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, May 29, 1889, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Brother P. M. Stone for his long, faithful and acceptable service as a member of the board of trustees of that church. He was keenly interested in the denominational school known as the East Greenwich Academy which he

served both as treasurer and as a trustee for a number of years, during which time he did most effective work to increase its usefulness as an educational factor in the community. Another denominational work in which he was profoundly interested was the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association, being a member of its financial committee and a zealous worker to extend its influence.

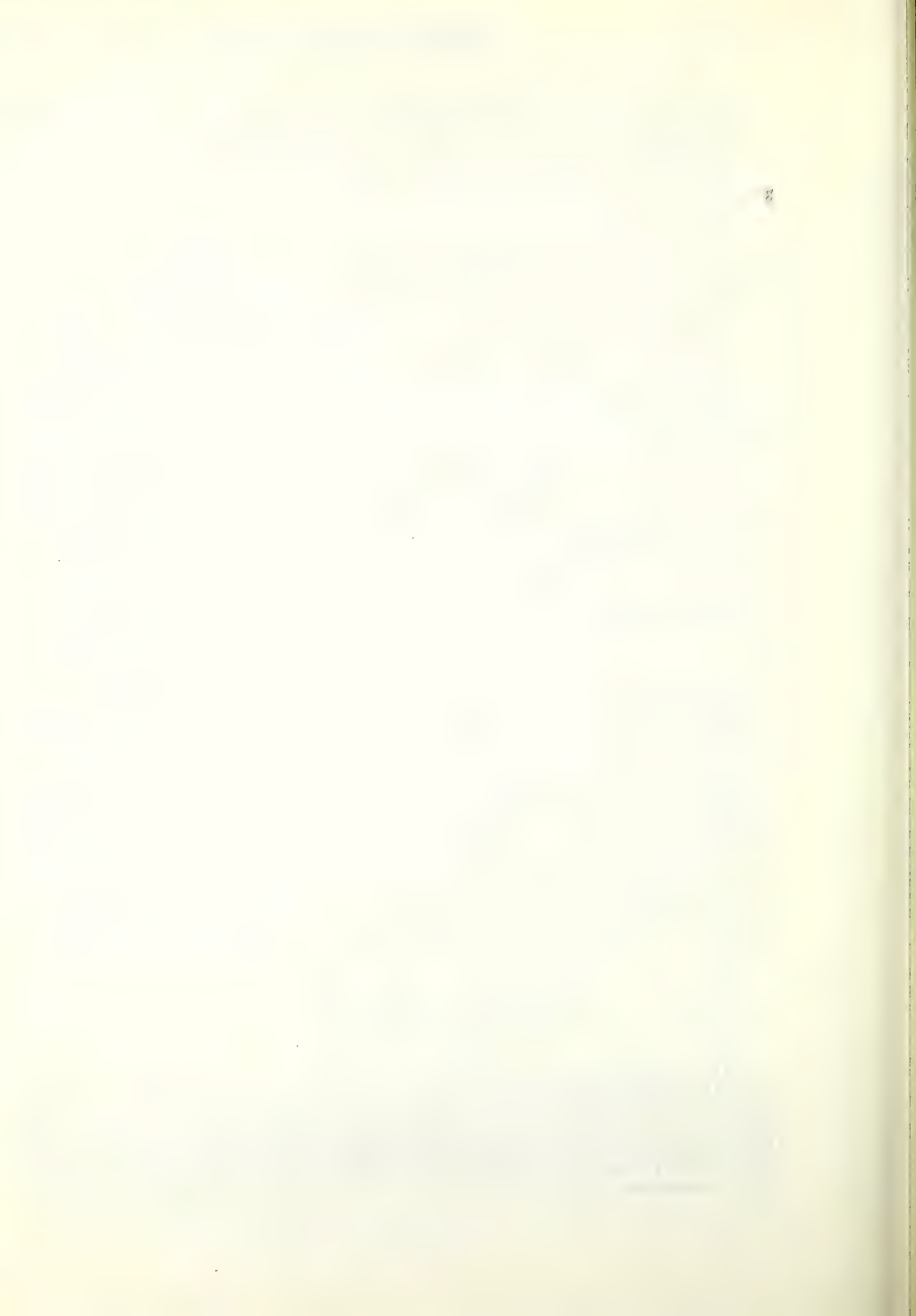
On July 8, 1847, Mr. Stone was united in marriage with Mary F. Mason, of Fall River, Massachusetts, a daughter of Perez Mason, a prominent resident of that city. Mrs. Stone survives her husband and still resides in Providence, where with Mr. Stone she made her home during their long married life of nearly fifty-nine years.

If trials and misfortunes are the test of human character as they are said to be, surely Mr. Stone's character was well tested and surely it well withstood the test. It is easy enough to cast the blame for our failures upon the shoulders of fate and most of us are only too prone to do so. Yet in the case of Mr. Stone when, if ever, this was justifiable, there was no attempt to do so. He was unembittered by ill fortune, just as he was unspoiled by those periods when he enjoyed more than common success, and so tranquil and steadfast was his outlook upon life that it was well nigh impossible to tell by his manner whether the world was smiling upon his fortunes or not. It will be appropriate to close this brief sketch with the words of a personal friend who was long associated with him in his religious experiences and who at the time of his death wrote an eloquent tribute to his memory. From the words of this author the following is taken:

Epitomized the career of Bro. Stone is the fulfillment of all that is pure, noble and self-sacrificing in the weal of a common Christian brotherhood, with whom and for whom he tirelessly labored. Modest, his gracious presence was gentle yet resolute for genuine and undefiled righteousness. Unassuming, he lived a life of loyal trust in the Son of God. Urbane, his influence aptly taught the completeness of the Christian faith. Quietly dignified, his unostentatious ethical bearing emphasized the sublimity of universal salvation by the Saviour of mankind. Sympathetic, his generous nature exemplified the beauty of devoted Christian service, the fruition of which will alone be fully realized in the final plaudit of the Master, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me." * * * Hardy and well preserved, Bro. Stone was active in the daily walks of life until within a few days of his death. Fidelity marked his attendance, on all the means of grace. Constant at public service on Sunday and the midweek prayer service, he was present on the last Sunday of his earthly life, only six days before his death. * * * He needed no preparation for death; that had been made sure through a righteous life of more than sixty years.

— There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

These lines of the poet Longfellow are impressively true in the passing to the immortal life of Pardon M. Stone. His departure from us is not without a halo of blessing. His unimpeached character, his beneficent life, have left a posthumous influence, fragrant with ennobling deeds, which will linger for good, and the import of which will not be fully determined until the great assize of humanity. A devoted husband, a kind neighbor, a useful citizen, an unsullied Christian, are mourned in his death, but the world is richer because he lived.





SESSIONS



Darius Sessions



FIVE GENERATIONS of the Sessions family, Alexander, "The Founder," Nathaniel, his son, Darius, his son, Colonel Thomas, his son, and Darius, his son, resided in England—from whence came Alexander Sessions, the members of the family locating in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It was not until Darius Sessions, of the third American generation, that permanent settlement was made in

Rhode Island, where he was very prominent in public life. The family, somewhat widely scattered, is not a numerous one, and descend from Alexander Sessions, the only head of a family of that name as far as the records show, who settled in New England in early times. The Sessions coat-of-arms is as follows: Per fesse crenelleé, or and azure, three griffin's heads erased, counterchanged.

(I) Alexander Sessions, believed to have been a native of Wantage, Berkshire, England, born in 1645, in a deposition recorded in the office of the clerk of the courts of Essex county, Massachusetts, in the case of Simon Bradstreet against John Gage, stated that he was twenty-four years of age, and that he was in Andover in 1666. Alexander Sessions and wife Elizabeth were members of the church in Andover in 1686 and from that time until their decease. He was a witness to the will of John Aslet, of Andover, Essex county, May 15, 1671, and was at the court when it was proved "27 4 mo. 1671," as appears from the papers in the office of the clerk of the probate court. An inventory of the estate of Alexander Sessions, the name being in the original spelled "Elexsander Seshins," who died February 26, 1687, mentions eighty acres of land and other property, valued at one hundred and nineteen pounds. Elizabeth Sessions, widow of Alexander Sessions, presented the inventory of the estate to which she made oath "25 1 mo. 1690," and letters of administration were granted her after she had given bond for two hundred pounds, with John Spofford, of Rowley, and Thomas Patch, of Wenham, as sureties. Later Elizabeth Sessions, alias Low, administratrix, presented an account of her administration to the court. As she was "Alias Low," it seems she had married again. On March 8, 1679, the widow made final settlement, received her portion, and the remainder was divided among the children of Alexander Sessions, to wit: Elizabeth, John, Alexander, Timothy, Samuel, Nathaniel, Josiah, Joseph, Abel. The oldest is given as about twenty-four years old, and the youngest about eight years old. The town records give the marriage of Alexander Sessions with Elizabeth, daughter of John Spofford, of Rowley, April 24, 1669. Children: John, born October 4, 1674; Alexander, October 3, 1676; Timothy, April 14, 1678; Samuel, March 8, 1680; Nathaniel, mentioned below; Josiah, May 2, 1684; Joseph, March 28, 1686.

(II) Nathaniel Sessions, son of Alexander Sessions, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, August 8, 1681, died at Pomfret, in March, 1771. Samuel Sessions was not his father, as stated by Governor Sessions and



others. In fact, there was no early settler of this name. Doubtless the brother Samuel was in some way confused with the father, though it may be that the father of Alexander, the immigrant, was named Samuel. Nathaniel Sessions settled in Pomfret, Connecticut, as early as 1704, and was one of the first white settlers of the town. He was a farmer and became an extensive landowner. He opened the first cart road from that town to Providence in 1721, when from Killingly to within ten miles of Providence, a distance of sixteen miles, there was no human dwelling. He transported the first cartload of West India goods from Providence to Connecticut. Enjoying good health he was enabled to cultivate his farm and conduct business until he was eighty-eight years of age, when he became blind. He committed to memory the entire New Testament, after he was eighty years old, as well as the Psalms and many parts of the Old Testament. He bought, June 12, 1721, of William McCoy, of Pomfret, a thirteenth of the town of Union, Connecticut, but never lived there. He sold this land, December 31, 1741, to his son Darius, who deeded or mortgaged it back two weeks later. He married Joanna Miller. Children: Elizabeth, born December 15, 1707, died May 26, 1767; Nathaniel, October 22, 1709; John, August 14, 1711, died May 24, 1737; Alexander, October 4, 1713, settled in Warner; Amasa, August 13, 1715, died April, 1799; Darius, mentioned below; Simeon, February 11, 1720; Abner, May 4, 1722, settled at Union; Mary, August 4, 1724; Abijah, February 1, 1726, settled in Union; Joanna, January 19, 1729.

(III) Governor Darius Sessions, son of Nathaniel Sessions, was born August 17, 1717, at Pomfret, Connecticut, died in April, 1809, is buried in the North End Cemetery. His son Thomas, in 1845, wrote of him: "Darius, my honored father, was a scholar, a merchant, a statesman, a Christian, a man. His sound judgment and legal information were generally considered conclusive, and the numerous applications to him gave a very extensive acquaintance. He was Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor of Rhode Island for many years and held that position at the commencement of the Revolution. He was in very delicate health, and declined public honors; bought a farm at Killingly, Connecticut, and lived thereon during the war. He lived single after the death of my beloved mother, and was to me a father and mother thirty years, nearly. He died in his ninety-second year, to appearance in full strength of mind. Captain Amasa Sessions (brother of the Governor) was a remarkably capable man and my father's favorite. He commanded a company in the old French War and my father spared no pains or expense to enable him to accomplish and make complete the raising of the company." Darius Sessions graduated from Yale College in the class of 1737, and engaged in business in Providence, Rhode Island. He was deputy governor from May, 1769, to May, 1775. He was chiefly responsible in the locating of Brown University in Providence, using his influence in interesting Mr. Brown and others. An attempt had been made to locate the university at either Newport or Warren, but Providence seemed better suited for the home of a large university. He married, March 26, 1750, at Providence, Sarah Antram. Children, born at Providence: Mary, April 11, 1751, died December 20, 1836; Sarah, April 1, 1753; Anne, October 28, 1754; William H., January, 1757, died August 6, 1841; Darius, February





Anna M. Sessions



8, 1759; George, December 23, 1760; Elizabeth, March 8, 1763; Amy, December 6, 1764; Nathaniel, February 11, 1767; Thomas, mentioned below. Thomas also wrote: "My father's family was large—ten living children when I was born; four died from two to twenty-five years of age—two boys and two girls; the other six—three men and three women—will average about seventy-five years, perhaps eighty or more. I was the youngest of the family, and am the only remaining, and am like a pasture walnut."

(IV) Thomas Sessions, son of Governor Darius Sessions, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, April 2, 1769. In the same year that he wrote the letter from which we have quoted, he died at Providence, October, 1845, aged seventy-seven years. Of himself he wrote: "I am a widower; lost my wife by death five years last September; was married in 1791; lived together nearly half a century; have seven children in all, five living and two called from earth to heaven. Two sons and three daughters are now living in this city; one of my sons is a farmer, the other a distiller. Two daughters married and settled; one single, who is my housekeeper. I married the Hon. Henry Marchant's daughter, of Newport; he was the first judge appointed by President Washington for the Rhode Island district. She had a farm given her in Newport by her honored father, which I visit annually, and being there last June, as usual, I had a letter presented to me by my cousin, Harvey Sessions. I reside on my farm in the city of Providence, about one and half miles from the centre of Old Market or Great Bridge." Thomas Sessions was a prominent merchant of Providence. He lived in the city in winter and on the old Glebe farm in summer. The Sessions farm was afterward cut into house lots and sold. Sessions street runs through what was his old farm. He sold the land, which was a part of the old Marchant farm, to the United States government, upon which land is now located Fort Adams, at Newport, Rhode Island, June 21, 1824. He was active in the State militia and held a colonel's commission from the Governor. He was a man highly respected for his excellent qualities of mind and heart. He was successful in business and had a substantial fortune. He was an excellent neighbor and citizen. Colonel Sessions married Elizabeth Marchant, daughter of Judge Marchant, one of the first judges of Rhode Island after the Revolution. She died at Providence, September 7, 1839, aged sixty-nine. Children: Darius, mentioned below; Francis; Rebecca; Elizabeth, married Joshua Bicknell. The land sold by Colonel Sessions to the United States government as a site for the Fort Adams reservation was owned by Judge Marchant and after his death was sold by the widow and heirs, although some of the original tract is yet owned in the Sessions family.

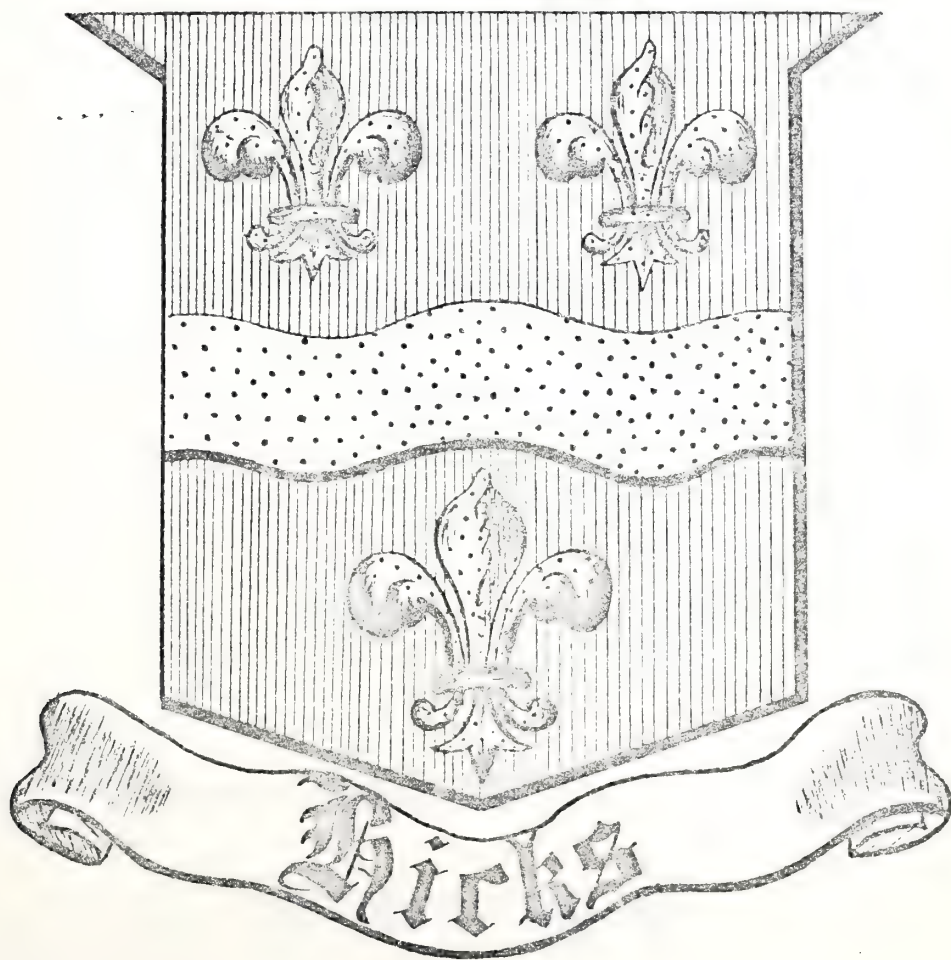
(V) Darius (2) Sessions, son of Thomas Sessions, was born in 1794, at Providence, Rhode Island, died in 1869. He attended the Greenwich Academy. He began his business career as clerk and afterward engaged in business in partnership with his brother-in-law, Joshua Bicknell, under the firm name of Bicknell & Sessions. The firm sent several vessels abroad with various cargoes. After a time the firm was dissolved and Mr. Sessions left commercial business to engage in the manufacture of New England rum, which at that time was one of the important products of the West India trade. He had a distillery on the Fox Point property, which came to him



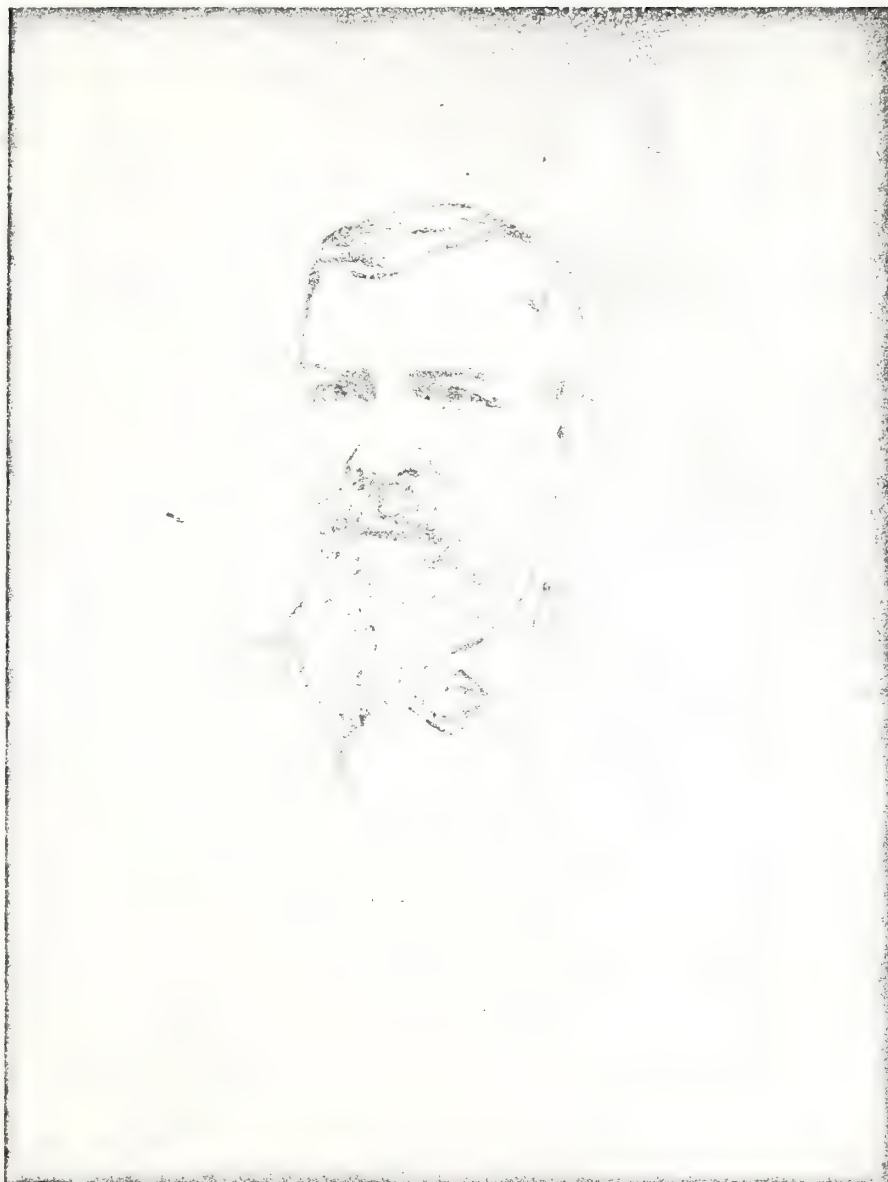
when the firm dissolved. He continued very successfully in this business as long as he lived. He bought a residence on the southwest corner of Westminster and Eddy streets. During the Dorr rebellion he was a member of the Home Guard and he and Edward Carrington stored the ammunition in the cellar of his house. He was an attendant of the Unitarian church, on Mathewson street, now used for a theatre. In politics he was a Whig until the Republican party was formed and in later years he was a Republican and took an active part in public affairs. His children remember his teaching them the popular campaign songs, such as "Tippécanoe and Tyler Too." He invested extensively in real estate in Providence and was one of the leading citizens for many years, a man of substance and influence. His sideboard was always supplied with liquor of his own manufacture, but even before the beginning of the temperance movement he never allowed his children to touch or taste the liquors. He was kindly, generous, sympathetic, and gave to the poor and unfortunate with a liberal hand. Throughout her life he cared tenderly for the old negro nurse who cared for him in his childhood.

He married Elizabeth Young Hicks, born in 1802, died at Providence, April 28, 1849, daughter of Captain David and Rosamond (Seamans) Hicks. Captain David Hicks, a man most highly respected, was captain of the ship "Neptune" and while on a trip with that vessel to the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, died. The Hicks coat-of-arms is as follows: Gules, a fesse wavy between three fleurs de lis or. Crest: A buck's head or, gorged with a chaplet of laurel, proper. Darius and Elizabeth Young (Hicks) Sessions were the parents of nine children, two of whom are yet living, Sarah F., widow of Charles C. Walden, and Anna M. Sessions, of Providence. The children in order of birth are as follows: Rosamond, who died unmarried; Sarah Frances, who married (first) William P. Taft, (second) Charles C. Walden, of Savannah, Georgia; Eliza Young, who died unmarried; Rebecca Cook, who died unmarried; Anna Maria, who resides at 76 Benefit street, Providence; Darius, who died aged about sixteen years; David Hicks, who died in 1869, in young manhood; George, who died in 1873, in young manhood; Jane Farley, who died when sixteen years of age.





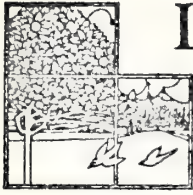




George W. Bagley



George W. Bagley



IN DECEMBER, 1828, at the Bagley homestead in Pawtucket, which stood where the Cummings Block and Park Place Church on Park place now stands, a child was born, whom the city was later to know as one of her most valued citizens, George W. Bagley, a son of William and Clarinda (Tabor) Bagley. He lived to almost the number of years entitling him to rank with the octogenarians and was one of the best known men of his city. He was a member of one of the oldest and most influential families of Rhode Island, tracing his ancestry in one line to Roger Williams, the founder of Providence. The family generally attained great age and but a short time previous to his own death he attended the funeral of a very aged member of his family, Aunt Waitie Williams. He was a familiar and an interesting figure on the streets of Pawtucket, living retired during the last years of his life, deeply interested however in the care of the Bagley estate, a remnant of the farm. The old farm homestead still stands, but was moved to Mineral Spring avenue just in the rear of its original location. The original portion of William Bagley's farm, father of George W. Bagley, extended from the cemetery to now Slater street and from its area the city of Pawtucket was presented by William Bagley with its beautiful Collyer Park. Mineral Spring Avenue Cemetery is also a gift from the Bagley family although the Jenks property is included within its borders.

George W. Bagley was born as stated, in December, 1828, died in his native city, at his home 116 Mineral Spring avenue, September 12, 1906. He was educated in the schools of Pawtucket and when the time came that a business was to be chosen he elected to learn the molder's trade. He served a full term of apprenticeship, then became associated with Zebulon White at his foundry, that being the forerunner of the present White plant with which Mr. Bagley was long connected. He became an expert molder and designer and so great was Mr. White's regard for his associate that he paid for a substitute every time Mr. Bagley was drafted for service during the Civil War. This occurred some half dozen times but Mr. White cheerfully paid the money rather than let his trusted molder go. Mr. Bagley, however, was loyal in his devotion to the Union cause, aiding in many ways, and but for an infirmity of hearing would no doubt have over-ruled his friends' objections and gone to the front. He continued in active business until 1884, spending the last twenty-two years of his life retired. Much of his time during those years was spent on his portion of the family farm, which he managed with special, almost loving, care, but during the last few years of his life even that was too great a burden for his enfeebled body. He was the owner of the Bagley block on Main street, and several smaller estates. He was a Democrat in politics, but although offered office many times he always refused to be a candidate.

Perhaps the greatest and longest continued interest of his public life was the old Volunteer Fire Department with its antique hand engines or



"tubs" with the wild rivalry and personal encounters between the companies. He was the enthusiastic and ever ready foreman and nozzleman of old Rough and Ready Engine Company No. 5, was one of its charter members, and never lost his interest, attending every annual muster and reunion of the veterans until his death. The "Rough and Ready" Company was the forerunner of the "Hay Cart," formerly a rival known as "Rhode Island" No. 1 and for the old "tubs" Mr. Bagley always retained a lively and friendly interest.

His old friends have many interesting stories to relate of the Rough and Ready foreman that indicate the deep interest he took in the company. He molded from his own design special hose nozzles and defeated all competitors in many speed and distance tests. He was never happier than when at the nozzle and in the fierce rivalry of those days no one was better qualified or more eager to lead his company to victory over the others than George W. Bagley. He continued an active member of the department, foreman and hose director, for many years and did not resign his post until age compelled him to.

Mr. Bagley married Sarah M. Massey, who bore him four children: George W., Jr.; Joseph; Mary, now deceased, who married James Everett; Sarah Elizabeth, now widow of Alfred Richmond Means.

Alfred Richmond Means was born at Milford, Massachusetts, May 3, 1845; died at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, February 12, 1890, son of Joseph and Lydia (Chase) Means. His parents moved to Pawtucket when he was quite young and there his education was obtained, in the public schools. Although very young when the Civil War broke out, he managed to enlist before it closed and made an honorable record as a private soldier of the Third Regiment, Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He was honorably discharged from the service before the close of the war on account of sickness, and returned to Pawtucket, learning the trade and becoming an expert wood turner. He continued in this business for several years, but the privations and exposure of a soldier's life had left their imprint and while still a young man he was obliged to retire from active participation in business, about sixteen years prior to his death, at the age of forty-five years. He was a member of Blue Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Means married, May 14, 1870, Sarah Elizabeth Bagley, daughter of George W. and Sarah M. (Massey) Bagley, who survives him, a resident of Pawtucket, her home at No. 22 West avenue. Children of Alfred R. and Sarah E. (Bagley) Means: Sadie Abby; Inez C., married Harry Herbert, of Pawtucket, and has two children: Doris Frances and Alfred Edgar Herbert; Ida B. Means; Eliza A., deceased wife of George R. Whitman, of Pawtucket.





Alfred Richmond Means





Henry Robert Beehler



Henry Robert Beehler



AMONG the many nationalities which pour their thousands of emigrants yearly upon the shores of the United States, the little republic of Switzerland is to be numbered, although those who reach us from its mountain-locked valleys are not so many as we could wish. For there is less reason for the Swiss to stray abroad from their native land than for the people of other places, which though less rugged in their natural aspects are not so favored with that spirit of liberty which, of all things, men hold dearest. Such of them as do find their way hither, however, are the more welcome, since we know them for what they are, possessed of the simple and fundamental virtues, honor, courage, industry, which above all others are important and to the advantage of a community in the persons of its members. Such a man was Henry Robert Beehler, whose death on April 7, 1914, at Providence, Rhode Island, deprived that city of one of its most public-spirited citizens. Mr. Beehler was representative of the virtues which so markedly characterize his countrymen and have so adequately maintained their independence and liberties in the face of the great and none too scrupulous neighbors. Curiously enough, too, the history of his own name is closely associated with the greatest of all their struggles, when their independence was first positively asserted and published to the world. For in its original form the name was Van Bechler and this persisted up to the time when the Swiss republic was formed. Then, in the strong wave of democratic feeling that swept the country, all that smacked of the aristocratic was laid aside, the prefixes of names, such as von, van or de, and Van Bechler became simple Bechler or Beehler as it was gradually spelled and pronounced. The Beehlers have always remained a family of influence in Switzerland, and have always been noted for their patriotism and public spirit, qualities for which their compatriots are deservedly famous the world over. Mr. Beehler's own father was a distinguished and influential citizen in his day, carrying on a flourishing business in the city of Zurich.

Henry Robert Beehler was himself born in Zurich, June 17, 1844, and spent the years of his childhood and early youth in his native city, where he received a substantial education in the excellent schools there. The youth was possessed of an exceedingly enterprising nature, and while still a mere lad determined to leave home and see the world for himself. Accordingly at the age of sixteen years he carried out this project and from that time thenceforth made his own way in the world. In the first place he travelled, or rather, roamed, all about Europe and then started for South America, but landed in New York, never going to South America, picking up the best living he could wherever he happened to be, but always successful in making his way and in getting from place to place. Another thing he succeeded in picking up besides his living, which stood him in good stead in later life, was the tongues of the various peoples he travelled amongst, so that, being



very quick to learn, he was able eventually to speak and write as many as seven languages fluently as well as some others which he understood more slightly. So in the course of these travels he had ample opportunity to observe human nature in its most various phases, and thus became a keen judge of his fellows and gained a balance and poise which made him a dominant factor in any society in which he happened to be thrown. Always self-confident, he had his character rounded and developed by these diverse experiences until he was a most capable as well as practical man. Yet he was still a mere youth in point of years when, three years of this sort of life completed, he came to the United States and there finally settled down to make a home and place for himself and family. He first arrived in New York City, where the experience gained in the uttermost parts of the world gave him a great advantage over the usual immigrant lad who comes only to be submerged in that vast whirlpool of humanity. He did not remain in that city a great while, but soon after his arrival went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade to a contractor located on Winter street. He completed his apprenticeship in the period of three years and immediately set out for New York, where it was his intention to make his home. This he did for a time, working in the meanwhile at his trade, and he should probably have continued there all his life had not another matter from without intervened. This was the development of labor troubles in the city from which a situation arose quite impossible to the independent freedom-loving Swiss. Though by no means unsympathetic with his fellow laborers, he did not believe in any system which forced even those reluctant to join it into its ranks and arbitrarily made rules and regulations concerning with whom a man might employ himself, how long he could work, and for what wages. Thus when it came to be demanded of him that he join the labor unions, he refused and was obliged to leave the city if he desired work. Mr. Beehler determined to champion the right of any man to work for whom and whoever he would, felt also strongly upon the side of certain obvious rights of the employer which the unions were disposed to overlook. He felt that the employee should work in the interests of his employer, that it was his duty for him to do all that he could to advance the latter's interests, and he never desired anything to which his conscience did not believe him to be justly entitled. But he was equally a stickler for his own rights, expecting these to be accorded to him and demanding them if they were not with the utmost fearlessness. On account of this difficulty he decided to remain no longer in New York, and returned to Providence, which thenceforth became his permanent home. In Providence he once more followed his trade as carpenter and became very well known for his skill and ingenuity in the work. He was later appointed a call man on the Providence Fire Department and this duty added considerably to his work. He was always only too willing to shoulder any difficulties and duties that the community lay upon him and thus it happened that he was one of the most valuable men on the force. Across the street from the fire house is located the Providence branch of the great Fletcher Mills and here there was a constant stream of strangers and foreigners seeking employment. It thus happened that Mr. Beehler was often called thither to act as



interpreter for these men and it thus happened that he gained a very considerable reputation as a linguist in the city and considerable remunerative work in translating came to him. He finally built a handsome residence at No. 46 McKinley street, Providence, and dwelt there until the end of his life.

Mr. Beehler's long and faithful service to his fellow citizens through his association with the Fire Department is thus told in an article in one of the local papers appearing at the time of his death and which follows in part:

Captain Henry Robert Beehler, hero of many fires and a forty-year veteran of the Providence Fire Department died * * * at his home, 46 McKinley street, about four thirty o'clock yesterday morning. On January 1, Mr. Beehler rounded out forty years' service with the Fire Department, a record which he had often declared to be the dearest ambition of his life. He was known as one of the most earnest and dependable employees in the city, John W. Morrow, secretary to the Fire Commission, making the following statement yesterday morning: "The Providence Fire Department has never had a more faithful and willing workr than the late Captain Beehler, whose loss we feel most deeply. The flags at the fire station have been ordered hung at half mast and will remain so until the time of the funeral." Mr. Beehler remained at his duties as supply clerk at the Central Fire Station until a week ago Monday, when he became sick and was removed to his home by Alderman Higgins, an intimate friend. * * * He entered the Fire Department as a call hoseman on hose seven, January 1, 1874. Appointed to the permanent force on December 1, 1876, he served as assistant engineer of engine five, until September, 1877. Mr. Beehler acted as hoseman and clerk of the chief of the Fire Department from 1877 to March 1, 1880, when he was transferred to hose four with the rank of hydrant man, a position corresponding with the present station of captain. Appointed captain of hose four on January 2, 1882, he served in this capacity until March 31, 1895, when he was retired on account of injuries and made supply clerk. He had a most remarkable escape from death on April 22, 1893, when he fell down an elevator well, a sheer drop of five stories, while fighting a fire at the Daniels & Cornell Company. As a result of the accident, Captain Beehler was obliged to have a leg amputated, but was kept on the force as captain for two years. During the course of a fire back in 1886, he lost three fingers which became caught in a reel chain on the fire apparatus. Mr. Beehler afterwards invented an appliance which made it impossible for similar accidents to occur.

Besides his business and activities in the Fire Department, Mr. Beehler was conspicuously affiliated with the social and fraternal life of the community, and was an especially prominent Free Mason, for many years being a member of the various bodies of that order, such as Mount Vernon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Masonic Veteran Association.

On March 21, 1880, Mr. Beehler was united in marriage with Emma Josephine Burns, of Providence, a daughter of Thomas J. and Caroline M. (Cushman) Burns, well-known residents of that place, and a niece of James G. Burns, at one time proprietor of the former Rockingham Hotel, at Narraganset Pier. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Beehler, Lina, who died several years before her father. Mrs. Beehler survives her husband and still resides in Providence. She built a charming bungalow on the same lot upon which their former home still stands, residing herself in the former and renting the latter. She is a strong Christian Scientist and active as a worker in her church in Providence.



Washington Leverett Cole



ON MARCH 17, 1911, Washington Leverett Cole breathed his last in the old home on Cole avenue, opposite Sessions street, Providence, in which he had drawn his first breath sixty-nine years previous, and in which he had always lived. All about him were evidences of the many, many years the Coles had occupied the land, even Cole avenue and Sessions street were reminders of his paternal and maternal ancestors, and in the house were relics of the great Washington, and his noble comrade-in-arms, Lafayette, both of whom had been entertained by members of the Cole family then living. Among the relics of that period of past glory is the chair Washington occupied, and other mute witnesses of the great age and prominence of his family. But in his long span of life Mr. Cole had won high reputation and honorable position as a public-spirited citizen who had aided in the upbuilding of a city, fostered the development of the East Side from Irving avenue to Pawtucket line, and as the owner of one of the finest dairy farms in the State had given to Providence a bountiful supply of pure milk from the purest sources, having been in the milk business fifty years and never had a sample of his milk condemned. He had not been prominent in the official life of his city, although often strongly urged to accept office, but he ever refused, no matter which office was offered him.

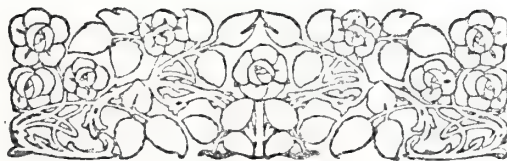
The name of Cole is identified with the history of several Rhode Island towns from their early settlement. Hugh Cole was a friend of King Philip, and when two of Cole's children were made prisoners by the Indians, King Philip returned them uninjured to their father, advising him to seek a safer locality as he could not always control the actions of his younger warriors. In Providence the family were numerous, and owned a great deal of land, now a thickly settled portion of the city.

Washington Leverett Cole, son of Samuel Jackson and Frances (Sessions) Cole, was born in Providence, August 10, 1841, died in the same house in which he was born, March 17, 1911. He was one of a family of four, having two brothers, Cyrus and William M., and a sister, Susan E. Cole. He attended the private school of Samuel J. Austin, but did not pursue an extended course of study. His family owned at one time a great portion of the land in the section between Irving avenue and the Pawtucket line, and what is now Blackstone boulevard, his life being spent largely in the development of that property, and in the management of his farm and large dairy interests. His farm was famous for its herd of one hundred high grade cows, a herd that was the pride of its owner. He did a large business in dairy products, and also was quite largely engaged in farming operations. His farm and the improvement of the city portion of the Cole estate kept him amply employed, and he sought no other line of business activity. He was a man of rugged honesty of purpose; kept his word sacred and lived a blameless life. He was independent in his political action, but on national questions supported the Republican ticket. He and his family were all



members of the Episcopal church, except his daughter Jessie L., who is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Cole married, December 28, 1872, Martha Stalker, born in Greenwich, Rhode Island, daughter of Duncan and Lucy (Spencer) Stalker; her father was born in Glasgow, Scotland; her mother in Warwick, Rhode Island. Of the nine children of Duncan and Lucy Stalker, Mrs. Cole is the last survivor. She continues her residence in the house to which she came a bride over forty years ago, her son, Francis S., and daughter, Jessie L., also residing with her at the homestead. Three sons and a daughter were born to Washington L. and Martha Cole: Francis Sessions, manager of the farm; Jessie Leverett; William Marchant, a contractor, married Ella Graham Gulnac, and has a daughter Janet and a son William M., Jr.; Jackson Langsford, a student at Nashota Mission, an Episcopal theological school at Nashota, Wisconsin, preparing for the holy calling followed by several of his ancestors.





John Oldfield



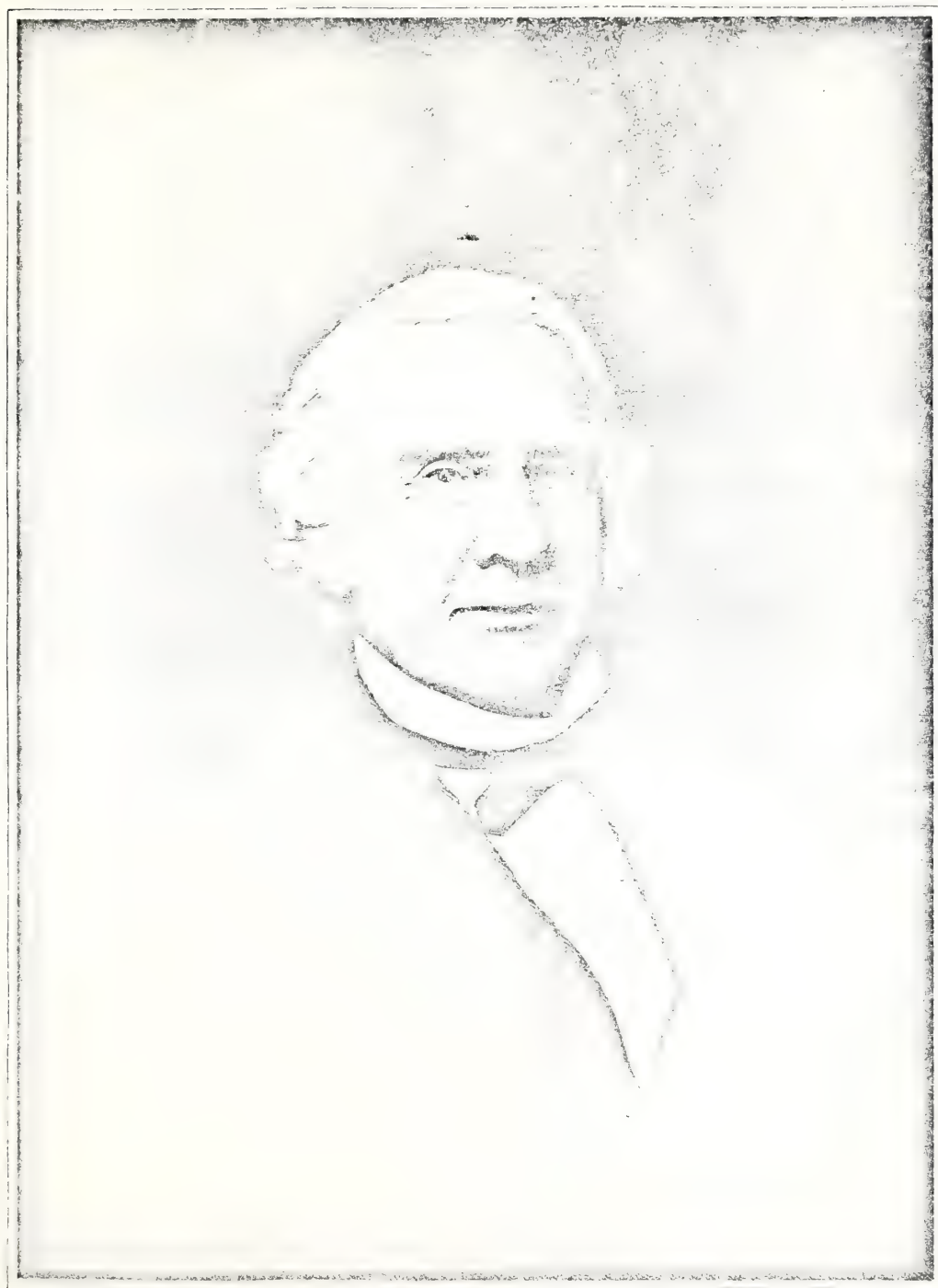
WHEN JOHN OLDFIELD came to the United States about 1818 he was a skilled landscape gardener, having served the old country usual term of apprenticeship of seven years. With landscape work he had combined the less ornamental, but more useful, form of vegetable and flower gardening, and when later he came to Providence as gardener for Thomas P. Ives he introduced to that gentleman's table the to him new vegetables, the tomato, the cauliflower and the egg plant. He also introduced the Rose of Sharon to Providence, and opened a new era in landscape decoration as well as in the vegetable garden.

But he finally abandoned work for others and became one of the prosperous lumber merchants of Providence. He came from good English family, and made his first visit to the United States for pleasure intending to return to his native country after he had seen the wonders of the new. He brought considerable money with him which he deposited in the bank and as he always made good wages and was careful he added to his capital constantly. Thus when starting his lumber yards he had sufficient funds to finance his own enterprise and asked no financial aid. He retired from business when sixty-four years of age, and thereafter devoted himself to the care of his own private estate, an abundant one, as he had invested largely in Providence real estate. After his retirement he traveled a great deal, visiting all parts of the United States, and making several trips to England and the Continent.

He was a man highly esteemed, and had always been a worker, whether as employe or engaged in his own business. He was well read and particularly fond of the literature of plants, flowers, trees and landscape gardening. He took a deep interest in the church and aided all good causes. His life was an active and useful one, and he left to his children not only material wealth, but the blessed heritage of a good name. He was the son of William and Mary (Harrison) Oldfield, and one of a large family, he being the only one who came to the United States.

John Oldfield was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, about 1797, died in Providence, Rhode Island, January 8, 1880. He attended public school until he was fourteen, then was apprenticed to a landscape gardener with whom he served until he was twenty-one. He then came to the United States, visited different parts of the country, and was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when he received tidings of his mother's death, and decided not to return to England as he had intended, but to make America his home. He obtained a position as gardener with a Philadelphia gentleman and remained in that city some years. He then spent a year in Charleston, South Carolina, but he did not like the South and returned North, securing a position as gardener with a New York gentleman, whose estate lay along the Hudson river. He had brought a letter of introduction from England to Grant Thorburn, which he later presented, and Mr. Thorburn was instru-





John Oldfield





Martha Ring Sampson Oldfield



mental in having him come to Providence, as gardener for Thomas P. Ives. That was his first introduction to Providence, the city which was ever afterward his home. He had full charge of the Ives gardens and grounds and continued in the capacity of head gardener of that estate until he entered business as a lumber merchant. He prospered in the lumber business, operating two yards, one on Canal street, Providence, the other at Fox Point. He retired from business about 1861, being then sixty-four years old. He was baptized in the faith of the Church of England, and until his marriage attended the Episcopal church. He then became a member of the Church of Jerusalem and was prominent in the work of that society.

Mr. Oldfield married, June 22, 1834, Martha King Sampson, born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, daughter of Earl and Martha (King) Sampson, her father a merchant of Assonett, Massachusetts, where the daughter's early life was passed. She was a granddaughter of Dr. John Sampson, one of the first physicians of Middleboro, Massachusetts, and she traced descent to the "Mayflower." Mr. and Mrs. John Oldfield were the parents of six children, four of whom attained years of maturity, namely: 1. Mary H., who resides at the old home, No. 99 George street, Providence, Rhode Island. 2. Henry H., deceased. 3. Charles T., a resident of Norton, Massachusetts; married Sarah S. Drake and they are the parents of five children: Martha S., deceased, was the wife of Joseph Bowden and the mother of two sons—Joseph, Jr., and Horace Wenton Bowden; John Oldfield; Mary, the wife of Dana Chapman, and the mother of three children, Dorothy, Charles and Dana Chapman, and they reside in Norwood, Massachusetts; William Charles Oldfield; Marjorie Louise, the wife of Ralph Buck and the mother of three children, two sons and a daughter, reside in Norton, Massachusetts. 4. Martha K., deceased.



William Horsfall



THE NAME of William Horsfall, late of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, whose death on December 6, 1908, was a loss to the community generally, recalls in the events of his career an exceedingly interesting chapter in the development of American industries, a time when these concerns, now so vast as to constitute almost a threat to the other elements in our body politic, were just trembling in the balance between success and failure, when experienced workers were simply not to be had in this country and it became necessary to send abroad for them in order to carry on the operations required in the manufacture of the various commodities we had undertaken. In the early days of the cotton and woolen industry here, this difficulty was keenly felt, and not the least in the Blackstone Valley, Rhode Island, and it was in consequence of the search made in England for expert workers that Mr. Horsfall came to this country. Once more "Yankee" enterprise was successful, although it was necessary on this occasion to call in the superior special knowledge and experience of the old world to its assistance. It could not have chosen anything better calculated to maintain the high standard of our citizenship than the class of Englishmen of which Mr. Horsfall was representative, not only in the direction in which it was intended they should assist us, the improvement of our industries, but in every department of life. For it was from the English that our institutions and ideals were derived, it was from them that we are mainly descended, and the greater the number of them that continue to come to these shores the more should we welcome them if only as further leaven for the huge multitudes of aliens that are continually joining us.

William Horsfall was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, December 19, 1840, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Smith) Horsfall, of that town, and it was here that he passed his childhood and early youth up to the age of thirty-two years. His father was an expert comber and his services were greatly in demand in the textile mills of that part of England, and it was here that the younger man gained his first experience in the same line. As soon as he had completed the schooling commonly received by boys at that time, his father began to teach him his trade and he soon began to work in the same mills that his father did, gaining a really remarkable proficiency in the work. He became known as one of the best combers and drawers in the region, and it thus happened that when the Enterprise Mill at Fairmount, Rhode Island, which had just been erected, had its agents in England looking for someone who could oversee the installation of combing and drawing machinery, Mr. Horsfall was brought to their notice. He was willing to accept the offer made him by these agents, and in 1872 he set sail for the United States, going at once to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, which, with the exception of a short period of time spent in Troy, New York, was his home during the remainder of his life. He was highly successful in installing the machinery in the Enterprise Mill and won the favor of his employers, but

as may be supposed his reputation rapidly spread through a community where many were interested in the same industry and were experiencing the same difficulty in procuring adequate help. For a short time he remained in the employ of the Enterprise people, in charge of the combing and drawing departments in which he had set up the machinery, but he then received a better offer from the American Worsted Company on Main street, Woonsocket, and for a long time superintended the work in these same departments there. The American Braid Works, also of Woonsocket, was the next concern with whom Mr. Horsfall went, and here again he was the foreman of the combing and carding departments. It was not until 1885 that he left this concern, going in July of that year to Troy, New York, where he formed an association with the Roys, the great worsted manufacturers of that place, and was given complete charge of their worsted mills. For eleven years he remained in this responsible position, but at length, in 1896, he severed his connection with the concern. Mr. Horsfall's reason for doing this was twofold. The strain of such great responsibility, combined with the exceedingly exacting demands made upon his time and energies, was such that he felt a strong inclination for a more quiet life, and he also desired to be in business for himself where he should be his own master and might enjoy a greater freedom. As he was amply able to do this, and as he was very fond of the first city he had come to in the new world, he returned to Woonsocket, where he once more made his home, and where he established himself in a grocery business. In this enterprise he was successful, the reputation he had already made in the city for absolute integrity and trustworthiness turning to him the patronage of many who had known him, either personally or by hearsay. He continued to conduct this business successfully until 1908, or up to the time of his death, and his later years were thus the peaceful ones he desired.

While the exacting nature of his work prevented Mr. Horsfall from taking as active a part in the life and affairs of the community as his inclination urged, he was by no means one of those who in consequence of this retire entirely into their own interests and withdraw from those of others. On the contrary, he was always keenly interested in the welfare of his adopted city and did what he could to assist all the movements undertaken with that end in view. He was a Republican in politics, but never allied himself with the local organization of the party, and avoided rather than sought political advancement of public office. He was interested in the social and fraternal activities of the place also, and was a member of the Woonsocket Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he was a Universalist and was always a strong supporter of the church and of the cause of religion generally.

On November 1, 1879, at Woonsocket, Mr. Horsfall was married by the Rev. Charles J. White, D. D., then rector of the Universalist church in that city, to Eva Rhodes, of Bradford, England, a daughter of Abraham and Jane (Fryer) Rhodes. To Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall two children were born, a daughter who died in infancy, and a son, William Rhodes Horsfall, now a resident of Woonsocket.



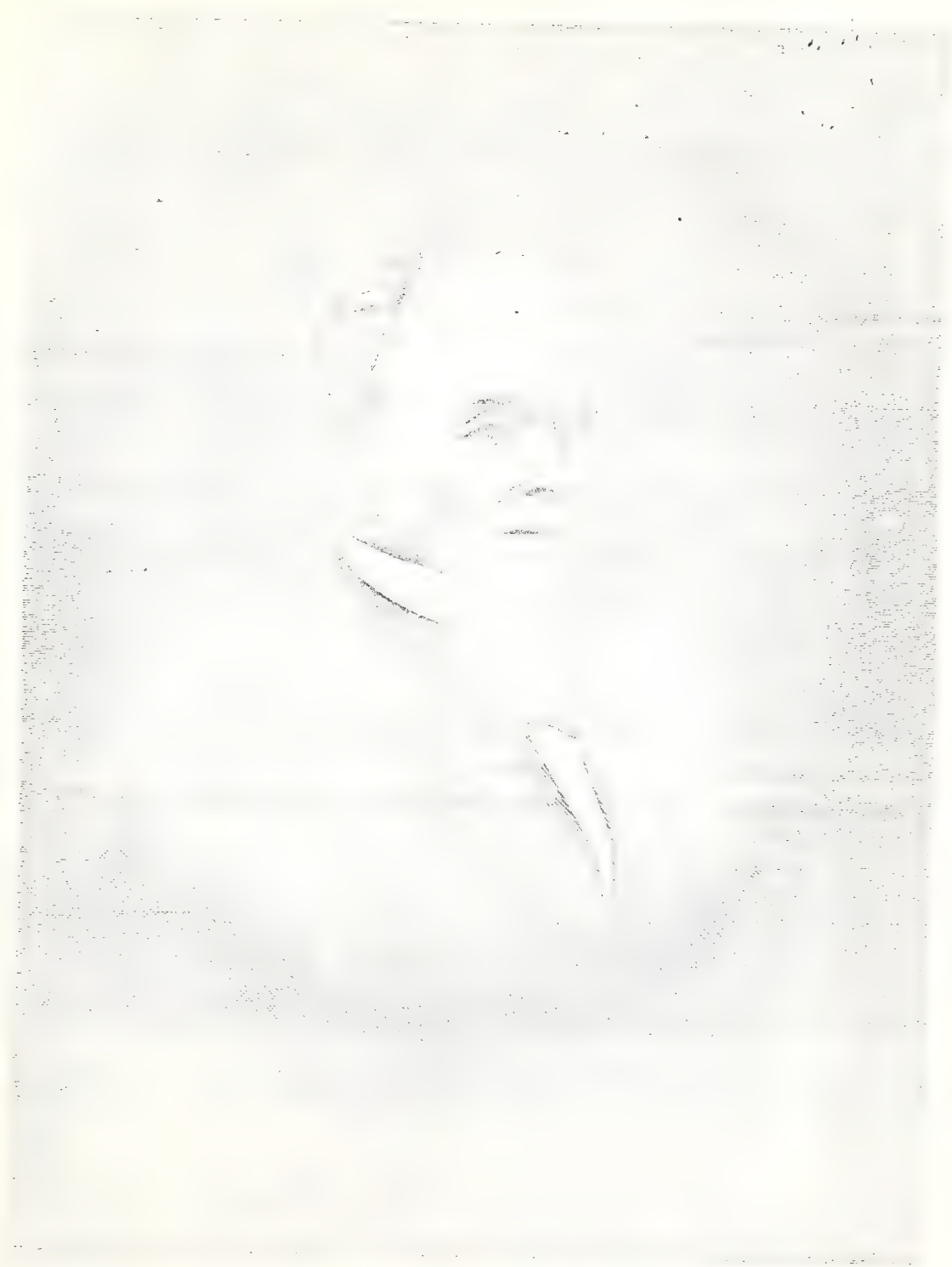
Allen Ormsbee Peck



THE PECK family, which was so worthily represented for many years by the late Allen Ormsbee Peck, one of the representative citizens of Providence, Rhode Island, where he resided during his entire lifetime, is one of the old and honored families of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, members thereof having resided in those States for the past two hundred and fifty years. The Peck coat-of-arms is as follows: Quarterly. First and fourth argent. On a chevron engroiled gules, three crosses formee. Second and third gules, a cross flory or on a chief azure three round buckles of the second (gules). Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a cubit arm erect, vested and cuffed, the hand proper holding a sprig of three roses. Motto: *Crux Christi salus mea*. The generations preceding Allen O. Peck, beginning with the immigrant ancestor, were as follows: Joseph, Joseph, Jr., Samuel, Samuel, Jr., Allen, Benjamin Peck (father of Allen O. Peck) who was born December 25, 1781, died in the year 1843. He was a resident of Providence during the greater part of his life, and was there occupied with mercantile pursuits. His wife, Roby (Ormsbee) Peck, who died in 1806, bore him two children: Allen Ormsbee, of whom further, and Mary Spurr, born May 19, 1806, became the wife of Esek Aldrich, and they located in Providence.

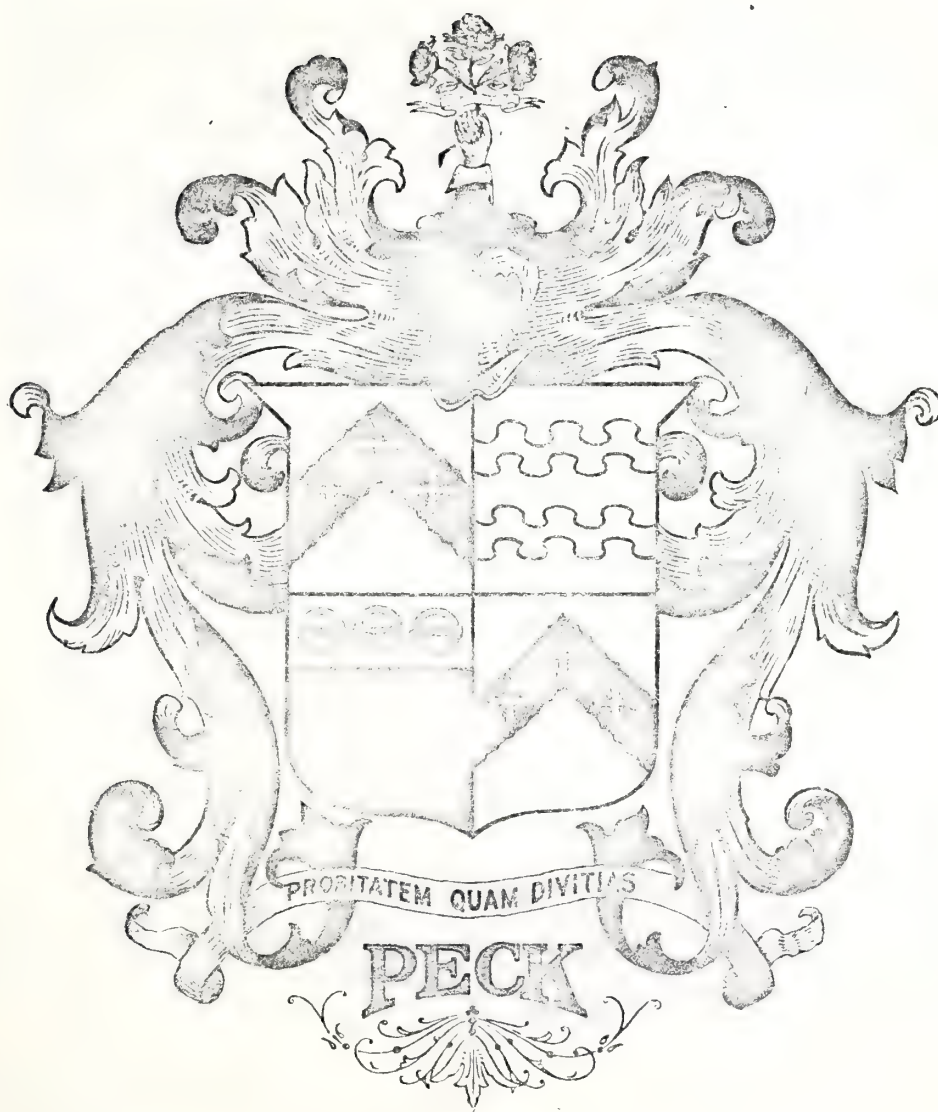
Allen Ormsbee Peck was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, November 17, 1804. He was a student in the high grade schools of his native city, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by a course in the University Grammar School, where he prepared for admission to Brown University; from which institution of learning he was graduated in 1824. Having decided upon the profession of law as his life work, he placed himself under the competent instruction of Judge Thomas Burgess, and after a competitive examination was admitted to the bar in 1826. He immediately began the active practice of his profession, in which he was highly successful, but this line of work not proving as desirable a vocation as he had imagined, he accepted the secretaryship of the American Insurance Company upon its formation in 1831. The duties of this position were performed in such an acceptable manner to his superiors that he was advanced to the position of president, being the third to fill that office, he succeeding President William Rhodes. Under his skillful and efficient management the business assumed large proportions, and Mr. Peck gained a reputation as a safe and sound official, interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the corporation. At the expiration of thirty-six years of faithful service, as secretary and president, he was compelled to resign owing to impaired health, but later, in 1862, after a period of rest and recreation, he again engaged in business life, becoming the executive head of the Narragansett Insurance Company, in which capacity he served until his decease, in 1871, having been a member of the board of directors of the same from the time of its incorporation in 1857, and he also served as a member of the board of directors of





Allen Park







the American Bank. He held various offices of trust and responsibility, among which may be mentioned clerk of the Common Council, serving from June, 1832, to June, 1834. He was an active factor in the work incidental to the incorporation of the city of Providence, which became a city by special act of the General Assembly in November, 1831, which act went into operation the first Monday in June, 1832. To him is due the credit of raising the sum of \$30,000 from the business men of Providence for the installation of the first public lighting plant in that city. He was active in the work of the Unitarian church, and was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He was a man of strict integrity, honorable and upright in all his transactions, and was also a most philanthropic man, donating generously of his time and means to the alleviation of suffering and distress.

Mr. Peck married, July 25, 1855, Mary Elizabeth Whittaker, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, daughter of Josiah and Parmelia (Andrews) Whittaker, who were the parents of five other children, as follows: James Greene, Henry Clay, Benjamin Andrews, Ellen Maria and Parmelia Andrews Whittaker. Mr. and Mrs. Peck were the parents of five daughters: Ellen Ormsbee; Mary Talbot, deceased; Maria Storrs, deceased; Elizabeth Andrews; and Jessie Comstock, deceased.



Samuel Bosworth Swan



IN THE DEATH of Samuel Bosworth Swan, March 3, 1890, at his home in Providence, that city lost one of its foremost and most useful citizens. A self-made man, Mr. Swan enjoyed the friendship of all who were privileged to know him. From worthy ancestors he inherited a clear mind and sound body, and was ever willing to labor, not only for his own advancement, but that of his fellows. The Swan family is an old one in New England, and several immigrants bearing the name are found among the earliest settlers of that section. Dr. Thomas Swan was an early physician of Boston, and later of Roxbury, Massachusetts. His house in Roxbury was burned July 11, 1681, by a Negress servant Maria. He died in Roxbury in February, 1688. His wife Mary was a daughter of Thomas Lamb. Dr. Thomas and Mary (Lamb) Swan were the parents of Ebenezer Swan, born May 12, 1686, in Roxbury, who was a sea captain, and was in command of a brigantine sailing between Boston and Nevis. He died at sea in 1716. He married, December 23, 1707, Prudence Foster, who was admitted to the church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 9, 1710. She married (second) Rev. John Prentice.

Ebenezer (2) Swan, eldest child of Ebenezer (1) and Prudence (Foster) Swan, was born in 1708-09, in Charlestown, and resided in Boston. The records of that city show three of his marriages. The third marriage occurred June 22, 1744, when Margaret Woodbury became his wife.

She was the mother of Thomas Swan, born about 1750, in Boston, who resided in Bristol, Rhode Island, where he married, April 17, 1774, Elizabeth Bosworth, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Peck) Bosworth, born May 25, 1753, in Bristol. Captain Thomas Swan commanded some sort of craft sailing out of Bristol before the Revolution, and is supposed to have participated in the burning of the British ship "Gaspee" in Providence Sound, in 1772. There were sixty-four men in the party and Captain Swan is credited with the authorship of a poem relating to that affair, which was widely circulated at the time. In November, 1776, he was ensign in Captain Moses Turner's company, of Colonel John Sayles', Jr., regiment. In December of the same year he was second lieutenant in Colonel Thomas Allen's company, Colonel Benjamin Talman's regiment. In 1796-97-98 he was justice of the peace of Bristol.

Their son, Thomas Swan, born about 1782, married in Bristol, December 2, 1805, Sally Norris, daughter of Captain John and Hannah Norris. Captain Thomas Swan was the owner of a vessel sailing from Bristol in the East India trade.

Samuel Bosworth Swan, son of Captain Thomas and Sally (Norris) Swan, was born June 26, 1827, in Bristol, the youngest child of his parents, and grew up in that city, where he received the ordinary schooling of his time. As a youth and young man he followed the trade of moulder, and subsequently went to Providence, where he joined Mr. Henry C. Clark



and another in forming the firm of Tucker, Swan & Company, to engage in the coal business. This was the oldest firm of the sort in Providence, formed about seventy years ago. Mr. Clark at that time was an old man, and associated with himself the two young men in order to continue the business. After many years of successful trade, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Swan subsequently became president of the Board of Public Works of Providence, and superintendent of street lighting, filling this position up to the time of his death. Mr. Swan was among the most public-spirited citizens of the city, and enjoyed the friendship of all who knew him. In political sentiment he was a staunch Republican. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, the St. John's Commandery, and had attained the thirty-second degree of Free Masonry. As a young man he had joined the Christian church at Bristol, and after coming to Providence took an active interest in and was a constant attendant at the Union Congregational Church, and was ever ready to promote any movement calculated to raise the moral standard, and otherwise benefit the people about him. A self-made and self-educated man, he was able to sympathize with the troubles of others, and was always ready to aid any who appeared to be deserving.

He was married, November 28, 1852, to Annie Brown Winslow, born in Robinstown, Maine, daughter of Abner and Rebecca (Brown) Winslow, natives respectively of Massachusetts and of Maine. Abner Winslow was a ship builder, and readily found occupation in the shipyards of Maine, which have turned out so many famous vessels. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow were the parents of the following children: Hannah, Annie Brown, Bradford, George, Benedict and William. Mr. and Mrs. Swan were the parents of the following children: 1. Annie Augusta, died at the age of nineteen years. 2. Harriet Lewis, wife of Charles A. Gale, a druggist, associated with the firm of Blandin & Blandin, of Providence, Rhode Island. 3. Sallie Rebecca, wife of Albert C. Larkin, Canadian representative of the firm of Babcock & Wollcock, boiler manufacturers, whose headquarters are in Scotland. 4. Samuel B., electrical engineer of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company of Providence, Rhode Island. He married Annie Snow Brown, of Providence. These children and the surviving widow may ever point with pride to the spotless character of Mr. Swan.

The employees of the lamp department of Providence, following his death, adopted the following memorial: "Death has claimed our late superintendent, Samuel B. Swan, a good and respected citizen, and we the employees of the lamp department have assembled to give expression to our feelings and make a tribute to his worth. The duty we owe to the memory of our departed friend demands that a record of his many qualities be preserved that his good name be perpetuated and the knowledge of his worth be made manifest. To know Samuel B. Swan was to prize his friendship. Genial, generous and kind, he was a true father, a good husband, and a friend to us, whose every instinct was honorable and every impulse right, a man who in every situation of life demonstrated his characteristics of integrity and honesty. To his wife we would add that the good name of her cherished husband will ever be a consolation, especially in this her deep affliction; to



his son and daughters, they will in after years refer with pride to their father's spotless character and right life. Providence, March 5, 1890."

The Winslow family of which Mrs. Swan is a descendant has been traced to a remote period in England. William Winslow, or Wyncelow, the first of the lineage as traced in England, had children: John, of London, afterwards of Wyncelow Hall, was living in 1387-88, married Mary Crouchman, who died in 1409-10, styled of Crouchman Hall; William, mentioned below. William (2) Winslow, son of William (1) Winslow, had a son Thomas, who was of Burton, County Oxford, and had lands also in Essex; was living in 1452. He married Cecelia, one of the two daughters and heiress of an old family—Tansley. She was called Lady Agnes. William (3) Winslow, son of Thomas Winslow, was living in 1529, and had children: Kenelm, mentioned below; Richard, had a grant from Edward VI. of the rectory of Elksley, County Nottingham. Kenelm Winslow, son of William (3) Winslow, purchased in 1559, of Sir Richard Newport, an estate called Newport's Place, in Kempsey, Worcestershire. He had an older and very extensive estate in the same parish, called Clerkenleap, sold by his grandson, Richard Winslow, in 1650. He died in 1607, in the parish of St. Andrew, and his will, dated April 14, 1607, proved November 9 following, is still preserved at Worcester. His wife's name was Catherine, and their only son, Edward Winslow, born October 17, 1560, in the parish of Saint Andrew, County Worcester, England, died before 1631. He lived in Kempsey and Droitwich, County Worcester, and married (first) Eleanor Pelham, of Droitwich; (second) at St. Bride's Church, London, November 4, 1594, Magdelene Oliver, the records of whose family are found in the parish register of St. Peter's, Droitwich. Kenelm (2) Winslow, youngest child of Edward and Magdelene (Oliver) Winslow, was born April 29, 1599, in Droitwich, baptized May 3 following. He came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, probably in 1629, with his brother Josiah, was admitted a freeman, January 1, 1633, was surveyor of the town in 1640, and removed to Marshfield about 1641. He had received a grant in that town called Green's Harbor, March 5, 1638, in a section which was considered the Eden of the region. His home was on a gentle eminence by the sea, near the extremity of land lying between Green's Harbor and South River. A few of the groves of oak and walnut which adorned the grounds were standing at the beginning of the last century. He married, in June, 1634, Eleanor, widow of John Adams, of Plymouth. She survived him and died at Marshfield, where she was buried December 5, 1681, aged eighty-three. He died at Salem, while on a business trip, September 13, 1672. His youngest child was Job Winslow, born about 1641, lived in Freetown, Massachusetts, where he died July 14, 1720. His house at Swansea was burned by the Indians in 1675, and he removed to Freetown, where he was selectman in 1686, town clerk in 1690, and a leading man in both civil and religious affairs, a shipwright by occupation. His wife's name was Ruth, and their youngest son was John Winslow, born February 20, 1695, in Freetown, where he was a carpenter, and filled various offices, moderator, selectman, treasurer, assessor and representative in 1746-47-48-49. He married, October 9, 1729, Betsey Hathaway, daughter of Ensign Jacob and Philippa (Chase) Hathaway, of Freetown, granddaughter of John and Christian

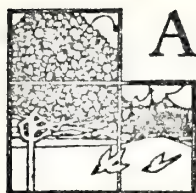


Hathaway, and great-granddaughter of John Hathaway, a pioneer of Taunton. Abner Winslow, eldest son of John and Betsey (Hathaway) Winslow, was born May 17, 1732, in Freetown, was selectman three years, a member of the committee of correspondence and safety during the Revolution, and died April 13, 1800. He married, August 16, 1759, Rebecca Hathaway, and their second son was John Winslow, born November 24, 1778, in Freetown, lived in Livermore, Maine, and Freetown, and died November 13, 1854, in Lakeville, buried in Freetown. He married in Freetown, November 5, 1801, Keziah Hincks, born October 5, 1777, in Middleboro, Massachusetts, daughter of Ebenezer and Charity (Canedy) Hincks, of that town, died August 23, 1853, in Freetown, where buried. Their eldest son, Abner Winslow, was born May 8, 1804, in Freetown, lived in Assonet, Massachusetts, and died April 10, 1867. He was a ship builder by occupation. He married Rebecca Brown, of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, born 1804, died October 24, 1875, in Warren, Rhode Island, aged seventy-one years. They were the parents of Annie Brown Winslow, who married Samuel Bosworth Swan, as above noted.





William Allen Woodmansee



AT THE age of five years William Allen Woodmansee was deprived of a father's care and support, and at the age of fourteen left school to work the farm left to his mother. From that age until his death, half a century later, he was an active worker, a farmer and merchant, principally the latter. The business he established in Johnston—now a part of the city of Providence—in 1886 is now conducted by his son, William Allen Woodmansee, Jr., who prior to his father's death had been his partner. He was the only son of William and Betsey (Walker) Woodmansee, whose only daughter, Abbie A. Woodmansee, married Chester King.

William Allen Woodmansee was born in the town of Foster, Rhode Island, May 11, 1850, died at his residence, No. 10 Jewell street, Providence, October 10, 1914. His father, a farmer, died in 1855, and in 1864, after attending public school and Lapham Institute, Scituate, Rhode Island, William Allen became manager of the home farm owned jointly by his mother, his sister and himself. This arrangement continued until he arrived at legal age, when he purchased the other interests and became sole owner. He continued the cultivation of his farm until 1876, then entered mercantile life. He established a harness and leather goods business at Rockland, Rhode Island, and there continued very successfully for ten years. In 1886 he sold his Rockland business and moved to the town of Johnston, now Providence, where he opened a grocery store. He built up a large and prosperous business, admitting his son, William Allen, Jr., to a partnership after he reached manhood years, trading from that time as William A. Woodmansee & Son. He was a man of energy and thrift, his early life at the farm teaching him the value of time and the necessity of carefully safeguarding his earnings. He was honorable and upright in his dealings and prospered through the exercise of sound business principles. He was independent in political action, never sought public office, but in Rockland served as assessor of taxes. He was a charter member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and took a deep interest in work for the cause of temperance. Love of home and family was one of his strongest characteristics, and no interest ever won him from the home hearth. In all things he was true to his obligations, his sterling qualities winning the esteem of a very wide circle of friends.

Mr. Woodmansee married, July 18, 1869, Mary E. Williams, born in Foster, Rhode Island, eldest daughter of Pardon and Lydia S. (Bishop) Williams, granddaughter of Sheldon and Naomi (Randall) Williams, and of Ezekiel and Mary (Smith) Bishop. Pardon Williams, a farmer of Foster, was of the sixth generation of the family founded by Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, and for many years was president of the Family Organization, the Roger Williams Association. He had issue by his wife, Lydia S. (Bishop) Williams: Mary E., Warren B., Ann E., Martha, Almira,





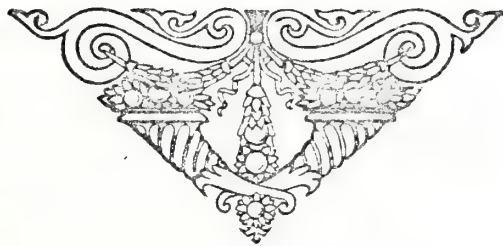
William Allen Woodmanson, Sr.



William Allen Woodmanson, Jr.



Lydia M., and Estella Williams. Mrs. Woodmansee survives her husband, a resident of Providence. Her only child, William Allen, 2nd., became his father's associate in business as soon as he left school, and succeeds him as proprietor of William A. Woodmansee & Son. He married Ruth A. Capwell, and has a son, Willam Allen Woodmansee, 3rd.





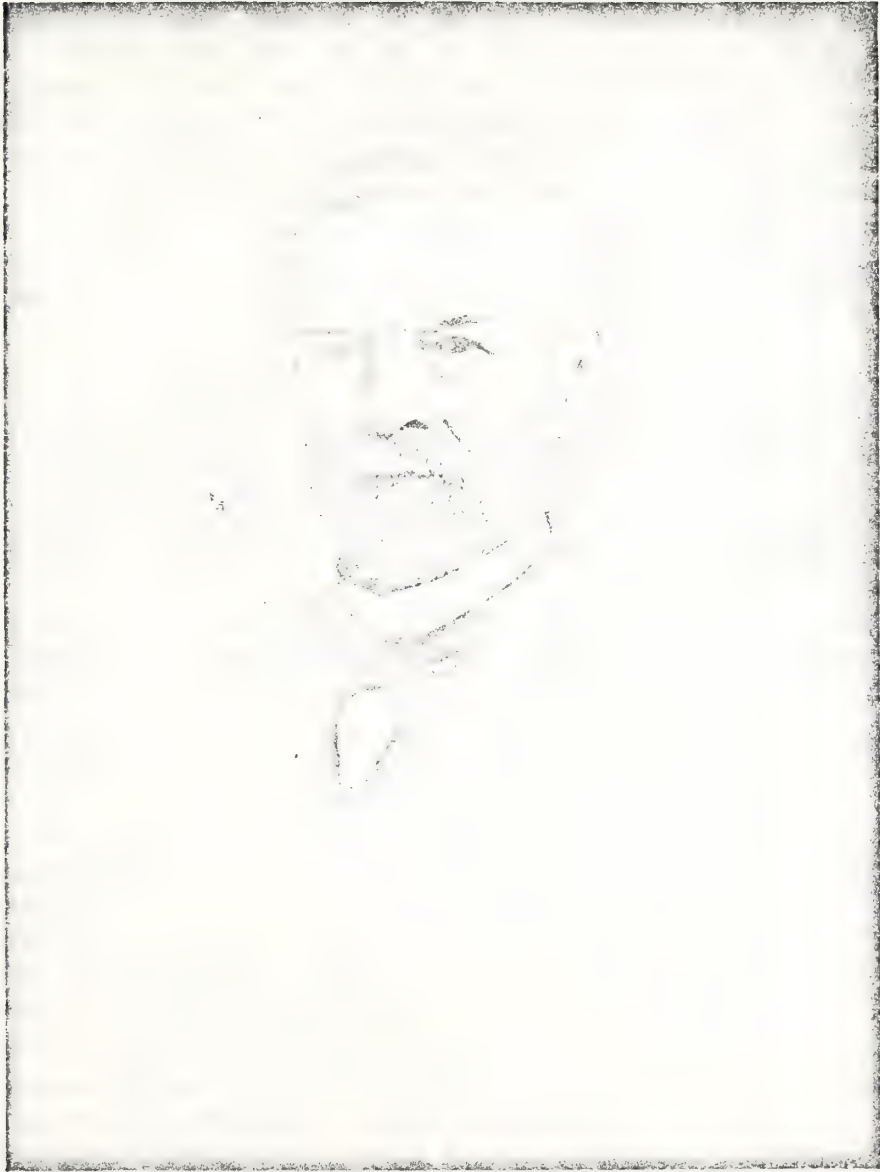
Josiah Allen Blake



THE MAN who faithfully discharges every duty and obligation, who shuns the snares and pitfalls surrounding this life, and gains the approval and esteem of his fellows, who never complains, who persistently adheres to the right, is a benefactor of his race, and sets an example which all may well follow. It is not necessary to gain the greatest height in political or official life, or to make phenomenal discoveries in order to be a good and true citizen and merit the good wishes of others. In the efficient and useful career of Josiah Allen Blake is found one of the millions of instances which deserve emulation. Mankind is prone to criticise the erring, to condemn the fallen, and cast suspicion upon many good names, but never to commend during his lifetime the worthy qualities of any one of their fellows.

Josiah Allen Blake was a descendant of a very ancient English family, and his forbears have been useful and leading citizens down through the American generations. He cast no reflection or stain upon the good name which he inherited. The Blakes are an ancient family in England, mentioned on the Wiltshire rolls of subsidies granted by Edward I., A. D. 1286, and Robert de Blakeland was assessed to that king's requirement. The progenitor, Robert Blake, dropped the particle "de" and the suffix "land" from the name. He was a resident of Calne, adjoining the family estates in Blakeland, where he was assessed to the subsidies of Edward III. in 1347 to an amount far exceeding any other inhabitant of the town. He married Anne Cole, daughter of William Cole. Henry Blake, son of Robert Blake, married the daughter and co-heir of Robert Durant. Their son, William Blake, married Elizabeth ———. Henry Blake, of Calne, son of William Blake, married Margaret Bellett. Robert Blake, of Calne, son of Henry Blake, married Alice Wallop. Their son, William Blake, of Calne and White Parish, of Wiltshire, was the father of William Blake, of Andover, White Parish, in Old Hall in Eastontown, who married Mary Cole or Coles. Humphrey Blake, son of William and Mary (Cole) Blake, removed early in the sixteenth century to Over Stowey, Somersetshire, and became lord of the manor of Plainfield in that parish. His wife's name was Agnes. John Blake, son of Humphrey and Agnes Blake, born in 1521, succeeded to the manor of Plainfield, and had a wife Jane. William Blake, son of John and Jane Blake, bought land in Pitsminster in 1586 and went there to live. William Blake, son of William Blake, eleventh in descent in the English line and first in the American, was baptized July 10, 1594, and married, September 23, 1617, at Pitsminster, England, Agnes Band, a widow. Their son, William Blake, born in England, baptized September 6, 1620, at Pitsminster, came to America with his father. In 1660 he received an allotment of land in that part of Dorchester set off in 1662 as Milton. He owned a large farm on Brush Hill in Milton, was very closely identified with Milton, both in connection with church and business affairs, served on the committee to build the new meet-





Josiah Alden Blake



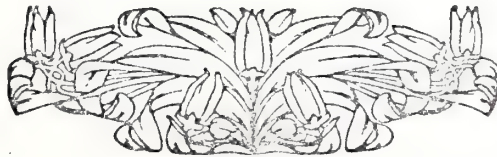
ing house, as selectman, sergeant of the militia, and was deputy to the General Court in 1680-83-90-97. He died in Milton, September 3, 1703, aged eighty-three. The name of his first wife was Anna, and their son, Samuel Blake, was born May 14, 1650, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, married Sarah, daughter of George and Susanna Macey, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and died in the latter town in 1719. It is probable that he was the father of Robert Blake, who lived in Wrentham, Massachusetts. Captain Robert Blake was born 1675-76, and died October 4, 1735, in Wrentham. He married, January 7, 1703, Sarah Guild, born June 2, 1683, daughter of John and Sarah (Fisher) Guild. Their son, Ensign Josiah Blake, born March 4, 1710, in Wrentham, died there February 25, 1795, in his eighty-fifth year. He married, March 3, 1737, Martha Cowell, baptized March 6, 1709, in Wrentham. She was the mother of Deacon Philip Blake, born March 5, 1746, in Wrentham, died probably in Medway, Massachusetts. He married, March 12, 1778, Sarah Allen, born June 7, 1755, in Medfield, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Morse) Allen. Their son, Josiah Blake, born April 16, 1782, in Medfield, lived and died in Medway. He was a machinist by occupation. He married, June 8, 1809, Mary Barber, born September 13, 1789, in Medway, where she died December 7, 1830. Children: Josiah Allen, mentioned below; William, born October 20, 1812, died December 25, 1834; James Partridge, June 20, 1816, lived in Poughkeepsie, New York, and Waterbury, Connecticut; Elial Barber, May 24, 1818, lived in New York City.

Josiah Allen Blake, eldest child of Josiah and Mary (Barber) Blake, was born January 9, 1811, in Medway, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, in December, 1890. He grew up in Medway and received his education in Franklin, Massachusetts. It was his desire to become a minister, but a college education did not seem to be within his reach, and under the instructions of his father he learned the trade of machinist. After becoming an adept in this line he found ready employment in various places. For some years he was employed in a pin manufacturing establishment in Waterbury, Connecticut. He was called to Providence, Rhode Island, by the jewelry manufacturing concern of the Gorhams, to take care of some special work which was expected to consume about six weeks. For thirty years he continued in the employ of this concern, until his retirement from active labor, in 1883, at the age of seventy-two years. He was superintendent of the mechanical department of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and under his supervision were built or purchased all the machinery used. In the service of this establishment he went abroad, and set up machines for manufacturing rifles for the Turkish army. Mr. Blake was essentially a self-made man. His own industry, perseverance and Yankee grit accomplished the ends which he sought, and made him a master in his chosen field of endeavor. At the time of his death he was a member of the Congregational church at Elmwood, in which he served as class leader, deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school, and leader of the Bible class. He was above all a faithful Christian. He had few interests outside of his home and the church, and found his greatest enjoyment in the midst of his family. He married (first) April 27, 1836, Sarah Plimpton, born January 10, 1815, in Medway, daughter



of Wales and Sarah (Bullard) Plimpton. She died in Providence, August 3, 1861, leaving no children. Mr. Blake married (second) in March, 1865, Ellen Drowne, daughter of Solomon H. and Susan (Leonard) Drowne. Solomon H. Drowne was a son of Dr. Solomon Drowne, a prominent citizen of Providence. To Mr. and Mrs. Blake was born a daughter, Sarah E. Blake, now the wife of Selwyn N. Blake, and the mother of five children: Elizabeth Drowne, died at the age of eleven years; Mary Ball, Helen Russell, Alice Bissell, and Selwyn N., Jr.

In the death of Mr. Blake, Providence lost one of its best and most useful and honored citizens. He was among the most reliable of men, ever ready to perform such duties as came to his hand, the friend of material and moral progress, a leader in religious matters, and one whose memory will never fade. He lived a long and honorable life and laid down his burdens when the time came, rejoicing in the assurance of a better life beyond.





Daniel Usher



MANY NOW living recall the wave of intense excitement which swept over the United States in 1849 over the news of the discovery of gold in the race of John A. Sutter's saw mill in California. Among the men who listened with willing ear to the wild stories of wealth for the mere act of picking it up was Daniel Usher, of Providence, then a man of forty, a carriage builder and contractor of Cranston and Providence, Rhode Island. It would be interesting to know the feelings of the men who, after months of weary journeying and danger, finally reached the Mecca of their dreams only to find that they must work harder than they had ever worked in order to extract even fair recompense from Mother Earth.

Among those who quickly found reward and was successful in their quest was Daniel Usher, who remained five years ere he was satisfied to return. It is a singular fact that Captain Sutter, on whose property gold was first discovered in 1848, born in Baden, Germany, in 1802, later lived in Lititz, Pennsylvania, died in Washington, in 1880, without reaping particular profit from the discovery save the three thousand dollars annuity granted him by the State of California.

Daniel Usher was a grandson of John Usher, a private soldier of the Revolution, whose name appears on the official rolls of the United States Pension Office, having been placed there September 21, 1818, when John Usher was aged eighty-three years. John Usher was the son of Hezekiah and Jane (Greenleaf) Usher, and grandson of Lieutenant-Governor John and Elizabeth (Allen) Usher. John Usher, the Revolutionary soldier, married Freelove Luther and had a son, Stephen Usher, who married Prudence Colwell, and resided in Smithfield, Rhode Island, where their son, Daniel Usher, was born. Fate has strange experiences in store for men and after a lifetime spent on land and five of those years in California gold regions full of danger, Daniel Usher was lost at sea on his return voyage in the early part of the year 1855, having reached the age of forty-seven years.

Prior to his going to California, Mr. Usher had resided in Smithfield and Cranston, Rhode Island, his boyhood and youth having been spent in Smithfield, where he was born in 1808 and educated in public schools. After reaching suitable age, he was apprenticed to a carriage builder and in course of time he became an expert workman. He finally decided to engage in the same business for himself, and choosing Cranston as a location there established a shop, operating under the firm name of Usher & Windsor. Later he added the contracting of buildings and was successfully engaged until he removed to Providence. He was engaged as a contractor and builder in Providence, residing on Carpenter street, continuing until the "gold fever" attacked him so violently that he closed up his Providence business and joined the seekers for easy fortune. Mr. Usher reached the gold fields in safety after passing through experiences which were the common lot of the "Forty-Niners." He remained at the mines five years and was successful



in his search for the precious metal. In 1855 he took passage on a ship bound for New York, the vessel going down with all on board.

Mr. Usher was a Democrat in politics, and a member of Roger Williams Free Baptist Church. He was very active in church work, taught a men's class in the Sunday school, and was one of the most pronounced advocates of the cause of temperance. He was a man of great energy, devoted to his family, and was highly esteemed as business man and citizen. For a year after her husband's sailing for home, Mrs. Usher watched and waited for his coming, then gradually gave up hope, and with hope, strength and life passed away. She died in 1856.

Daniel Usher married Thankful Steere, daughter of Nathaniel and Patience (Bussey) Steere, of an old and numerous New England family. The children of Daniel and Thankful Usher were seven: George F., deceased; Stephen L., deceased; Reuben A., deceased; Melona, married Benjamin O. Patt, both deceased; Sarah E., now (1916) residing at 209 Butler avenue, Providence; Mary J., widow of Fred A. Devoll, residing at Edgewood, Rhode Island; Daniel, now residing at West Haven, Connecticut.

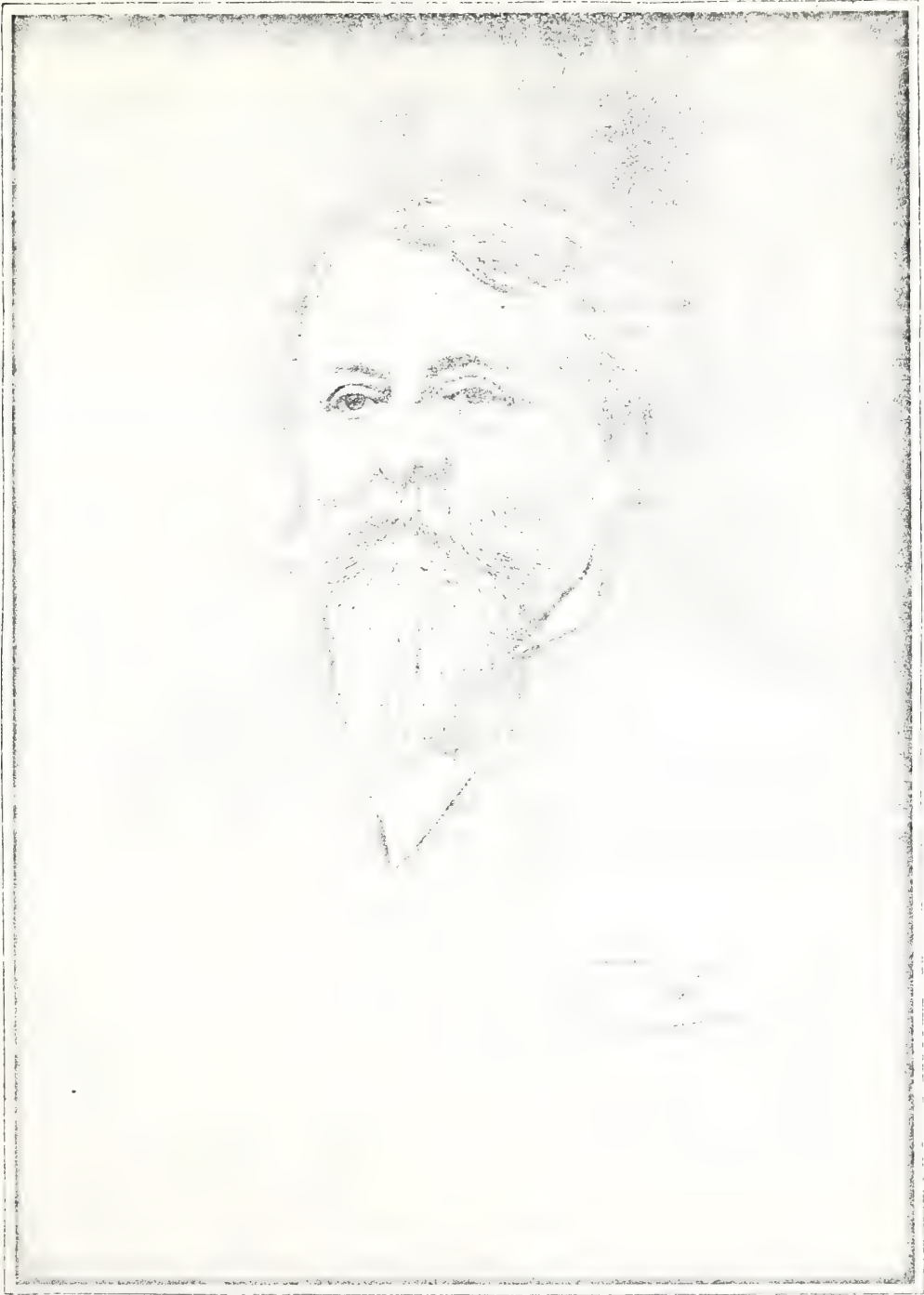






Joseph Gilchrist Charulry





William Henry Charley



Joseph Gilcrist Charnley



MR. CHARNLEY was known to a generation past and gone as the proprietor of two of the hotels of Providence, the "Manufacturers Hotel" and the "Union House." The Manufacturers Hotel stood at what is now No. 25 Market Square and was the city station at which the stage coaches running between Providence and Boston arrived and departed. The "Union House" was on Weybosset street. After his retirement Mr. Charnley lived at the family residence, No. 8 Abbott Park Place, now in the very heart of the city. The old house is yet the residence of his two daughters, and was until his death, March 18, 1904, the home of his son, William Henry Charnley, to whom Providence is largely indebted for that beautiful little resting place in the down town business district—Abbott Park—he having agitated the question, his the first subscription to the fund and his untiring energy that finally carried the plan through to successful issue, and no memorial history of Rhode Island would be complete without mentions of his name.

The Charnleys are of English stock, Joseph G. Charnley being the founder of his family in the United States. His father, William Charnley, was a cotton mill superintendent in England and there lived and died. After his death his widow, Dorothea Charnley, and her three daughters joined their son and brother, Joseph G. Charnley, in the United States.

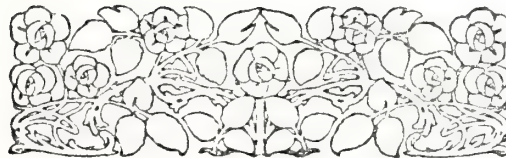
Joseph Gilcrist Charnley was born in Cheshire, England, died in Providence, Rhode Island, about 1868 in his sixty-second year. He was educated and learned the trade of block-printer in England, coming to the United States a young man. On arriving in this country he found little call for his services as a block printer and he was obliged to seek other employment. After settling in Providence, he opened the Manufacturers Hotel and was its popular proprietor for many years. The stage coach line to Boston, which started from his hotel brought him a great deal of trade as that line was well patronized. Later he opened the Union House on Weybosset street, which he conducted until his retirement. He was a member of the Episcopal church, a strong Democrat and a man well liked. He was very hospitable and as a hotel proprietor very successful. He had a wide acquaintance and many warm friends.

Mr. Charnley married (first) Ann Pearce, of New Bedford, who bore him three children, William Henry, Ellen S., and Amelia A. William Henry Charnley, who died March 18, 1904, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, but since his childhood had lived in Providence and had been engaged to some extent in the real estate business. He was one of the most popular of men, public-spirited and a man who accomplished a great deal for the city. Abbott Park may justly be considered as the result of his public spirit, as heretofore noted, he making many improvements there, including the placing of the fountain. He had been a member of several clubs in the city.



Although he never held any political position he was a strong Republican and always supported the party, although in an unostentatious way. He was a member of the Old Union Club, and was also one of the Grace Church Corporation. He was a good son and a good brother, held in loving remembrance by his many friends.

Joseph G. Charnley married (second) Isabella Bartlett, who died at the old home, No. 8 Abbott Park Place, March 21, 1907, in her eighty-fifth year. She was the mother of four children: Edward A., died in infancy; Isabelle J., Mary C., and Annie L. Mrs. Charnley continued her residence in the old home with her three daughters until her death. The sisters resided there until the death of Annie L. Charnley, November 4, 1915, and Isabelle J. and Mary C. Charnley yet occupy the old home, sacred to them as the home of father, mother, sister and brother. Both are communicants of the Grace Episcopal Church. Joseph G. Charnley was a member of the First Light Infantry of Providence, under Colonel Brown, and had been an officer in the Odd Fellows in England before coming to America.

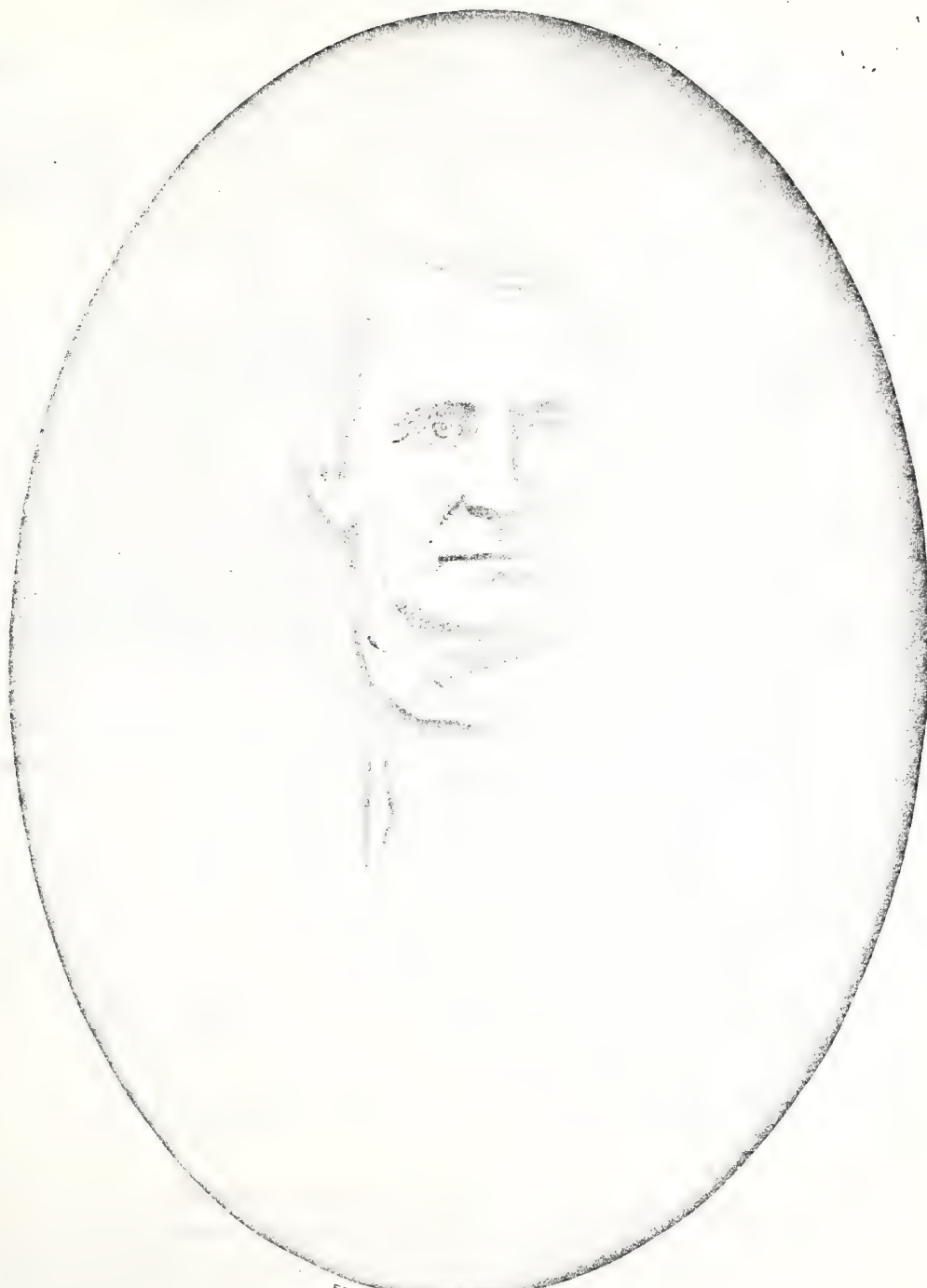






Annie Louise Charley





FROM A PAINTING BY ARNOLD

Theron D. Whitford



Theron Delano Whitford



THE founder of the Whitford family of Stonington, Connecticut, from whence sprang Theron D. Whitford, was Pasco Whitford, born in England, who settled first in Newport, Rhode Island, but later lived in East Greenwich and Kingston, Rhode Island. He was a taxpayer in 1680, and in 1689 admitted a freeman of Rhode Island from East Greenwich. He left two sons, Pasco (2) and Nicholas, from whom sprang the Whitfords of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Descendants of Nicholas Whitford settled in Connecticut and during the Revolution many of the name served in the Connecticut Line. Theron D. Whitford was a son of Caleb and Lucy (Eldridge) Whitford, both of Connecticut birth. Caleb Whitford was a farmer of the town of Stonington, Connecticut, and there lived until his death at an advanced age.

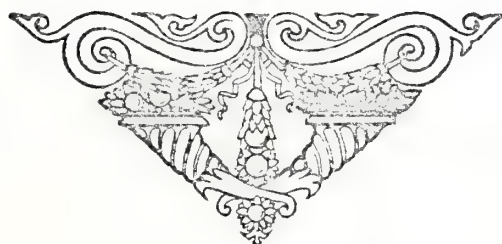
Theron Delano Whitford was born in Stonington, Connecticut, in November, 1816, died in Providence, Rhode Island, January 27, 1892. He was educated in private and public schools of Stonington, and for several years after completing his studies taught school in Connecticut. He then became bookkeeper for a mercantile firm in Cranston, Rhode Island, but for a few years only, as his father, who was an old man, prevailed upon him to return home and manage the farm. He continued in the management of the home farm until after the death of his parents, returning to Rhode Island and locating in Providence in 1877. He engaged in the coal business there for a few years, then retired and from about 1880 until his death he was chiefly concerned in the management of his own real estate interests in the city.

During his residence in Stonington, Mr. Whitford took a deep interest in public affairs, was an active worker for the success of the Republican party and held many of the town offices. He was a well educated man and kept in close touch with the world's progress through a wide course of reading. He was a fluent speaker and able to both clearly and eloquently express himself before an audience. He was quiet in his tastes, very fond of home and family, but performed the duties of citizenship in a manner that denoted the deep interest he took in all that pertained to the upbuilding of a community. Both he and his wife were attendants of Central Congregational Church.

Mr. Whitford married (first) April 10, 1843, Barbara Vaughn, and their children were as follows: Walter, Caroline, Susan, Byron, Lucy, Ann, Asa, Ann, Lucy and Ann (2) are the only surviving children. He married (second) November 26, 1876, Mary R., daughter of Pheleg and Abbie (Borden) Taber, of New York State, and only sister of Amasa Taber, the only son of his parents. Mary R. Taber married (first) Thomas Griffin, overseer of a woolen mill in Fall River, born in the town of Foster, Rhode Island. They had two sons, Eldridge, deceased, and Dr. Clifford Griffin, a graduate of Providence High School, Brown University and Harvard Medical College, and is now



practicing his profession in Providence, with offices on Broad street; he married Cecelia Blackenton. Theron D. and Mary R. (Taber-Griffin) Whitford were the parents of three children: Abbie, married Crawford Randall and has two children, Eldridge and Natalie Randall; Theron and Ulysses, residents of Providence. Mrs. Whitford, twice widowed, resides in Providence, at No. 6 Division street.



James Linton



FROM his seventh until his seventy-fifth year, James Linton was a resident of Rhode Island and for a half a century of that period was located in Pawtucket, where he became one of the well known and highly regarded business men of the city. He possessed unusual inventive genius as well as business ability, one of his inventions, a machine for making paper collars, adding greatly to the profits of that business before the paper gave way to the linen collar. As a member of Linton Brothers & Company he continued in business many years, his activity only ceasing with his death. Genial, companionable and kindly-hearted, but of quiet and reserved nature, only his near friends realized how much he delighted in their fellowship, and how deeply he valued their friendship. He was the son of Hugh and Agnes Linton, of Scotland, living near Paisley.

James Linton was born near Paisley, Scotland, in 1840, and died at his home, No. 26 North Bend street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, January 24, 1915. In 1847 the family came to the United States, locating at Seekonk, Rhode Island, where James Linton attended public schools and spent his youth. While yet in his minority he entered the employ of the Dunnell Print Works at Pawtucket, that city ever afterward being his home. He remained at the print works for some time, then was employed in a similar mill at Smithfield, then became interested in card board manufacture. His first position in that line was with Ray Potter, then operating a paper mill in the vicinity of the Salisbury Manufacturing Company. Mr. Linton continued in the employ of Mr. Potter, his successors, Thomas & Ryder, and their successors, Dexter & Clark, becoming thoroughly familiar with card board manufacture. About the year 1870 he interested his brothers, Hugh and Robert Linton, and Edward Jollie, and organized the paper manufacturing firm of Linton Brothers & Company, locating their plant on Front street. They continued in successful business until Hugh and Robert Linton withdrew to start in business for themselves, Edward Jollie retiring about 1885. James Linton, however, continued the business, moving his plant to Commerce street, and later admitting Benjamin Jackson, of Providence, to a partnership. Mr. Jackson later sold his interest to Norman Harrower, of New York, the firm continuing business as Linton Brothers & Company during the entire period. After the destruction of their Commerce street plant by fire in recent years the company did not resume manufacturing, but continued as jobbers and wholesale dealers in card board, transacting a very large business with offices at No. 216 Main street, Pawtucket.

During his manufacturing life Mr. Linton invented several machines and improvements on paper mill machinery, some of them very valuable to the trade. He took a deep interest in public affairs, his sound judgment and business ability also commending him to his fellow citizens as a fit representative of their interests in city and state offices. He represented Pawtucket in the State Legislature, was a member of the Town Council prior to



the adoption of a city form of government, was a member of the City Board of Tax Commissioners for several years and served on important commissions. He was a member of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, the To Kalon Club of Pawtucket and the Congregational Club of Providence. He was a member of the Congregational church, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Linton married Hannah Maxwell, of Pawtucket, daughter of Hugh and Sarah Maxwell. James and Hannah Linton were the parents of three daughters and a son: 1. Carrie Paton, married Alfred K. Hawes, now president of the Narragansett Cardboard Company of Providence; they have four children: Ruth Linton, married Franklin Hudson, of Pawtucket; Carrie Maxwell, married Harry Fletcher, of Providence; Edmund Alfred; and Dorothy Margaret. 2. Sarah Agnes, married Curtis Davis, of Central Falls, Rhode Island, and has a daughter, Hope, wife of William H. Drury. 3. Margaret Patterson, married Frederick A. Jillson, of Pawtucket. 4. James, Jr., the only son, is deceased; was married and left a son, James (3) Linton.





Edward Thomas Egan



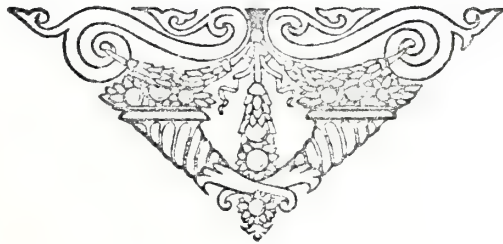
EDWARD THOMAS EGAN, a well known paint and paper dealer of Providence, died at his home in that city, July 24, 1907. A Providence newspaper said of him: "After 15 years of suffering from locomotor ataxia, Edward T. Egan, a well known painter and dealer in paper died at his home on Bridgham St., in his 57th year. After his education, when only 17 years old, he enlisted in the regular army, served 3 years and returned to Roxbury. He then came to Providence and started in business first as a paint dealer, first shop on Knight street and later removed to Westminster street, where he remained until his death."

Edward T. Egan was born October 19, 1849, in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was a son of William and Mary Egan, both natives of Ireland. They came to Providence early in life, and were married in that city. William Egan was a farmer and lived most of his life in Dedham, Massachusetts. His family included three sons and six daughters. Three of the latter are now living, namely: Alice, wife of Daniel Dolan; Mary, Mrs. Edward H. Coyne, and Annie, living unmarried in Dedham. The education of Edward T. Egan was limited to that supplied by the grammar schools of Dedham. At an early age he struck out to make his own livelihood, and was employed at any job which came to his hands, until eighteen years old. At this time he became a member of the regular army, and spent three years in campaigns against the Indians in Texas. After his discharge he returned to Dedham, and in a short time went to Fall River, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the painter's trade. Settling in Providence, he purchased the painting business of Samuel Tenner, then located on Knight street, and was employed for some time as a painter and paper hanger. As his business grew, he found the need of larger quarters, and removed to a location on Westminster street, where he became an extensive dealer in paint and paper, and employed many men in decorating operations in the best homes of the city. Mr. Egan was a man of large heart and generous impulses, and naturally became affiliated with various fraternal bodies devoted to philanthropy and benevolence. These included the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias, and United Order of Foresters. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, and in every relation of life he was true to his instincts, faithful to every duty, and took a keen interest in the welfare of all humanity. Politically a Democrat, he sought no public favors, was devoted to his home, and found his best enjoyment with his family. Of congenial disposition, he was friendly with all whom he met, and his charities were wide and open-handed. He was truly a self-made man, self-educated, a diligent reader, and well versed on general topics of the time. His departure was truly mourned by those left behind.

Mr. Egan married (first) Bridget Scully, a native of Ireland, who died



leaving one daughter, Mary E., now the wife of William B. Ellsbury, of Providence. He married (second) September 15, 1882, Ella F. Pollard, a native of Exeter, New Hampshire, daughter of Albert and Julia A. Pollard. She survives him and holds him in loving and reverential memory. To all who knew Mr. Egan he appeared as a model man, a loving husband, kind and humane citizen, a man of quiet modest demeanor, but of strong and enduring character.







James Golden Markland



James Golden Markland



AT THE age of sixty-one years, James Golden Markland, of Providence, Rhode Island, closed an earthly career of exceptional brilliance at the bar. He was born January 23, 1829, died June 21, 1890. His legal practice began in his native land, England, at Manchester, where he studied for seven years under a very prominent barrister, was continued in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but came to its full glory in Providence, Rhode Island. He was at one time a law partner of General Horatio Rogers (later an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island) and there was no member of the Rhode Island bar more distinguished in his learning, wisdom and skill, than James Golden Markland. He retained every power of his splendid mind until his latest hours, and even on his last bed of sickness was able to solve some knotty legal problems submitted to him. He was wholly absorbed in his profession and loved it, in fact he practiced law not more from the fact that it brought him large financial returns than from deep absorption in the many intricate problems it presented and the pure joy it gave him to find the true solution. He was admitted to the United States bar at Washington, D. C., and therefore could practice before any court in any part of the United States. His monument in Providence is the clear title to Union Park which he secured for the city after ten years of legal battle, the successful issue of the fight coming to gladden his heart and as a crown to his career but a short time prior to his last appearance in court.

To the legal fraternity he left a rich legacy in the "Eaton Will," a model of legitimate, absolutely unbreakable form of "last will and testament" that has made the name of its author a familiar one all over the United States, and one that is often used as a copy by lawyers in drawing important wills. But he lives in the hearts of all who knew him, whether professional or civilian, not as the great lawyer, but as the kindly and courteous gentleman, often referred to as the "old school," whom they loved and admired, "A man resolved and steady to his trust, inflexible to all and obstinately just."

James Golden Markland was born in Manchester, England, where both his parents died. He was educated in private school, university and law school, receiving his professional degree before coming to the United States. He was a young man when he first came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there began practice. He did not long remain there, but accepted an opening to locate under favorable conditions in Providence, Rhode Island. He began practice as a law partner of Rollin Mathison, but later formed a partnership with the eminent General Horatio Rogers, an association which continued many years. After the dissolution of his partnership with General Rogers, Mr. Markland practiced alone, conducting a large legal business in all state and federal courts of the district. He was deeply learned in the law, prepared his cases with the greatest caution and care, and in his presentations was clear, logical and forcible. He possessed a keen and

THE HISTORY OF THE

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CHARLES THE FIRST

BY
JAMES CLAYTON

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON:
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1794.

THE HISTORY OF THE
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CHARLES THE FIRST

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analytical mind, and while he never strove for oratorical effect was a strong advocate before court and jury. He was punctillious in his observance of the ethics of the profession, avoided all tricks or subterfuge that might becloud the issue and fought all his legal battles with law and evidence.

As a man he was warmly admired and as a friend and neighbor greatly beloved. His fame as a lawyer was more than State-wide and through his drawing of the "Eaton will" he has perhaps a wider national fame than any other lawyer has ever attained without the aid of official position or law book authorship. He was the friend of many prominent men of the State and was connected with many cases of great importance. Mr. Markland was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and a liberal contributor to its maintenance and to its benevolences. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic order and interested in all that interested his fellowmen, that was uplifting and ennobling. But he was quiet and very domestic in his tastes, his home, his books, and study forming his recreation and greatest joy.

Mr. Markland married, September 15, 1864, Elizabeth C. (Bradley) Read, born in Providence, daughter of Captain William and Abbie (Brown) Bradley, who survives him, residing at No. 21 Parade street, Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Markland had no children, Mrs. Markland, by a former marriage to William M. Read, had a daughter, Ella Walton Read, who at the age of twenty-two years, just on the threshold of life, was called away. She was a beautiful girl possessed of every gentle, womanly grace and greatly beloved by her friends who deeply mourned her death.



George Whitney Prentice



THE LIFE story of George Whitney Prentice is one of deep interest from boyhood until its close; its beginning in Providence, corner of Washington and Aborn streets, a station on the "Underground Railroad" to assist escaping slaves to reach Canada; its close at the age of eighty-three years at his home in Providence, Rhode Island. An untiring worker, he sought fortune in varied fields of activity, in different localities, but finally settled again in the city of his birth, where he ended his life in honor.

He was a descendant of an ancient New England family, the first of the name, Valentine Prentice, coming from England in 1631. Prentice is an ancient surname, the spelling varying greatly even to the present day. Mention is made of a Thomas Prentiz in England as early as 1318, and a William de Prentice de Leak lived in England in 1341. Peter Prentiz was a member of the House of Commons from Derby about 1361, and John Prentiz was also a member from Derby. The first of the name recorded in America was Valentine Prentice, who came over from Nazing, County of Essex, England, with the Indian apostle, John Eliot, in 1631, and with his wife, Alice, and son, John, settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. It is supposed that the early Prentice settlers, Valentine of Roxbury, Robert of Roxbury, Henry of Cambridge, Captain Thomas of Roxbury, and Newton, were in some way related.

John Prentice, father of George Whitney Prentice, was a merchant tailor, living in Providence. He was an ardent Abolitionist and permitted his home to be used as a regular station on the "Underground," caring for and speeding on their way to freedom many of the black men fleeing from bondage. Among the early recollection of his son, George W., was the sight of huge trays of food being carried upstairs, for what purpose he did not then know, but later he found it was for slaves in hiding. John Prentice married Sallie Snow Barrett, of Boston, also of prominent New England family. They were the parents of seven children, all now deceased.

George Whitney Prentice, son of John and Sallie Snow (Barrett) Prentice, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, June 5, 1831, died in his native city, May 8, 1914. He attended the city public schools, completing his high school course and graduating at the age of fifteen years. He had not expected to be sent to college but his father, influenced by the lad's splendid high school record, offered him the opportunity. Not being prepared in his mind to decide his father's unexpected question, "Do you want to go to college?" on such short notice, and not knowing a decisive answer must be given at once, George W. did not express his wish to go and the opportunity was lost.

Soon afterward he began learning photography as then practiced, with Mr. Manchester, a friend of his father, who paid him three dollars weekly for his services. This amount was charged him for board at home, but after a few months he was able to work and receive overtime pay and that he

saved, not letting his father know of his extra income. In time he had accumulated \$300.00, his ability to earn having been increased by his invention, a foot power machine, which enabled him to turn out more work. About that time his father, in some distress concerning a note in bank about due, which he was not prepared to pay, told his troubles to his son, who responded by placing his \$300.00 in the hands of his father, much to the latter's surprise and to his pleasure after its source had been explained.

He began again to save, later investing his savings in a traveling photographic outfit, forming a partnership, Prentice & Perry, their van moving around to different parts of the country taking pictures. They traveled in this way for some time and met with a fair share of success in their venture. Later his father became enfeebled in health and needed his son in his merchant tailoring establishment. He then sold his interest in the van to his partner and joined his father in Providence. He did not like merchant tailoring, however, and after the death of John Prentice he sold the entire business and good will.

He next spent two years in New York State, engaged as a railroad contractor, a branch of business he followed several years in New York and Rhode Island. He built the Buttonwoods road which was first a steam-propelled road but now operated by electricity; the road to Pontiac; the Providence & Danielson Street Railway, and was the contractor of other important works. He acquired large business interests and at the time of his death was president of the Providence & Danielson Street Railroad Company, president of the Heaton Manufacturing Company, and connected officially with other little less important interests. His connection with the button business grew out of his genius in invention, a trait he developed in boyhood. He was the inventor of the combination shoe button and fastener and several fasteners for shoes and gloves. He was one of the leading business men of Providence and held the unvarying esteem of those with whom he was associated. His rise to affluence was gradual and consistent, each forward step being the result of his energy, his progressive spirit, and his strong determination to win a name among the best. He was not a grasping man, however, sought no undue advantage over his competitors but pursued a straightforward and honorable course through life and won success on his own merits.

Quiet by nature, he found in his home the greatest joy of life and his hours not engaged in business were spent with his family. He traveled considerably but rarely alone, always wanting his wife to accompany him. Another pleasure of his life was owning and driving good horses. He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church, and in politics a Republican, but steadfastly refusing to accept public office. He was very charitable, aided all good causes, was a good friend and greatly beloved.

He married (first) Maria Fisher, of Pawtuxet, Rhode Island. He married (second) Emma Frances Rounds, born at Brockton, Massachusetts, who survives him, daughter of Seth B. and Anna Lydia (Willard) Rounds.

Hardin Chester Waters



LIVING in an age like the present when the gracious and beautiful in life is rather at a discount and nothing which does not contribute to a material success is very highly prized by the people generally, it is often delightful to turn for a moment to the generation that is well nigh past and recall certain of its figures in whom the courtly manners of the past were personified. There was a period in the development of New England when its people seemed to combine in a most happy union the strong sturdy qualities of democracy with the graces of aristocracy, when in spite of the demands upon the time and energies of men made by the necessity of getting on in life, certainly not less then than now, they found occasion and opportunity for all that structure of ceremony which might be described as art applied to manners. Most of this we seem to have outgrown to-day but, whether our present mode of life is regarded as superior or inferior, it is certainly the case that we still have a strong though remote admiration for the old regime and that what we call "a gentleman of the old school" is still a most delightful ideal, a pleasant thing to contemplate. It was this in its full significance that Hardin Chester Waters was, whose death in Providence, Rhode Island, on March 19, 1902, was so deeply regretted, typifying in his own person all that was most worthy and gracious in the ideal. In him it was well exemplified how the most practical achievement is compatible with the last attributes of the gentleman, a proposition none too readily admitted at present.

Born February 28, 1854, in Providence, Mr. Waters made his lifelong home in the place of his birth. He was a son of Edward B. and Mary (Chester) Waters, of fine old Connecticut stock, who had come from that State and settled in Providence in their youth and who continued to reside there until their death. Hardin Chester was one of the two children born to his parents, his brother, Charles E. Waters, being to-day a resident of Washington, D. C. The Mr. Waters with whose career this sketch is concerned was educated in the Providence public schools and graduated from the Classical High School. From the first he proved himself an apt scholar and showed a marked taste for the life of the student. He was extremely ambitious and desired most strongly to take a college course. With this end in view he prepared himself in the high school with Brown University especially in mind. Unfortunately for his plans, his father was a man of very limited means and it became necessary for the young man to turn to and contribute to the support of the family, just at the time he would have entered the university. Though the matter was a very bitter disappointment to him, one that lasted him through life, he submitted to his destiny with the cheefulness of a brave man and found employment in the office of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence. His first position was the very humble one of office boy, but he soon displayed qualities which attracted the attention of his superior officers and put him in



line for promotion. By strict application to his duties he worked his way gradually up the ladder of success. His progress upwards was greatly facilitated by his remarkable power of making and retaining friendships, many of his friends being persons of prominence and influence. Among these was included the late Henry A. Barker, at that time president of the Providence Mutual, who became a very warm admirer of Mr. Waters. The latter was appointed secretary of the company and held that office with great efficiency for many years. Finally, on the death of Mr. Barker, only a few years before Mr. Waters' own death, he was elected to the presidency, an honor which his long and faithful service amply merited.

On September 11, 1878, Mr. Waters was united in marriage with Harriet R. Campbell, of Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of Jeremiah and Harriet (Ellis) Campbell, late of Boston, Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Waters were born two children, Alice F., who died at the age of ten years, and Chester, who was married to Eunice Clark, of Portland, Maine, by whom he had one child, a son, Hardin Clark Waters; Mrs. Eunice Clark is now deceased.

Besides his long service in the insurance company, Mr. Waters was connected with many other aspects of the community's life. Even in the realm of business he was otherwise active and held a directorship in the Mechanics' National Bank of Providence and had extensive private interests as well. He was a conspicuous figure in the social circles of the place, and a member of several important organizations among which should be mentioned the Providence Central Club. He was keenly interested in the cause of religion and was an active member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Providence, serving the congregation for several years as treasurer and giving liberally to the many benevolences connected with its work.

It has already been remarked that Mr. Waters all his life regretted his inability to take a course of study in college while young, but with him this regret was not merely a repining but a matter to be remedied, and it was with this purpose in view, as well as to gratify his great fondness for knowledge, that he undertook the wide course of reading which he continued all his life. Possessed of an excellent mind to begin with, he made himself acquainted with the best thought of the world, and the achievements of art and letters. He was a man of great culture and enlightenment and possessed a far larger education than the majority of those who had enjoyed the opportunity of a college course so much desired by him. It may be honestly said that he was a self-made man in the broadest sense of that term, a man who, besides winning success in business affairs, made the most out of every talent that had been entrusted to him in the stewardship of this life. He was possessed of an unusually judicial type of mind, the type that weighs opposing evidence impartially and so great was his reputation in this matter that he was often constituted a sort of informal court by the choice of his friends who would resort to him for advice in all manner of emergencies and to compose their differences in case of dispute. He was devoted to his home and to his family and found his greatest happiness in the intimate intercourse about his own fireside. He was of a retiring disposition and never sought for any post of public power or any political preferment although



his talents admirably fitted him to hold such, and in spite of his association with the Republican party through which he might easily have won them. In all the relations of life his conduct was of the most exemplary kind and the high esteem in which his fellows held him is amply borne witness to in the many testimonials in the shape of resolutions passed by the various organizations of which he was a member, and in the comments of friends at the time of his death. It is indeed a privilege, a deserved privilege in the case of Mr. Waters, to leave so profound an impression upon the community as he did.





Amos William Snow

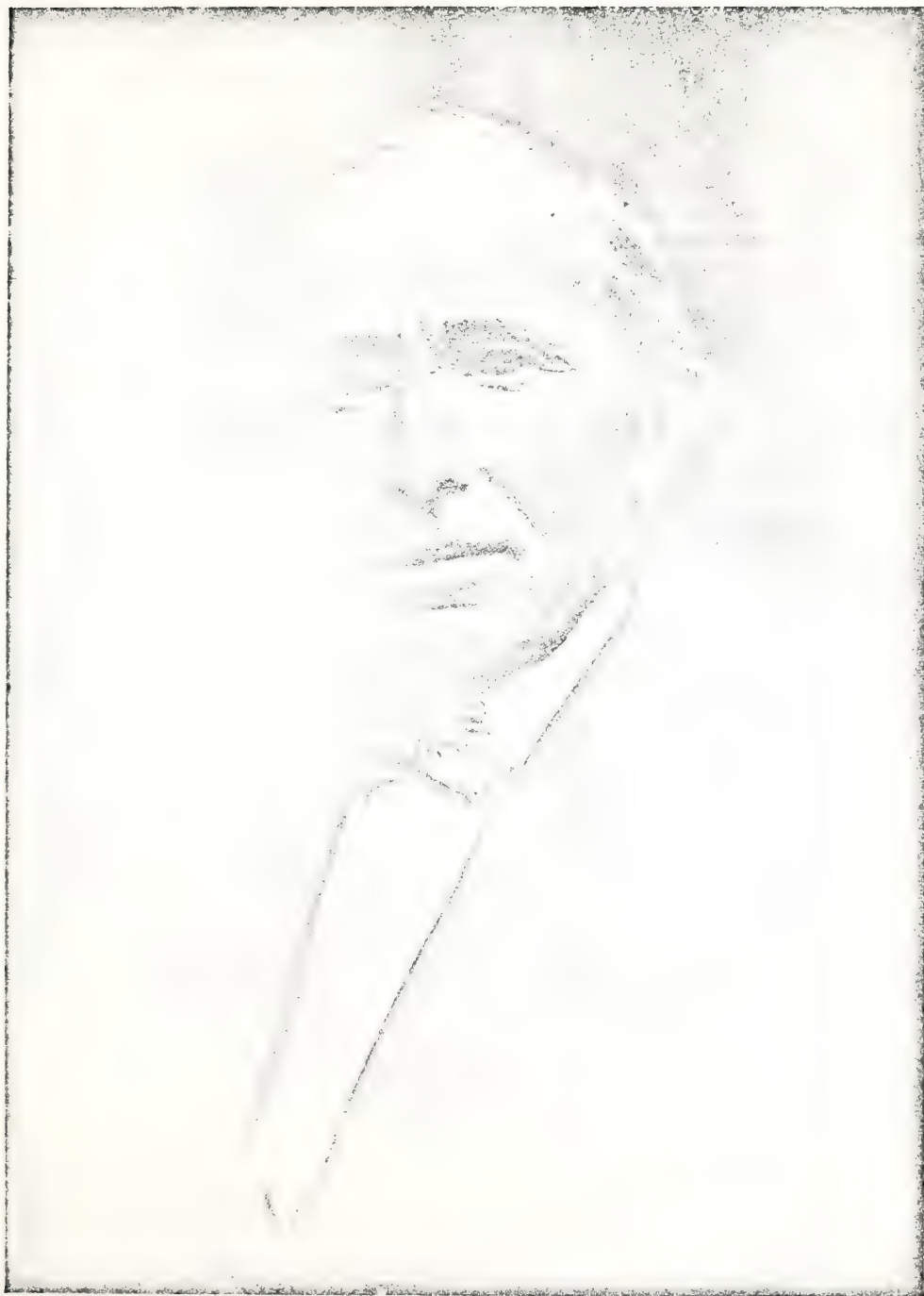


WILLIAM SNOW, the immigrant, was born in England, in 1624, and came to this country in the ship "Susan and Ellen" in 1635, with Richard Derby, who settled at Plymouth. William Snow was an apprentice, and although other records show that he was but eleven years old at that time, his age then was given as eighteen. He was assigned to Edward Dotem in 1638 to serve seven years at Plymouth. In 1643 his name appears on the list of those able to bear arms at Plymouth. He settled at Duxbury and was afterward one of the proprietors and first settlers of the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he took the oath of fidelity in 1657. His will was dated in 1699, and proved in 1708, the year he died. He lived to the great age of eighty-four and in his last years was supported by his son William. He married Rebecca Barker, daughter of Robert Barker, of Plymouth. Children: William, married Naomi Whitman; James, died in the Phipps expedition, 1690; Joseph, mentioned below; Benjamin, married (first) Elizabeth Alden, daughter of Joseph Alden, grandfather of John and Priscilla Alden, (second) Sarah Cary, of Bridgewater; Mary; Lydia; Hannah; Rebecca. The Snow coat-of-arms is as follows: Or, on a fesse sable between a fesse embattled doubly embattled, a lion passant of the first, langued gules. Crest. A demi-lion rampant, or, langued gules holding in the dexter paw a tassel sable. Motto: *Per Crucem ad Coronam*.

(II) Joseph Snow, son of William Snow, was born in West Bridgewater, about 1665, and died there in 1753. He and his wife, Hopestill Snow, were the parents of the following children, born at West Bridgewater: Deacon Joseph, mentioned below; Mary, born 1691, married Joseph Lathrop; James, 1693, of Bridgewater; Rebecca, married, 1722, Thomas Wade; Benjamin, born 1696; Isaac, of East Bridgewater, married Hannah Shaw; Jonathan, born 1707; David, twin, 1707, married Joanna Hayward.

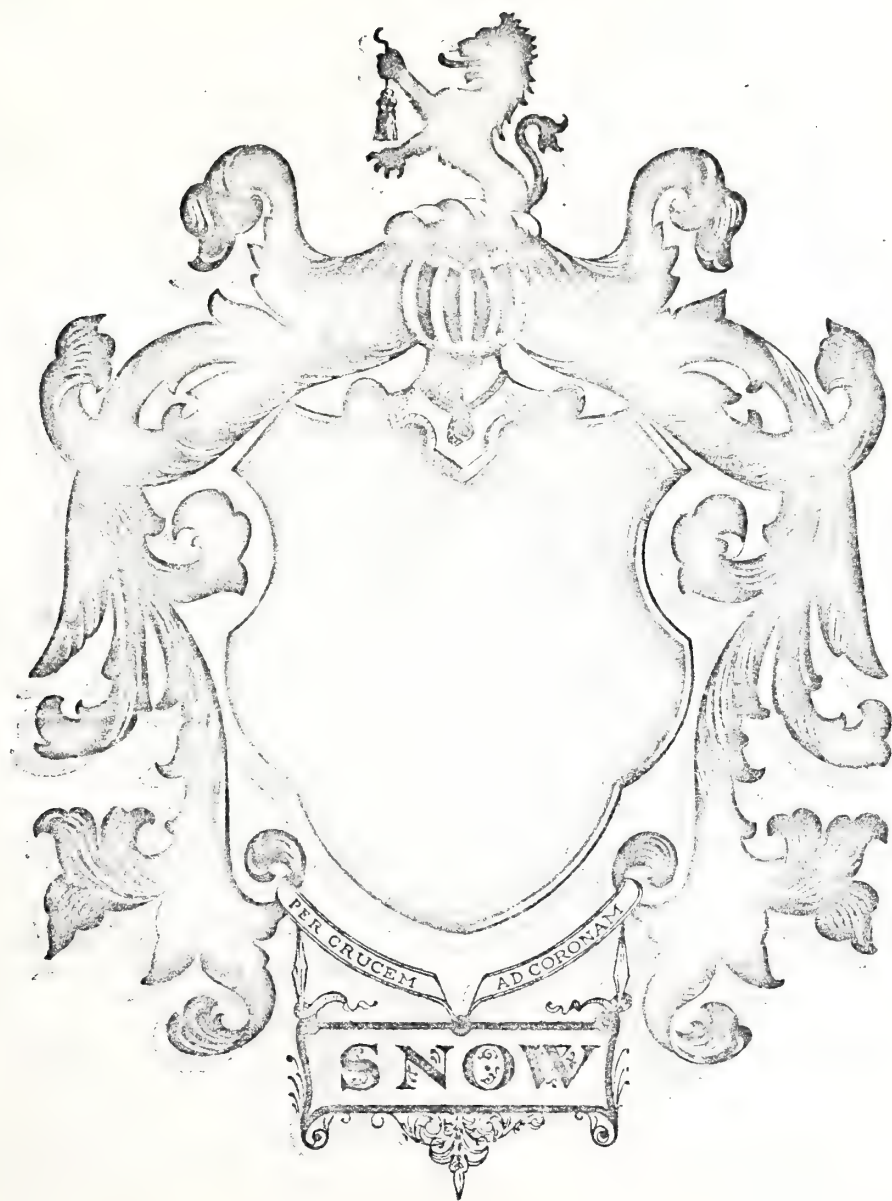
(III) Deacon Joseph (2) Snow, son of Joseph (1) Snow, was born at West Bridgewater, in 1690. He was a deacon of the church there, and afterward colleague in the ministry with Rev. Mr. Wilson. He sold land at Bridgewater in 1738 to Caleb Phillips and removed to Easton, Massachusetts, about 1730, finally to Providence, Rhode Island. The records of the First Congregational Church at Providence show that he was in Providence in 1733. He died in Providence, July 24, 1773. His wife, Elizabeth Snow, who died at Providence, April 15, 1768, aged sixty-nine years, eight months, nineteen days, was the mother of the following children: Joseph, born March 26, 1715 (Providence records), married Sarah Field; John, died at Providence, December 18, 1750, aged thirty-one years, seven months, fourteen days; Susanna, born 1722; Sarah, 1723, died January 8, 1745, aged twenty-two years, eleven months, four days; Daniel, born 1727; James, mentioned below; Mary, baptized in 1733, at Providence, died February 12, 1747, aged thirteen years, nine months, twelve days; Lydia, died at Providence,





Amos W. Snow







December 10, 1738, aged two years, ten months, two days; John, died July 10, 1739, aged two months, nineteen days.

(IV) James Snow, son of Deacon Joseph (2) Snow, was born December 30, 1730, and died October 8, 1812. He married, at Providence (by Rev. Joseph Snow), March 26, 1755, Hannah Searle. Children: James, mentioned below; John, born June 26, 1769, and probably others.

(V) James (2) Snow, eldest son of James (1) Snow, was born at Providence, April 10, 1756, and died September 30, 1836. In 1790 his father had in his family, according to the census of that year, two males over sixteen, two under that age, and three females; James, Jr., had one male over sixteen, three under that age and three females. He married Rachel Spalding. Children, born at Providence (not on town records): Benjamin, mentioned below; Priscilla, George, James, Thomas, Mary, Sally.

(VI) Benjamin Snow, son of James (2) Snow, was born at Providence, September 11, 1779, and died there February 19, 1833. He married, March 24, 1803, Anstis Gladding, born February 24, 1783, died September 15, 1862, daughter of Benjamin Gladding. Children: Amos William, mentioned below; Benjamin G., married Adele Chevalier; George W., Henrietta Pabodie, Anstis Gladding, Emily, Mary Gladding, Emma Wheeler, John Spalding, Martha, infant daughter, died unnamed.

(VII) Amos William Snow, son of Benjamin Snow, was born February 5, 1805, and died March 30, 1877, in his seventy-third year. He attended the public schools in the old red school house in Providence, and when a young man entered the employ of Samuel Wheeler to learn the manufacture of fur hats. Afterwards he was admitted to partnership by his employer. Their store was in Market Square, which stood on land now occupied by the Industrial Trust Company and the Weeden buildings. Subsequently he disposed of his share in this business to his brother Benjamin G. and accepted the office of cashier of the Old City Bank in Weybossett street, and continued to fill that position with ability and efficiency until he retired from active life. In politics he was originally a Whig, afterward a staunch Republican. He served the city of Providence for several years in the Board of Aldermen, and was acting mayor of the city during the absence of Mayor Doyle in 1872, during the visit of the members of the Japanese Embassy to the city of Providence. He also took an active part in the establishing of Roger Williams Park, which land was given to the city by Miss Betsey Williams. He was a strong advocate of temperance, and always took an active interest in the cause. He was fond of flowers, and was a member of the Horticultural Society for a number of years. In religion he was a Congregationalist, and a charter member of the Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Church, which was founded in 1826, and of which he was a clerk of the society, and an earnest and faithful supporter. In private life as well as in business he was an agreeable, attractive personality, upright, trustworthy to the utmost, and attracting to him a host of friends. He enjoyed a happy domestic life and devoted himself to his family. He married, January 1, 1829, Almira Frances Dorr, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Chessman) Dorr, Rev. Dr. Wayland, president of Brown



University, officiating at the wedding. She was born March 19, 1808, and died November 17, 1886, in her seventy-ninth year. They were the parents of two children: 1. Helen Almira, born May 14, 1833, died March 11, 1897; married, June 5, 1865, Charles Payton Hartshorn (see Hartshorn VII). 2. Sarah Josephine, born December 2, 1836; resides at No. 187 Wayland avenue, Providence, Rhode Island.

(The Hartshorn Line).

The Hartshorn family is of ancient English lineage. The surname was taken from a parish of this name in Litchfield diocese, Derbyshire, and the parish, it is believed, was so named from its geographical resemblance to a hart's horn. The family was well established, as the records show, as early as the thirteenth century. Henry de Hertishorn and others of the family are mentioned in Derbyshire. The coat-of-arms and the crest is a buck's head. The design obviously refers to the significance of the name.

(I) Thomas Hartshorn, founder of the family in this country and immigrant ancestor of all of the name, was born in England, in 1614. He deposed April 3, 1654, that he was aged about forty years. He settled at Reading, Massachusetts, and took the freeman's oath, May 10, 1648. He was a prominent and influential citizen, serving as selectman and in other offices of trust. He died about May, 1683, and his inventory was dated May 18, that year. His will was dated October 26, 1681, and proved June 16, 1683, bequeathing to sons, Benjamin and Thomas, daughter Susannah and wife Sarah. His other children must have received their shares previously. His first wife died March 18, 1659-60. He married (second) Hannah ———, who was received from the church in Ipswich, April 6, 1663. She died July 20, 1673. He married (third) Sarah Lamson, widow of William Lamson, of Ipswich. Children: Thomas, born October 30, 1646, died young; Thomas, September 30, 1648; John, May 6, 1650; Joseph, mentioned below; Benjamin, 1654; Jonathan, August 20, 1656; David, 1657; Susannah, March 2, 1659; Timothy, February 3, 1661; Mary, born August 19, 1672.

(II) Joseph Hartshorn, son of Thomas Hartshorn, was born July 2, 1652, at Reading, Massachusetts, and died July 30, 1727, at Walpole, Massachusetts. He moved from Reading to Dedham, of which Walpole was originally a part. He was a soldier in King Philip's War. He married Sarah ———. Children: Susanna, born 1677; Sarah, 1679, married Samuel Guild, of Dedham; Mary, 1681, married, February 3, 1702, Jonathan Fairbanks, of Dedham; Abigail, 1686; Joseph, 1688, died at Walpole, December 28, 1758; Tabitha, 1690; Rebecca, December 7, 1693; Thomas, May 8, 1695; Ebenezer, July 10, 1697, of Walpole; Martha, July 2, 1700; Jacob, mentioned below.

(III) Jacob Hartshorn, son of Joseph Hartshorn, was born about 1702, in Dedham or vicinity. He appears to have had three wives, according to the Rhode Island Records. He lived from 1725 to 1729 at Bristol, Rhode Island, and afterward at Providence. The two eldest children were born at Bristol, but all are recorded at Providence. Children of Jacob and Martha Hartshorn: Hannah, born November 6, 1725; John, September 7, 1729. Children of Jacob and Hannah Hartshorn: Charles, mentioned below;



Stephen, born September 30, 1737; Dorothy, June 2, 1739; Sarah, April 22, 1741, married, 1760, Jonathan Belcher. Children of Jacob and Martha Hartshorn: Martha, June 30, 1743, married Isaac Field; Lucretia, March 17, 1746.

(IV) Charles Hartshorn, son of Jacob Hartshorn, was born at Providence, October 18, 1735. The records of Providence are incomplete and the names of his children are not recorded.

(V) Charles (2) Hartshorn, son of Charles (1) Hartshorn, was born September 22, 1765, in Providence, died September 2, 1832. He was a mason by trade. He removed to Easton, New York, but returned to Providence and engaged in business as a wholesale merchant there. He married (first) January 15, 1789, Polly Leavenworth, daughter of James Leavenworth, born July 8, 1737, and Jehodah (Moss) Leavenworth, granddaughter of James and Hester (Trowbridge) Leavenworth. James was son of Thomas, and grandson of Thomas, the immigrant. Mr. Hartshorn married (second) Nancy Walker. Children by first wife: Dr. William; Sylvester, a merchant tailor; Sylvanus, a politician; Leander, a mariner. Children by second wife: John, Thomas C., Samuel W., mentioned below, Jacob.

(VI) Samuel W. Hartshorn, son of Charles (2) Hartshorn, was born at Providence, February 6, 1802, and died March 2, 1885. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married, January 19, 1826, Mary A. Warren. Children: Georgianna, who died young; Charles Payton, mentioned below; Amelia, who died young.

(VII) Charles Payton Hartshorn, son of Samuel W. Hartshorn, was born at Norfolk, Virginia, July 3, 1833, and died at Providence, Rhode Island, August 13, 1880. He received his early education in the public schools, and acquired his profession as architect in the office of Thomas A. Telft, one of the leading architects of his day. He entered into partnership with Charles Wilcox and the firm continued until Mr. Hartshorn died. The firm had offices in Providence, and designed many of the finest buildings in the city. Among other buildings they erected the Old Ladies' Home, the Olney Street Unitarian Church, the Wayland building, and many of the finest residences. In early life he was a Unitarian, afterwards a prominent member of the First Congregational Church of Providence. He was kindly and charitable, and an earnest, consistent Christian. He took an active part in the Union for Christian Work. In politics he was a Republican, and he served on the school committee of the city. He married, June 5, 1865, Rev. Dr. Woodbury officiating, Helen Almira Snow, who was born May 14, 1833, and died March 11, 1897 (see Snow VII). They had one daughter, Stella Josephine Hartshorn, born January 3, 1869, who resides at No. 189 Wayland avenue, Providence, unmarried.

"Unostentatious in his manner, pure in his life, untiring in his devotion to his work, actively engaged in works of philanthropy, he quietly and firmly fulfilled the duties which devolved upon him with unswerving fidelity and honor. He was secretary of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects."



William Francis Joslin



ALTHOUGH a resident of Providence at the time of his demise, Mr. Joslin was engaged in mercantile business in Westerly, Rhode Island, having sold his business in Providence in 1902. He was one of the successful men of his day, and from the age of seventeen years until his death at age of fifty years operated his own stores.

He came from distinguished English ancestry and in America the Joslin name dates from 1635. The English family history traces to Sir Gilbert Jocelyne, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror in 1066, a descendant of a Count Joceline who married a daughter of the Emperor Charlemagne. Sir Gilbert Jocelyne received from his monarch gifts of land in Lincolnshire, among his estates being the lordships of Sempringham and Tyrington. His son, Gilbert (2) Jocelyne, devoted his life to religion, founded the order called Gilbertines and was canonized a saint by Pope Innocent III. in 1202. One of his descendants married Anne, the heiress of the Percys, and became Duke of Northumberland. Another descendant was a signer of Magna Charter, and in the family have been many men of high rank and title. Thomas Josseline came from England to America in the ship "Increase" in 1635, settling at Hingham, Massachusetts, with wife and children.

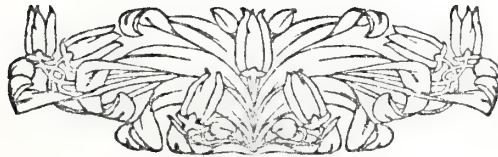
William Francis Joslin was a son of Charles H. Joslin, a merchant of Hope Valley, Rhode Island. He married Susan Tripp, also of Rhode Island parentage, who bore him four children: William Francis; Mary, married Irving True, whom she survives; Alice C., a teacher in Providence public schools; and Louis A.

William Francis Joslin was born at Exeter, Rhode Island, October 22, 1859, died suddenly at his desk in his store at Westerly, Rhode Island, August 8, 1910. He was educated in the public schools of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and East Greenwich Business College. He had been deprived of a father's care at the age of fifteen, the father, prior to his death, having taught his son the rudiments of business and employed him around his grocery store at Hope Valley. After leaving school William F. Joslin worked for a short time for another, but at the age of seventeen opened a grocery store at Hope Valley where he had many friends. His father's old friends and customers also became his customers and he rapidly acquired a good business and in time became the leading merchant of Hope Valley. In 1892 he bought out a grocery business in Providence and until 1902 operated stores in both Hope Valley and Providence, residing in the latter community. In 1902 he sold both stores and purchased a thriving grocery business in Westerly, Rhode Island, which he successfully conducted until his death in 1910. He became prominent in other lines of business activity and was regarded as wise in counsel, and capable in executive management. He was vice-president of the Wood River Railroad Company and a member of the board of directors of the Hopkinton Savings Bank. He was a past noble



grand of Hope Valley Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and at Westerly was an efficient member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Joslin married, October 1, 1891, Harriet Lillibridge, born at Richmond, Rhode Island, youngest daughter of Wanton and Sarah A. (Champion) Lillibridge, both of Rhode Island parentage, her father a farmer. Wanton and Sarah A. Lillibridge had children: Sarah, married Robert Moore; Charles; Edward H.; Jeannette, married Frank R. Brown; John; William; Jennie, married Charles Stevens, and Harriet, widow of William Francis Joslin, residing at No. 101 Whitmarsh street, Providence. She has two children: Hope L., a student at Wellesley College; and Dorothy T., a graduate of Providence High School, class of 1916.





William H. Luther



THE LUTHERS of Rhode Island are descendants of the English Luther family, represented in the first American generation by Captain John Luther, of Dorset, England, who came in 1636. Swansea, Scituate, Cranston and Providence have been their principal seats of residence in Rhode Island and in the last named city the parents of William H. Luther resided.

His father, also William H. Luther, married Rachel Towne, who bore him four children: Mary, deceased wife of John Edward Brown; William H., of further mention; Edwin T., deceased; Susan E., widow of Thomas H. Carrique.

William H. Luther, the eldest son, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1839, died at his home, No. 110 Melrose street, in his native city, January 13, 1915. He was educated in the public schools and variously employed until his enlistment in 1861 in response to the call of President Lincoln upon his loyal sons. He enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, a regiment that through no fault of their own never was engaged in actual battle. The Eleventh was dubbed "the marching regiment" and while no regiment was more willing to fight, there were influences that kept them on the march, and away from the battle front. After his term of service expired, Mr. Luther returned to Providence, where he became engaged in stucco work, a line of activity he pursued for several years under Henry Wood. Later he formed a partnership with William Sheridan and conducted a successful business for many years, under the name of Sheridan & Luther. Mr. Luther retired from the firm several years prior to his death spending his last years in the quiet of his home. He was a quiet, reserved man, very polite and gentlemanly, very fond of his home and his family, faithful in his friendships and a man of strict integrity.

Mr. Luther married (first) Kate Knowles, who bore him a son, Charles E. Luther, who married Mary E. Hollowell and has a son, Charles E. Luther. Mr. Luther married (second) November 3, 1894, Laura Whipple, daughter of Amasa and Pamela M. Whipple, the latter born in Connecticut, but reared in Hudson, New York. Amasa Whipple was born in Rhode Island and was one of the early thread manufacturers of the State, and owner of a fine farm at Cumberland Mills. His maternal grandfather, Elisha Waterman, was one of the pioneers of Providence, a farmer and large land owner, whose family name is perpetuated by Waterman street. Mrs. Luther survives her husband, residing at No. 110 Melrose street, Providence.





Seth Wilkinson

Seth Wilkinson



IT MAY BE maintained with great cogency that the American people of to-day, the American race of to-morrow, owe much to each of the various races that has entered into its complex fabric, this quality to one, this characteristic virtue to another, qualities and virtues which shall doubtless in the end be properly amalgamated to a harmonious whole. But, if this be so, there can be no doubt that for the very basis of the national character we must turn to that great mass of English, who in the first period of colonization and for many years thereafter came in such generous numbers to our shores. It was these, the most enterprising members of that dominant race, that laid the foundation of our social structure, who for many years formed the majority of our people, who still, in the persons of their descendants, form the chief factor of our citizenship, and who, whatever change in racial proportions the future has in store for us, may be counted on still to leaven the whole mass, to furnish the prevailing ideals for that future as they have for the past, to give the fundamental tone and color to our customs, our manners and our institutions. It is because we feel this in regard to them, because we believe that our present character has been determined in the first instance by them, and because we would preserve that character, that it is still pleasant to welcome to this land the descendants of our common ancestors, the men of whom more than any others we can think of as our cousins from abroad. Of the best type of the English people with whom we have so close a bond was Seth Wilkinson, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, an immigrant here in his young manhood, whose death at Central Falls, Rhode Island, on July 11, 1915, removed from the community one of the most successful of its manufacturers, one of the most public-spirited of its citizens, a man of upright and virtuous life.

Born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, June 5, 1866, a son of William and Elizabeth (Roper) Wilkinson, old and highly respected residents of that place, Seth Wilkinson passed his childhood and the first portion of his youth in his native place. His father was a skilled machinist who prospered, and the son was sent to school in Bradford where he was the recipient of an excellent education. He was an apt scholar and completed his studies at an early age, whereupon he at once gave his attention to the question of winning success in the world of business. He was an ambitious and enterprising youth and he decided to embark on a venture of his own, and accordingly established a plant for the manufacture of silk wipers for cleaning machinery. This plant was situated in his native Bradford and was the scene of his successful operations for a number of years. But all during this time his naturally venturesome character was urging him to another move which eventually he carried into effect. The great opportunities for new industries existing in the United States appealed to the imagination of Mr. Wilkinson and, his judgment approving, he decided upon the courageous step of transferring

his business to the new world. Accordingly in the year 1893 he came to this country, and choosing the flourishing city of Pawtucket for the scene of his new establishment, he settled there and was soon actively at work. The location of his first mill was on North Main street, Pawtucket, where he at once began the manufacture of the silk wipers that had brought him success in the mother country. He was successful in the United States from the outset, and after four years spent in the new mill he was obliged to remove to larger quarters, this time on Front street, Pawtucket. This time the quarters chosen were large enough to give some considerable opportunity for expansion, but in eight years they were outgrown and Mr. Wilkinson found it necessary to move again. This time he removed to a large factory at No. 403 Mill street, Central Falls, Rhode Island, which he erected and there continued his business until the time of his death, and where it is still being carried on successfully by Mrs. Wilkinson and her son, Edgar W. Wilkinson, and her daughter Ada. The product of the Seth Wilkinson Works grew to have a wide reputation of the best kind and the market spread over a large area, and a large business was done. The development of this great industry from its humble beginnings to its present proportions was due entirely to the business genius and good judgment of Mr. Wilkinson himself. From the first he displayed an intention to deal honorably with his associates which quickly won him their confidence and his name from that time forth was inseparable from business probity and integrity. To this basic qualification he added a keen insight into trade conditions and a thorough grasp of practical affairs that quickly brought him into the front rank of manufacturers in that region and made him a prominent figure in the industrial world. In the details of the work he was himself an expert and never left the final management of anything to others, but always overlooked the matter himself, and that both in the actual work in the mill and in the business end of the enterprise. But, although he kept all the strands of the business in his own hands and made the final decision in all matters of importance, he was well liked by all those who worked for him and he well knew the best way to gain from them their goodwill and consequent good work. It has been said that he showed an evident intention to deal with all associates in honor and justice and his employees were counted by him in this class. He was consequently in all things rather generous than mean, regarding their interests with the same jealousy that he did his own, and it was his reward to find his attitude reciprocated and his interests safe in the hands of his subordinates.

The same broad-minded and even altruistic attitude which he preserved toward his business associates and his employees, Mr. Wilkinson had for all the world. His interest in the welfare of his adopted community was keen and he took part in its general life with energy and the most disinterested of motives. He was a Republican in politics and took an active part in the local organization and yet consistently refused to profit in any way thereby, refusing every public office that was offered him. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Pawtucket and a liberal supporter of its work, especially its benevolences.

On June 6, 1885, Mr. Wilkinson was united in marriage with Eleanor Caygill, of Bradford, England. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson were born five



children as follows: Arthur, born October 7, 1887, deceased; Percy, born October 13, 1888, deceased; Lily, born August 11, 1889, deceased; Edgar W., born December 8, 1890; and Ada, born July 24, 1892. Mrs. Wilkinson survives her husband and now makes her home at No. 158 Cross street, Central Falls, Rhode Island.

Mr. Wilkinson was a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternity life of the place and was a member of many orders and associations in the work of which he took a deep interest. He was a prominent Mason and was a member of Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pawtucket Council, Royal and Select Masters; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar; and Palestine Temple, Ancient Accepted Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In business associations he was a member of the Pawtucket Board of Trade and the Pawtucket Business Men's Association and extremely active in the work of each. He was also a member of the Pomham Club for many years. Mr. Wilkinson was a man of quiet and retiring disposition, a man devoted to his home and family and who spent as much of his leisure time as he might by his own fireside, where his greatest happiness was found. Another taste of his was for travel and he and Mrs. Wilkinson spent much time en route, both in this country and in Europe whither they made several trips. It was also their habit to spend a portion of the winter months in Florida each year, a custom that they both enjoyed greatly. A fine type of man, honest and straightforward in all his dealings, it is the duty of all to preserve his memory green in order that it may serve as an example and the more so as his own retiring modesty served rather to withdraw him from the public notice that his virtues and abilities merited.





James Francis Stetson



IT IS ONLY in comparatively recent times that the inestimable benefits conferred upon the community by the sober business man and merchant are coming to be given their due share of recognition, and that the records of these men are being set down alongside of those more showy ones connected with military service and the affairs of State, as most truly representative of human life on the average and most largely contributive to the sum of human happiness in the aggregate. This growing appreciation of the part played by those concerned with the commercial and financial interests of the community has been coincident with a profound change in the organization of society itself, a change that has involved the shifting of its base from war to industry. Before this change had taken place, although the value of the merchant was realized in a dim sort of way by the warlike lords of creation, it was tinged with scarcely more consideration than that accorded to the creatures of the chase, that were thought valuable, but merely valuable as a prey for their fierce and insatiable desires, a consideration typified by that of the robber barons of medieval Germany for the traders whose caravans they hoped to plunder. In the gradual emergence into popular notice and respect of a mode of life essentially far more noble than that which originally despised it, this country, with its republican institutions, its democratic ideals and independent defiance of old formulae, has played a prominent, perhaps the most prominent part. In the United States of America, while we have amply honored those who have sacrificed themselves in war to the common weal, as we have honored those who sacrificed themselves in any calling, we have refused to accept the dictum of a past age and foreign clime that there is anything intrinsically honorable in the warlike calling, giving our admiration instead to pursuits which, in their very nature, tend to upbuild, not to destroy, which would give and preserve life, not take it. It therefore becomes our appropriate function to set down the records of such men as have established themselves in the regard of the community as examples of ability in these occupations which, more than any other, are typical of life as we find it here in our midst to-day. There is probably no other region which has been, and still is, more productive of such records than that of New England, the development of whose great commercial interests is associated with a host of names recognized by all as those of the leaders and captains in this wholly beneficent campaign for the conquest of the realms of inanimate nature, and the spread of human power and comfort. Among these names there is one that holds a high place in the regard of the people of Rhode Island, especially those of Bristol and Pawtucket, in which cities it was most closely identified with the lives of his fellows. This name is that of James Francis Stetson, widely known as one of the largest manufacturers of cigars and dealers in tobacco in the State.

Born in Central Falls, Rhode Island, September 21, 1828, Mr. Stetson



was a son of Isaac and Nancy (West) Stetson of that city, and it was there that he passed his childhood and early youth and received his education, or the first portion of it. He afterwards went to the public schools of Pawtucket and there completed his studies. Upon reaching his majority, Mr. Stetson set himself to learn the trade of cigar-making and was soon sufficiently expert to make his services in demand. He worked in several places in Boston and Worcester, Massachusetts, and eventually settled in Bristol, Rhode Island, where he went into business for himself and which remained his home until the close of his business career. For twenty-three years he remained in Bristol and his trade, which had begun humbly enough, rapidly developed and expanded, until its present great proportions were reached. Without any break in this development, the business grew from start to finish and the reputation of Mr. Stetson grew with it as a man of the soundest business methods and an unimpeachable probity and trustworthiness. His business would probably have grown still larger but that in 1880 Mr. Stetson's health began to fail in so marked a manner that he was obliged to withdraw entirely from business cares and responsibilities. He removed from Bristol to Providence, where he remained for a short time, and then to Pawtucket, where he made his home up to the time of his death on September 3, 1896. During the sixteen years spent by him in Pawtucket, Mr. Stetson enjoyed but very indifferent health and, as has already been stated, took no part in business of any kind. This did not, however, prevent him from becoming a well-known and popular figure in the community, or of taking part in a certain informal manner in the life of the place.

It was on July 25, 1853, that Mr. Stetson was married to Mary A. M. Hoar, a daughter of William and Mary (Brown) Hoar, old and highly respected residents of Bristol. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Stetson were two children, Eliza H., who now resides with her mother in Pawtucket, and Emma Edwards, deceased. Besides his wife and daughter, Mr. Stetson is survived by his sister Susan, who became the wife of John L. Ross, well known all over the East as one of the largest cotton manufacturers in New England. Mrs. Stetson is proud of the fact that she possesses Indian blood and can trace back paternally to Pocahontas, the famous daughter of an Indian chief.

Mr. Stetson was a fine type of the New England manufacturer and merchant, absolutely honest and square in his dealings with all men, a strict disciplinarian where his own conduct was in question, keeping himself closely to work at his daily tasks, yet tolerant of other men. A great lover of home and all its associations, he found his chief happiness by his own fire-side and was a most devoted husband and father. He was of a retiring disposition as may well be observed in his connection with politics. He was a strong supporter of the Democratic party and the principles and policies which it stands for, but he neglected to press his position of influence as one of the most important citizens of the community, and never held any office. It is of such men that it is more than ever the duty of posterity to preserve the records in order that they may be insured of their true meed of praise that might suffer a certain eclipse in their own too modest treatment.



John Henry Clark



THERE IS, perhaps, no country in the world that unites a greater number of the elements of natural beauty with more of that strange atmosphere that comes from great traditions of the past reaching backward into the age of myth and which we count as romance, than does Ireland, from whose green shores so large a proportion of our best citizenship has been derived. There, nature and man seem to have combined to cast a spell of fascination over the land, at once quaint and humorous and yet with a profound element of pathos, which the very names of places and natural objects echo strangely. In one of the loveliest and most romantic spots of this lovely and romantic land, a spot half-way between Castleblayney and Ballybay in County Monaghan, a family of Clarks has lived from time immemorial. It is reported that the first of the name settled in County Monaghan sometime during the earliest invasions of the country by Anglo-Saxons, so that it seems possible that at that remote period a strain of foreign blood predominated in its members. However this may be it is certain that for a great though uncertain period men of the name made their home there and were absolutely identified with the life of the community. Here of this old family was born November 10, 1843, John Henry Clark, with whose career in a very different land this brief sketch is concerned.

But a very short portion of Mr. Clark's life was passed in his native land, although enough for him to form his first associations of childhood there, for in 1849, when he was but six years of age, his parents left their home and emigrated to the new world where they hoped to find more freedom and greater opportunities. The parents, Philip and Catherine (Duffy) Clark, were good God-fearing people, the father a farmer in his own land, and upon coming to this country they settled in Providence, Rhode Island. From there, in the following year, they removed to Pawtucket and Valley Falls, and here the father went to work as a mason, while the son attended the public schools. Upon completing his schooling he secured a position in the Le Favour Mills in Pawtucket and worked there for a time, and then in succession in the Chase Mills and the Rice Bobbin Shop, both in Valley Falls. Of an extremely sensitive nature and possessing a great ambition, the confining routine of the mill operative's life was very trying to Mr. Clark, but being of a practical turn of mind he did not stop to bemoan his fate, but turned his mind to changing the circumstances. It was his strong desire to engage in business on his own account, but this was at the time out of the question so he sought for another kind of work where opportunities for promotion would be greater. His chance at length came when he secured a position with the firm of Eaton & Burnham, machinists, and there learned the machinist's trade. His skill in his new craft, of which he shortly became a master, was a high road to a much better class of employment than that he had been used to and he had excellent positions with J. K. Mallory in his



spool factory and in other mills of the same kind, notably Weatherhead & Thompson. What pleased him most under the new conditions was that his wages were now great enough to enable him to put aside some of them against the little plan he had formed and cherished of venturing on his own account. In the year 1871 this desire was realized and he opened a small dry goods store on Central street, Central Falls. His success was from the outset phenomenal and far exceeded his own expectations, and so great was it that he was soon obliged to remove to larger quarters which he provided for himself in the J. G. Fales block. In 1883 another change was made necessary by the expansion of the trade and Mr. Clark, whose resources had increased correspondingly, purchased the Walcott estate, a valuable property on Main street, Pawtucket, and transferred his establishment to these new quarters. To the building that already stood on this site Mr. Clark made several important additions, erecting several stories above those already there and three new wings and thus made it capable of holding his equipment and stock. In 1889 he sold out his great business to Radikin, Cooney & Forbes and retired entirely from active business. He continued, however, to look after his extensive real estate interests which he had been gradually increasing with remarkable intelligence and foresight for a number of years. Besides his Pawtucket property, Mr. Clark was the owner of a valuable property in Orange county, Florida, and it was there that he and Mrs. Clark passed the few last winters of his life.

The general affairs of the community claimed a great deal of the interest of Mr. Clark who devoted such time as he could spare from his private business to them. Politically he was a member of the Democratic party and was prominent in its local organizations, but he would never accept any public office although such were pressed upon him more than once. Mr. Clark was a staunch believer in the Catholic faith, in which his fathers before him had always believed, and he was a faithful member and constant attendant at mass in St. Mary's Church, Pawtucket, and was always active in advancing the cause of his church. He was a member of Branch No. 268, Catholic Knights of America. He was a man of energetic mind and continued his varied activities up to practically the time of his death on November 5, 1903, just five days before his sixtieth birthday.

Mr. Clark married, November 16, 1871, Ellen F. Carland, a daughter of John and Jane (Mitchell) Carland, old residents of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Mr. Carland was a man of prominence in the community of which he was a member, and a veteran of the Civil War, and was looked up to because of the part he played in that historic struggle. A member of the Twenty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, he gave his country a most honorable service and finally his life, his death occurring from the effects of a wound received in battle. To Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Clark were born six children as follows: Arthur Joseph, William Mitchell James, who married Mary Boynton, of Pawtucket, by whom he had one daughter, Eleanor Frances, and who now resides with his family in the city of Cleveland, Ohio; Mary Eleanor, now Mrs. Bernard Edward Cooney, of Pawtucket, and the mother of two children: John Henry Bernard and Henry Clark; Patrick Joseph, deceased; John Henry, Jr., deceased; and



George Phillip, deceased. Mr. Clark is survived by his wife and three of his children, the former still making her residence in Pawtucket in the attractive dwelling at No. 294 Main street.

John Henry Clark was a man of strong character and personality, of broad sympathies and interests and of indefatigable industry in pursuing whatever end he set himself. It is such men who of necessity exert an influence on all those who come in contact with them and are by nature constituted leaders of their fellows. And sure enough Mr. Clark was just such a leader. Not indeed, the type of leader who imposes his will upon others through the sheer force of his aggressive energy, but that far more effective kind who through clear reason and an infectious enthusiasm win their following. Possessed of the truly democratic outlook which sees in all men brothers without regard for their exteriors or the distinctions of class, his manner and bearing frank and open, he was extremely easy of approach and instantly won the confidence of those with whom he came in contact. He was devoted to everything from which he could derive knowledge and culture and especially enjoyed travel. One of the most delightful experiences of his life was that of the tour of Europe that he made in 1893, during the course of which he visited his birthplace. He was very fond of his home and spent much of his time therein in the intimate intercourse of family life, and was devoted to the happiness of those in the midst of whom he dwelt.



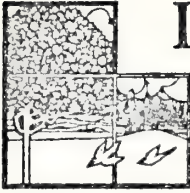




George Alexander Wilson



George Alexander Wilson



IN AMERICA, the land of quickly changing conditions, it is not remarkable to find the poor boy of to-day the wealthy man of to-morrow, but even allowing for the frequency of such illustrations, there yet remains an interest in such men and the story of their rise is always worthy of the telling.

George Alexander Wilson was but a child when he first became a cotton mill employe, and to one less ambitious and determined the adverse conditions of his early life would have been a weight to have dragged him to lowest depths. But he was of stronger fibre and by a course of self study and by close attention to his first humble duties, he prepared himself for a better position. All his early life he worked and he studied, his brain developing with his body and both keeping pace with his ambition. He was not long an inferior employe and when he began his upward climb his rise was rapid. Sixty-eight years was his span of life and of those all save the first nine were spent in New England cotton mills. At the time of his death he was general superintendent of the twenty-two mills operated by B. B. and R. Knight, known as the Knight Mills.

His early struggles had not warped his nature, but had broadened his sympathies and so softened him that he could resist no appeal of charity, and in his relations with the thousands of people over whom he had control, he ever displayed a consideration and genuine interest that won their love and respect. He did not aspire to be one of the worlds "captains of industry" but his ideals were high and fully realized. Those in authority over him learned the strength of his character and the soundness of his judgment in all matters affecting industrial conditions in their plants, and listened to his suggestions with respect; those beneath him in rank knew they could trust to his fairness and justice and his scrupulous observance of their rights. Hence so far as in him lay, peace reigned between capital and labor in the mills he managed and a greater prosperity abounded where he controlled.

He was of Irish parentage, both his parents coming from the north of Ireland when young and settling in Massachusetts. His father, Robert Wilson, was a cotton mill worker and a veteran of the Civil War, giving up his life for the Union at Andersonville prison, another of Ireland's sons to perish for the cause of liberty and in the defense of a country, theirs only by adoption. He married, in Massachusetts, Margaret Piper.

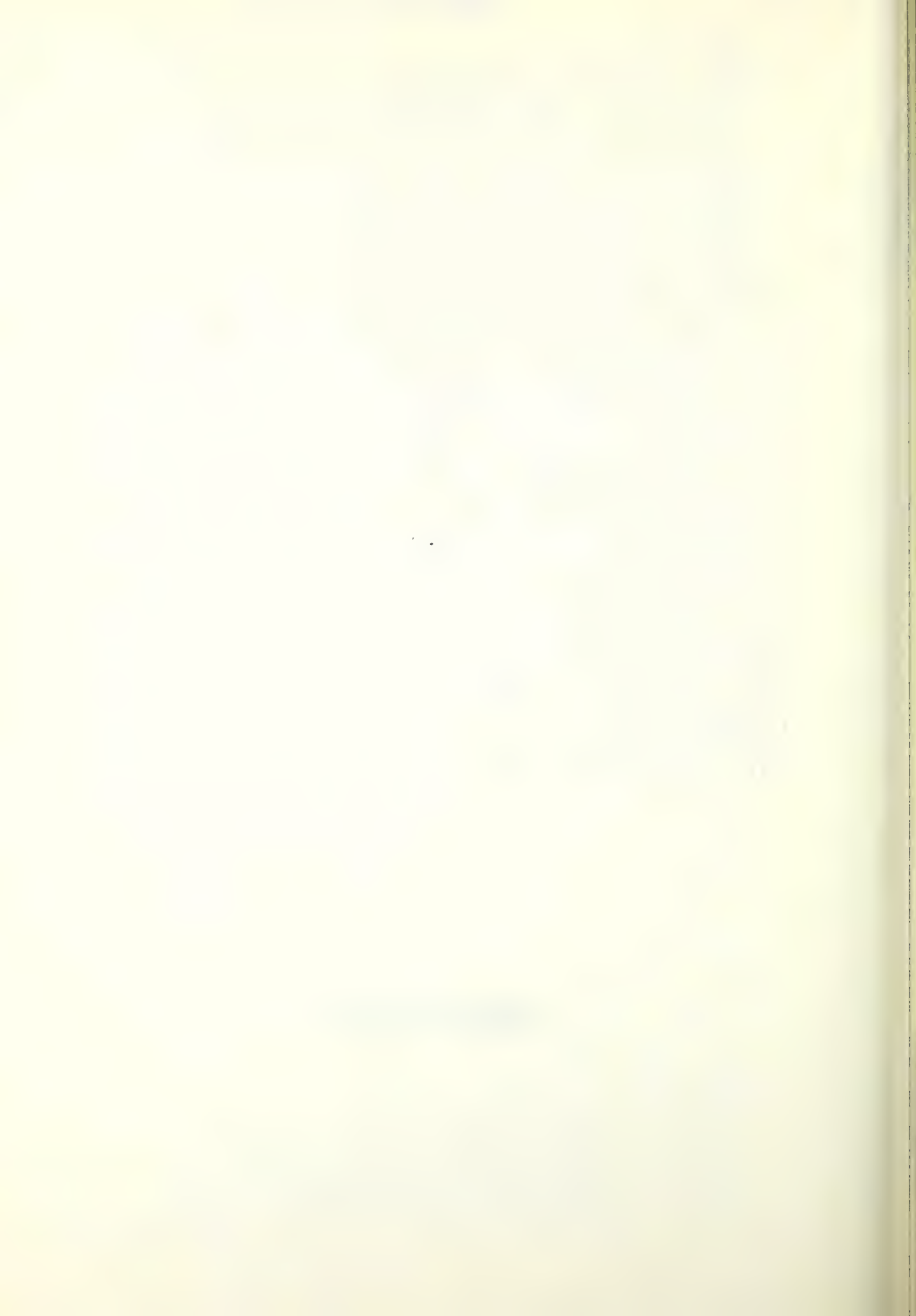
George Alexander Wilson, second child of Robert and Margaret (Piper) Wilson, was born at Farnumsville, town of Grafton, Massachusetts, November 25, 1847, died at his home, No. 73 Mawney street, Providence, Rhode Island, March 23, 1915. At the age of nine years he began working in the cotton mills, and in rapid succession passed through intermediate grades of mill service until he reached managerial position. He worked in many mills in different cities of New England, and filled many important positions, one of these a term of several years as overseer of the Whitman



Mills, New Bedford, Massachusetts, followed by ten years as superintendent. In 1910 Mr. Wilson attained the high position of general superintendent of the B. B. & R. Knight Mills, and moved with his family to Providence, the location of the mills. He was in full charge of the twenty-two mills comprising the Knight Mills, and until his death, five years later, there was no abridgement of his authority. On the contrary his powers were absolute and he possessed the full confidence of both owners, officials and employes. Warmhearted, kindly natured and friendly, he was fully trusted by all who knew him and never did he betray a trust reposed in him, by either workmen or employer. His was an honored name in the manufacturing world, and from a lowly position he won for himself both reputation and competence. Mr. Wilson was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was affiliated with Grafton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Ames Lodge, Taunton, Massachusetts, and Unity Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Although he was thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of fraternity and brotherly love prevailing those orders, he devoted little time to them, being quiet and domestic in nature, a lover of his home, and there spending all his spare hours.

Mr. Wilson married, June 2, 1881, Martha Boyd, born in Connecticut, daughter of Hugh and Eliza (Carney) Boyd, both parents born in the north of Ireland but married in the United States. Hugh Boyd was a cotton and woolen mill worker and a veteran of three years hard service in the Union army during the Civil War. Hugh and Eliza Boyd were the parents of: Mrs. Sumner Dudley, of Taunton, Massachusetts; Joseph, of Colebrook, New Hampshire; Sarah; Eliza; and Martha. George A. and Martha (Boyd) Wilson were the parents of three children: Robert Elmer, Eliza, and Ralph Boyd Wilson. Mrs. Wilson survives her husband, a resident of Providence, her home, No. 72 Mawney street, enlivened by a grandson, George Wilson Brown, named in honor of his grandfather. She is a member of the Episcopal church.





Michael B. Wood



ALTHOUGH of English birth and parentage, Mr. Wood was from his twentieth year a resident of the United States, and from 1864 until his death lived in Providence, Rhode Island. His parents were William and Ann (Bingham) Wood, his father a mill worker who upon coming to the United States settled in Fall River, Massachusetts, where he died at the age of fifty-eight. His wife survived him until she reached the age of eighty-three; she was the mother of sixteen children, nine of whom were living at the time of her death.

Michael B. Wood was born in England and had but a limited amount of schooling, but being naturally bright and studious he became well informed through self study and reading. When he was about the age of twenty he came to the United States, and worked in the textile mills at Fall River. In 1864 he came to Providence where he was employed by Alonzo and Henry Flint. Later he operated a tin store and also drove a regular country route, becoming well and most favorably known. He prospered and added to his modest fortune by judicious investments in outlying real estate which with the growth of Providence has greatly increased in value. Ten years prior to his death he retired from business, devoting himself only to the care and improvement of his real estate. The home in which he lived until death, and now occupied by his daughter Sarah, wife of Willard E. Baton, was built by Mr. Wood in 1868, and in 1905 he erected two three-family houses across the street from his own house on Eddy street. This was simply country property when Mr. Wood secured it, a toll gate barring the road just beyond his purchase. He was a man highly respected by all who knew him, the estimation in which he was held being fully told in a tribute to his memory published in a Providence paper which is faithfully reproduced.

Mr. Wood married Margaret Williams, born in Cheshire, England, but married in the United States. They were the parents of three children: James, who died aged two years; Sarah, married (first) Marcus F. Streeter, who died in 1906 leaving two sons, Marcus F., who married Emily Webster, and William L., who married Henrietta Bray, and has a son, William L. Streeter, Jr. Mrs. Sarah Streeter married (second) Willard E. Baton, and resides at the old Wood home, No. 1054 Eddy street, Providence. The third child, Elizabeth, died unmarried at the age of thirty-eight years.

Mrs. Sarah (Wood) Baton, the last of her family, was always very close to her honored father, aiding him in his business by keeping his books, and having a general oversight of his business while he was making his weekly trips in the country. The training developed her ready natural ability and prepared her for the greater task of managing the estate after her father's death. She resembles him greatly in disposition and is very popular among her many friends. The following tribute appeared in the Providence "Sunday Tribune" following Mr. Wood's death, November 26, 1911:



An Old Tin Peddler. To the Editor of the Sunday Tribune. In reading the list in the death column recently I came across the name of Michael B. Wood, an old time business man of South Providence. Mr. Wood has been a recluse in my memory for many years past, but the notice of his death has revived within me the memory of this man's deeds that deserve public attention which brings my letter back to the good old days when Providence was the happiest city in the country. I am no stranger to Mr. M. B. Wood, or his family, for the business he was engaged in more than forty years ago was what we used to call a "Tin Peddler," that is, he carried in stock everything in the line of tinware. This Mr. Wood would load into his wagon and make his weekly rounds through the rural district throughout South Providence and Edgewood, selling his wares.

Be it remembered if persons in these districts years ago wanted anything in the line of tinware, he or she would have to trudge to the city to buy them, which was no easy matter to do on account of the distance and no cars. So a tin peddler was ever welcome and he never went home without having a good share of his wares disposed of.

Mr. Wood could be seen in all sorts of weather going through the district with his faithful old horse and the old fashioned tin wagon from house to house. He would stop and exhibit his wares. So neatly were they arranged in his wagon that our mothers could see at a glance what they wanted without overhauling the articles in search.

With a pleasant "Good morning" or a "Good day" Mr. Wood met all with a pleasant smile, a smile that has made an everlasting impression upon one's mind. He endeared himself to all through his honesty and uprightness of character.

In those good old days money in payment for tinware was not so much of an object as it is to-day. If our mothers had any old rags Mr. Wood took these in exchange for his ware. He would also accept bones, iron or white glass for payment of his wares.

But Mr. Wood was not the delight of our mothers alone, his greatest delight were the children. We children would prepare for his visit by having a good stock of bones, iron and white glass collected. Bones were in great demand in those days and brought good prices. No wonder we "kids" scoured the fields everywhere hunting for bones. Every little bone added to the weight, the heavier the more money, so we worked hard and diligent in search of bones.

Then when Mr. Wood came around how we jumped with joy: "Here comes Mr. Wood, mamma." Then, helter, skelter we would bring our stock from their hiding place, and Mr. Wood like an honest man, weighed our stock and when the pennies rolled into our hands how we did dance! Which made the heart of the good old tin peddler jump with joy. Smiling, that smile which he carried through life, his heart was as big as himself. He was one of the squarest and most honest men in the tinware trade, and everybody liked him.

No doubt the increasing population and the opening up of business enterprises throughout this old time district caused our old friend, Mr. Wood, to seek his revenue in other ways. For many years passed I have not seen or heard of him, but the account of his death has brought his past life before me, and do this honor of writing this letter to show what business men had to do and go through in other days if they wanted to make a living and the results and rewards that follow a man who means to be honest with all.

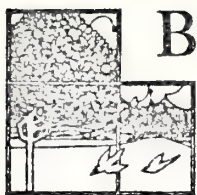
Certain it is Michael B. Wood is an example for all business men to emulate. He followed that golden rule which I have so often impressed upon the minds of all readers, both in business and political life, "Honesty is the best policy."

Providence, Dec. 4.

F. X. SCHEUREN.



Benno Wolf



BORN in Hamburg, Germany, and there educated in gymnasium and university, Benno Wolf brought with him to the United States perfect mental equipment including a fluent knowledge of the German, French and English languages. To his university training and cultured mind he added an unusual business ability that after his permanent settlement in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1855, was fully demonstrated, the store of B. & J. Wolf becoming one of the best known and best patronized in the city. He prospered in business, and during his half-century of residence in Providence acquired a large estate. The last year of his life he spent in business retirement, devoting himself only to the care of his real estate, a line of investment to which he was very partial, a friend remarking of him: "His judgment of real estate was nothing less than marvelous." Some of his purchases were strongly advised against by his friends, but invariably his own judgment proved correct. His far-seeing wisdom in such matters became proverbial and he was much sought for as an adviser on real estate investment. To his great ability as a business man he added an uprightness of character and an integrity of purpose that was fully recognized by those with whom he dealt, his word being all that was required to bind any agreement.

But his predominant trait was not the making of money, rather its distribution. He was charitable to a fault, if that is possible, his charity beginning at home, but having no ending. He contributed to every worthy cause and movement for the public good and then as one of his friends remarked "contributed to every other cause." He delighted in helping his fellowman and if one were in need of aid he freely extended it without thought of whether it was deserved. He combined with his charitable disposition a warm-hearted, genial nature which won him many close friends. He enjoyed the society of his fellowmen and in the Masonic order was prominent and popular as he was in the social and charitable organizations to which he belonged. He was very fond of driving and of the light harness horse, always having in his stable one of the best he could procure. He was particularly partial to Saratoga Springs as a place for summer recreation, spending a portion of each summer there with his family.

Mr. Wolf, while a man of wealth at his death, acquired it solely through his own efforts, the only advantage he possessed over the thousands of others who weekly come to this "land of opportunity" was superior education, as his capital consisted of little else. But by hard work he gained a slender foothold on the mercantile ladder, then by close application and strictly honorable business methods rose to its topmost rounds, winning not only competence but a name honored wherever known. As he prospered he shared with others, one of his acts being to send to Germany for his father and other members of his family.

He was the eldest son of Simon and Fannie Wolf, both of whom came



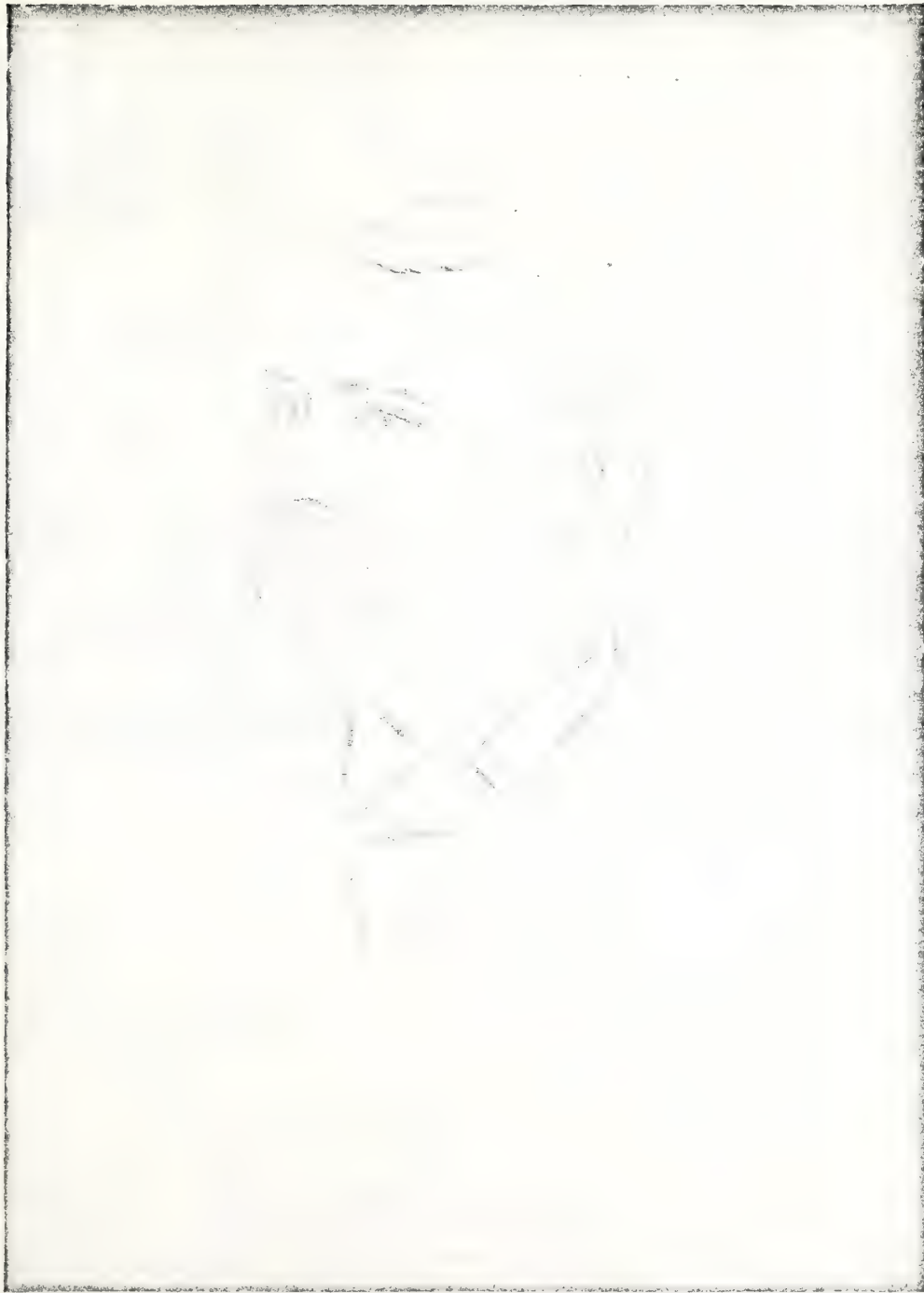
to the United States in 1870, were cared for by their son, and are both buried in Providence. They were the parents of four children. Although Simon Wolf was a man of high repute he was in but moderate circumstances, and aside from giving his children the best educational advantages, and instilling into their minds the value of honesty and industry, could do little for them. But that was sufficient and he lived to see them all in positions of honor and trust.

Benno Wolf was born in Hamburg, Germany, April 7, 1838, died at his home, No. 1251 Westminster street, Providence, Rhode Island, January 15, 1905. He completed a course of university study, and when a young man of less than twenty came to the United States, having very little capital, but rich in courage and ambition. His knowledge of German, French and English was a great advantage to him and after reaching Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and delivering the letters of introduction which he brought from Germany to people there, found little difficulty in securing profitable employment. He did not long remain in Milwaukee, and about 1855 came East, locating in Providence. He started in business near the corner of Westminster and Dorrance streets, there then being few business places on that thoroughfare above Dorrance street. He specialized in woman's wear. His glove department became famous as the best in the city and all departments were conducted on the same high plane. He next moved to a store on the ground floor of the "Hotel Dorrance" and there remained for a number of years, adding to his reputation as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited merchants of the city. After that time and until his death he devoted himself entirely to the management of his estate, maintaining an office in the Winthrop Building.

Benno Wolf married, February 2, 1862, Emma B. Hahn, daughter of Joseph and Rosalie (Heyneman) Hahn. Joseph Hahn was born in Austria, there was educated in the best schools, and when a young man came to the United States. He located in Cohoes, New York, and there conducted a general store along the lines now known as department stores. The last years of his life were spent in New York City. His wife, Rosalie Heyneman, born in Munich, was a daughter of Dr. Heyneman, an eminent medical doctor, physician to the king and court of Bavaria. Joseph and Rosalie Hahn were married in the United States and were the parents of four children, Mrs. Wolf being the last survivor of her family.

Her early life was spent in Cohoes, New York, but since her marriage in 1862 she has resided in Providence. About 1878 Mr. Wolf bought the "Chapin place," No. 1251 Westminster street, designed by Stanford White, the murdered architect of New York City, and said to have been one of his masterpieces. In that beautiful home Mr. and Mrs. Wolf spent twenty-five happy years, and there she still resides and with her daughter, Alice R. Wolf, manages the estate left by her husband. Benno and Emma B. (Hahn) Wolf were the parents of four children: Alice R., of Providence; Henrietta C., Joseph A. and Julian B. Wolf.





John M. Furnier

John M. Fournier



ALTHOUGH born in Canada, Mr. Fournier came to the United States at the age of twenty, and from 1866 until his death in 1908 was a resident of Central Falls, Rhode Island, a very successful business man, a trusted public official and an honored citizen. He was the architect of his own fortunes, was of quiet, retiring yet forceful nature, very charitable, yet so quietly did he perform his many deeds of kindness that the community little knew how far his benevolence extended.

John M. Fournier was born in Marieville, Canada, October 19, 1845, died at Central Falls, Rhode Island, January 24, 1908, eldest child of James and Elmira (Chagnon) Fournier, his father a farmer. He attended public schools until he was twelve years of age, then being the eldest child he was put at work on the home acres. At the age of sixteen he began learning the trade of carriage builder, and he completed his three years' apprenticeship. A year later, in 1865, he came to the United States and settled at Troy, New York, where he worked for one year. In 1866 he came to Rhode Island, locating at Central Falls, where he found employment as a house carpenter, his carriage building experience having given him a general knowledge of all woodworking trades. He carefully saved his earnings, lived a life of frugality and self-denial, and in a short time had a small capital which he invested in a piece of land. He made a profit on his first venture, invested again, and in 1871 had sufficient capital to open a meat market in Central Falls, taking in his brother Joseph, and trading as Fournier Brothers. The market prospered and from the profits of their first year in business they added, in 1872, a stock of groceries. Their business grew constantly, but in 1874 Joseph Fournier sold his interest, and until 1879 the firm operated as Fournier & Company. In 1879 Hector Schiller was admitted a partner and the name, Union Cash Store, Fournier & Schiller, proprietors, was adopted.

In 1882 the partners extended their lines to include gentleman's furnishings, boots, shoes, hats and caps, the store thus being converted into a general trading centre. The business now assumed large proportions and another partner was admitted, Alphonse Schiller. The following year, 1883, a bakery was added to the general features of the store, the ovens being located on Sheridan street. Every branch of the business prospered and in 1885 the firm began the manufacture of preserves, jams and jellies. This branch also proved profitable, and in 1888 a canning factory was added to the firm's activities. They had now outgrown their quarters and as trade was constantly expanding they decided to erect a suitable building, one ample in dimensions for future needs. This was done and in due season the firm moved to their new commodious and well equipped quarters. The business grew too large with its varied departments to be profitably continued under one management and in 1892 it was divided, Mr. Fournier and Alphonse Schiller taking the baking, canning and preserving departments.

They put their energy and ability into the development of these depart-



ments with the result that they built up the largest business of its kind in the State, at 9 and 11 Sheridan street, Central Falls. To their original lines they added several articles of their own manufacture, catsup, mustard, maple syrup and similar products of household use. In 1893 the firm became a corporation, The Fournier & Schiller Company, John M. Fournier, president and treasurer. Mr. Fournier continued the able executive head of the company until his death, fifteen years later, prosperity attending all his efforts.

Since his death his holdings have passed to others, but the great business he founded and built up still continues a monument to his ability as a merchant and manufacturer.

Mr. Fournier was a Republican in politics, becoming influential in the party and potent in its councils. He was town auditor of Lincoln; member of Town Council in 1887-88; town auditor, 1892-95; commissioner of the sinking fund of Central Falls; member of the Legislature from Lincoln, 1892-95, and member from Central Falls, 1895-96. He was most faithful in the discharge of every official duty and when he could not consistently take sufficient time from his growing business interests, retired from the Legislature rather than accept an office he could not give the time its importance demanded. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Providence, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the same city, the Knights of Honor of Pawtucket, and a charter member and director of the Providence County Savings Bank of Providence. He was broad and liberal in his religious views, belonging to the Church of Notre Dame, Central Falls (Catholic).

Mr. Fournier married (first) in 1867, Louise Ruel, who died in 1870, leaving two children, Exeline, who married Oliver Fountaine, of Central Falls, and Delia J., who married Diogene Parent, of Phoenix, Rhode Island, and has a son, John M. Fournier Parent. Mr. Fournier married (second) January 17, 1876, Louise Schiller, who survives him without children.





William Hoffman



IN THE YEAR 1858 there came from Germany to the United States a young man of twenty years who selected Providence as his home. Ere sufficient time had elapsed to acquire citizenship, he demonstrated his fitness by service in the Union army. Later this young man became a resident of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and as William Hoffman, florist, became one of Pawtucket's best known business men and most highly respected citizens. He was a son of Henry and Emily (Miller) Hoffman, of the Kingdom of Bavaria, now a state of the German Empire.

William Hoffman was born in Bavaria in 1838, died at his home, No. 669 East avenue, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, July 5, 1905. He was variously employed until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted with the three months' men first called for by President Lincoln and went to the front as a private of Company G, First Regiment Rhode Island Infantry. At the close of his term of service he reenlisted for three years, but at the close of his first year of army life he was so incapacitated by a severe attack of fever that he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Providence.

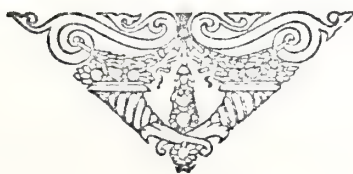
After regaining health and strength Mr. Hoffman entered the employ of the Seckett & Davis Company, jewelry manufacturers, and served an apprenticeship at the jewelry trade, becoming an expert maker of gold chains. Later he accepted a better position with a rival firm, the William Smith Jewelry Manufacturing Company, continuing with that concern until 1875. During that period he had married and had devoted a great deal of his time to the study of botany, being a natural lover of flowers and always interested in their culture. In 1875 he decided to abandon his trade as a jewelry worker and to devote himself to the growing of flowers and plants as a business. Having so decided he closed out his business in Providence and moved to Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He located at No. 669 East avenue and began business in a modest way, grounds and greenhouse in keeping with the small capital he had to invest. His business became a very successful one and expansion was soon necessary. As patronage increased he added greenhouse after greenhouse until an area of an acre was under glass and devoted to the growing of flowers and plants, many of them rare and valuable. He was a florist of high repute and the "Hoffman greenhouses" were known far and near.

Not only was he widely known as a successful florist and highly regarded as a business man, but his sound judgment and deep interest in public affairs commended him to the voters of his district who twice elected him to represent them in the State Legislature. He served during the sessions of 1887 and 1888, declining a third term which was offered him. He was offered other political honors by his party, but the demands of his business made it necessary for him to decline them. He was a Democrat in his



political faith and all through his life took an active part in city affairs as an interested, patriotic citizen. In Providence Mr. Hoffman was prominently identified with Germania Lodge, Order of Harugari, and Unity' Council, Royal Arcanum, and in Pawtucket affiliated with his army comrades in Tower Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Hoffman married, in 1864, Charlotta Engel, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Howe, of the Olneyville church. Mrs. Hoffman was born in Germany, coming to the United States when a miss of fifteen years, residing the first four years of her American life in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She then came to Providence, Rhode Island, where she met and married William Hoffman. They resided for the first eleven years of their married life on Richmond street, Providence, then moved to Pawtucket, where for thirty years they resided at No. 669 East avenue and there Mrs. Hoffman yet maintains her home. Three sons and a daughter were born to William and Charlotta (Engel) Hoffman, all living: 1. William Henry, now a member of Arnold Hoffman & Company, wholesale dealers in dyes and chemicals, Providence, Rhode Island; he married Myra Smith, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and resides in Barrington; children: Arnold and Harold William Hoffman. 2. Emma O., married Henry Meyer, and resides on Glenwood avenue, South Woodlawn, district of Pawtucket; children: Frederick William, married Mary Negus, of Taunton, Massachusetts; Henry Rupert; and Alma Florence, married Lyman Briggs, of Taunton. 3. Frederick Charles, his father's successor in the florist's business; he married Harriet Weston, of Exeter, New Hampshire, and resides on East avenue, Pawtucket; children: Elsa, Frederick Weston, and Richard Anderson Hoffman. 4. Henry Albert, traveling salesman for Arnold, Hoffman & Company; he married Mae B. Bates, of Pawtucket, and resides at Barrington; children: Constance and Eleanor Hoffman.





Abram Amy



Abram Almy



IT IS not only the old world, with its systems of caste, its classes and well protected aristocracies, that presents to us the sight of families who for generations have maintained with unwavering stability the high place in public esteem, the power and influence gained by some talented ancestor, for even democratic America can show us the same, and many are the great houses presenting, as it were, a kind of aristocracy of brains and ability, whose members never seem to fall below a high standard of intelligence and character, and who continue to establish and reestablish their high standing and prominence in the community. This was strikingly true in the case of the Almy family of Newport, Rhode Island, of whom the late Abram Almy, whose death occurred there on January 29, 1902, was a worthy scion. It is, of course, a much more noteworthy achievement for a family to so maintain its standing in a country where there is a perfectly open rivalry between its members and all men than in a country where they are hedged about with aristocratic institutions which enable even inferior talent to assert superiority over genius if the latter be without the pale. The Almy family is one of the oldest in New England, and although its branches are now pretty well distributed throughout these states the oldest branch is that which has had its home in Rhode Island for many generations.

The founder of the family in this country was William Almy, who was born in England as early as the year 1601 and who came to this country in 1631. He settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, remaining there for a few years, and then returned to England to bring over his family. This voyage successfully accomplished in 1635 on the ship "Abigail" the family remained a few years in Lynn and then removed to a still newer settlement. It was in 1638 that Portsmouth, Rhode Island, was settled, and in 1644, but six years later, William Almy and his family joined the little band of settlers and from that time onward for many generations this town became the headquarters of the Almy family. William Almy became a prominent man in Portsmouth as it grew to greater dimensions, but it was in the person of his son, Christopher Almy, that the fortunes of the family reached what was perhaps their highest point. Besides holding many important posts in the community, he was chosen in 1690 governor of the colony, but declined to serve. From this a long line of worthy forebears, most of whom were seafaring men, led downwards to the immediate ancestors of Abram Almy, with whose career this sketch is concerned. The parents of Mr. Almy were Abram and Martha B. (Simpson) Almy, he a native of Portsmouth and she of Newport. Abram Almy was one of four children, there being a sister, Ruth Amelia, and a brother, Theodore, older than himself, and a brother, Samuel S., younger.

Abram Almy was born March 25, 1848, in Fall River, Massachusetts, less than three years before his father's death, after which event his mother removed to Newport which became his home and the scene of his busy activ-



ities for the remainder of his life. The death of the elder Mr. Almy left his family in limited circumstances and it thus happened that the young man's education was much abbreviated by the necessity of aiding in securing the family living. What schooling he did receive was gained at the Newport public schools, but he was obliged to give up his studies when only fourteen years of age and go to work. He was possessed, however, of a healthy ambition and an unusual power of observation, so that in after life he made up for these early deficiencies in his training and came eventually to have rather a better education than the average. It was as a boy of fourteen, however, that he gave up his studies and in his desire to assist his mother in the care of the family, he apprenticed himself to a painter, one John C. Stoddard, of Newport. His apprenticeship, however, was not destined to be completed at that time, for in 1861, the breaking out of the Civil War cut rudely across the current of his career, as it did in the cases of so many, and the young man enlisted in the Union's cause. From the time of his enlistment to the end of the colossal struggle the youth was engaged in the United States revenue service. He then returned to Newport and once more took up painting as a trade and followed it for several years as a journeyman. He was a man of an unusually enterprising spirit, however, and his ambitions were strong to be independent of others in his business. As soon, therefore, as it became possible, he gave up his position with his employer and set up as a contractor on his own account and soon had the satisfaction of finding himself well established in the business. He was highly successful from the outset, and many people who knew him as a skillful painter sought his services in their work and all who did so were satisfied. His reputation for ability and integrity came to be second to none in the city and his business grew to very large proportions because all knew that work put into his hands would be well done. So large, indeed, did the business become that it necessitated the employment of upwards of fifty men and it would undoubtedly have reached an even greater size had not the precarious nature of Mr. Almy's health intervened. It was the discomfiting discovery that the character of the work was injuring his health that eventually forced him to wind up this business and seek for another. In January, 1891, he purchased the coal and wood business of the late William J. Swinburne, of Newport, and notwithstanding the fact that, as he himself remarked humorously, he scarcely knew how to measure a cord of wood, he embarked boldly upon this new enterprise. And here it was that his reputation for honor and integrity served him well. His standing among his fellow citizens in this respect was such that no one feared to give him his patronage, despite his unfamiliarity with this particular line. They knew too well that whatever he undertook to do that he would accomplish and that obligations would be fulfilled in spirit as well as letter. The result was that he was as successful in this enterprise as he had been in the painting and continued it up to the time of his death without interruption. His business was not alone with the private citizens of the place, but he had as a customer the government and supplied it with many hundreds of tons of coal. His success in this business was due in no small degree to the judgment and business talent of Mrs. Almy, with whom he consulted as to the conduct thereof, and who, since his death, has



continued it with the highest degree of success, it having grown considerably larger under her able management. She has retained in her employ most of the old and reliable men who worked for her husband and maintains the same high standard in service and material that he inaugurated.

Mr. Almy took an active part in the general life of the community, and was a prominent figure in political and social circles. A staunch Republican in political faith, he served his party well in local affairs and was allied conspicuously with the city organization. But although he was thus active and although he served as a member of the Republican City Committee, he would never accept any office for himself, and proved in many other ways the complete disinterestedness of his activity. In the social world he was also active and was a member of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, and of several other fraternal and beneficial bodies.

It was on October 28, 1884, that Mr. Almy was united in marriage with Anna W. Hazard, of Newport, a daughter of Simeon and Mary Ann (Stevens) Hazard, well-known residents of that city. By this marriage Mr. Almy became connected with another of the old New England families, the Hazards tracing their descent unbrokenly to Thomas Hazard, who was born in England in the year 1610, and came to the American colonies sometime prior to 1635, upon which date his name appears in an old Boston record, and who later removed to Newport. Mrs. Almy is the youngest of four children, the others being as follows: George S., now deceased; William S.; Sarah W., the widow of Edwin G. Spooner, of Newport, Rhode Island, and the mother of two children, Sarah C. and George H. Mrs. Spooner now resides with Mrs. Almy. To Mr. and Mrs. Almy one child was born, October 27, 1886, a daughter, Mary Stevens, who died January 21, 1897.

The character of Mr. Almy was a most exemplary one, his personality at once strong and attractive. Besides the obvious talents and the no less obvious virtues, upon which his success in the practical affairs of life depended, he was possessed of that great power of winning and keeping friendship and he was able to boast of an unusually wide and devoted circle of friends from every walk in life. He was himself strongly devoted to his home life and it was in the intimate intercourse of his household and family that he found his greatest happiness.





Jefferson Aldrich



NO COUNTRY has ever been too democratic to object to the aristocracy of merit. Indeed it may well be held that one of the most obvious *raison d'être* of democracy is that it causes this aristocracy to prevail and take the place of a more artificial order. That such an aristocracy may have many of the appearances of the older and more formal types is very true, that it may retain wealth, position, influence within the possession of one family from generation to generation is well shown by the records of such a family as that of Aldrich, which for many generations has held a distinguished place in the affairs of the State of Rhode Island. The distinguished gentleman whose name heads this sketch, Jefferson Aldrich, was one of the representatives of the family in the generation just passed, and in him we see the same strong personal characteristics as have appeared in his forebears for many generations. Note, however, that it is the characteristics that win worldly possessions and fortune that is inherited, not the fortune itself, a matter very different and vastly more noteworthy and honorable. Thus are the titles to fortune handed on from father to son in this aristocracy of merit so that Mr. Aldrich's death on June 27, 1910, merely marked the end of another link in a chain of high achievements and deserts.

Jefferson Aldrich was born August 10, 1836, in the flourishing town of North Smithfield, Rhode Island, one of the eight children of Burrill and Mirandy (Ballou) Aldrich, old and highly respected residents of that place. Both his parents were members of very old Rhode Island families, his father's ancestors having been among the first settlers in the State. Mr. Aldrich, Sr., was a very successful farmer in the region of Woonsocket, his farm, which is accounted one of the largest and most perfectly run places of the kind in Rhode Island, being in plain sight from the Woonsocket car line. It was upon this beautiful old place that Jefferson Aldrich passed his childhood and grew rapidly to a full and capable manhood, here in the wholesome environment of nature subjected to the strengthening influences of a rural life. But the lad had large ambitions and a remarkable capacity for grasping the details of whatever subject he turned his attention to, a fact that became apparent as early as during his attendance in the Woonsocket public schools where he was sent as a child to gain the rudiments of his education. Here he disclosed the fact that he was a remarkably apt student, and always stood high in his classes to the point of winning great regard from his masters and instructors. Here his general education was gained, but Mr. Aldrich, who from the early years of his life took a keen interest in business and financial questions determined to take special courses to fit him for a career in this line. Accordingly he went to Providence and there entered the old business college then known as the Mowry and Goff Business College, but which has since become Bryant and Stratton's well known institution. From this he graduated, and at once secured a clerical position in the office force of Harris & Company, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Here he





Jefferson Aldrich

remained for several years, giving excellent service to his employers, and was advanced by them. Subsequently he was offered a much better position in the office of Charles B. Aldrich, of Waterford, Massachusetts, a distant relative of his who was engaged in the lumber business. Here the young man gained a very thorough knowledge of practical business methods, and here, also he gained a strong desire to embark upon a business venture of his own, in which he would be free to put his own ideas into effect without consulting superiors. In order to accomplish this it was necessary for him to exercise frugality and practice a severe thrift so that he might become possessed of the amount of capital requisite for a start. A few years in Waterford with his relative's concern, however, accomplished his object, and returning to his home town of Woonsocket, he there established himself in a brokerage business, dealing in stocks, bonds, real estate mortgages and investments of all sorts. From the very outset he was successful and soon was recognized as one of the influential figures in the financial world of that region. He was by nature possessed of the qualifications for a successful business man and financier and these were sharpened and directed by his long years of training, both practical and theoretical, so that he was considered as the authority on matters financial in that part of the State.

So greatly was the mind of Mr. Aldrich centered upon his business and upon the financial problems connected therewith that but little time or energy was left for outside interests, the only matters which shared at all largely his thoughts with these things being his family and his church. Mr. Aldrich was a Universalist in his religious belief and attended faithfully divine service in the church of this denomination in Woonsocket. He was highly interested in its work and gave liberally both of time and fortune to assist its objects, especially its philanthropic objects. But his attitude to the general aspects of the life of the community is well illustrated by that towards politics. Of keen mind and alert intelligence, it was impossible but that he should have opinions, and very pronounced opinions, upon the issues which confronted the country during his life, and more than this he kept himself well posted upon all that was going on and well abreast of the times. But he never took any part in them himself and did not even express his opinions, his remarks being often to the effect that business and politics did not mix and that he was a business man first, last and always. This must not be held to imply, even for a moment, that Mr. Aldrich was not broadly public-spirited and ever on the alert to do what he could for the advancement of the interests of his fellows and the common weal. On the contrary, there were few men in the community who could equal him in this respect, for he was always ready to assist in any way possible all movements that appealed to his good judgment undertaken in the interests of the community, and he was well known for his generosity and liberality, being one of the most popular figures in the city. This could scarcely be better illustrated than in the case of his relations with the Woonsocket Business Men's Club, an admirable organization designed to bring into closer association the various business interests of the city and foster the affairs of all. To this club Mr. Aldrich did not belong, but his relations with its members were



the most friendly and helpful as is shown in the fact that they often asked his advice in business matters, a request that he never refused.

Mr. Aldrich was united in marriage with Mary J. Hendrick, like himself a native of North Smithfield, born November 25, 1878. Mrs. Aldrich was one of the nine children born to Daniel and Phebe (Browning) Hendrick, of North Smithfield, where her father for many years was a successful farmer. The name of Hendrick is one of the oldest and most honorable in the history of Rhode Island and Mrs. Aldrich traces her descent back to many distinguished representatives of the family. The Hendricks are well represented in other states besides Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts, each has a number of branches of the family and it is in the latter that the name is first found at Haverhill in 1645, when Daniel Hendrick is recorded as a proprietor there. Members of the family distinguished themselves in the Revolution and up to the present time have continued to take a leading part in the affairs of their various communities. Mrs. Aldrich's brother, Hon. George Jencks Hendrick, was particularly prominent and was a member of the Rhode Island State Legislature as well as holding many other important posts.

For the amount of schooling that he had received Mr. Aldrich was a man of remarkably broad education and the widest reading. A good general education it is quite possible to gain in our public schools, but he was a man of unusual erudition and possessed great special knowledge on many branches of art and science. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that he was a natural scholar, one of those whose study by no means stops when they leave school for the last time. Indeed, it is then only commencing and during their whole life they continue to be students, learning from everything with which they come in contact. It has already been remarked that Mr. Aldrich was devoted to his family and home. This was closely connected with another profound taste of his, namely, reading, and it has been said of him that if he was not to be found in his office you might count on his being at home with a book in his hand, deep in his lifelong task of acquiring knowledge. It was this habit, without question, that made him one of the most erudite and accomplished men of the city and an authority on many subjects of which most men of business are profoundly ignorant. He was a "self-made man" in a larger sense than that in which the term is generally used, in the sense, that is, that he made of himself everything that was possible in every department of his character and life. The phrase, as it is loosely used, conveys merely the idea that the one so designated has made a fortune or achieved position and no more, but in this sense it becomes a title of far greater significance and honor and implies that he has used to the utmost those talents intrusted to him by the Master. Mrs. Aldrich, who survives her husband, resides at the Aldrich residence, at No. 31 Orchard street, Woonsocket, which she erected since the death of her husband.





George Carr Lantton

George Carr Lawton



THE DEATH of George Carr Lawton, at Newport, Rhode Island, on February 4, 1915, removed from that city one of the busiest and most prominent figures in its business world, a man who for many years had stood as a type of the conservative and successful merchant, the substantial and public-spirited citizen. It is only of comparatively recent years that the inestimable benefits conferred upon the world by the sober business man and merchant are coming to have their due share of recognition, and that the records of such men are being set down alongside of those more showy ones connected with such activities as the military and political careers. And yet they are surely more truly representative of human life in the aggregate and more largely contributive to the sum of human happiness, and the instinct to praise them to-day and record their deeds is a correct one.

Born in Newport, August 9, 1873, Mr. Lawton was a son of the late William Stephen and Mary (McFarland) Lawton, highly respected residents of that city. Mr. Lawton, Sr., was also a native of Newport, but his wife was born in Ireland and came to this country in her early girlhood. William Stephen Lawton was for many years a prominent business man in Newport and it was he who founded the famous Sea Side Market which has since been carried on with such success by his son. George Carr Lawton was the elder of the two sons of William S. Lawton and inherited from him his remarkable business ability. He was educated in public schools of Newport and there showed himself to be an apt pupil, but while still a mere youth he completed his studies and began to work for his father. Beginning thus early he gained a very complete familiarity with the details of the business and with business methods generally, and it so happened that, with the death of the elder man, he was able to take charge of the establishment and continue its large operations without any break. In this his younger brother, Frederick Lawton, was associated with him and for a year the two young men continued in partnership and then George Carr Lawton bought his brother's interest and from that time up to his own death conducted it alone. This remarkable establishment, the Sea Side Market of Newport, is certainly one of the best known in the country and deserves a detailed description far beyond what the limits of such a work as this will permit. Founded about 1879 by William S. Lawton, the market is in all respects unique. It was a sort of hobby with both the elder Mr. Lawton and his son, the former spending some twenty thousands of dollars in fittings for it and even making a special trip to Europe in search of handsome furnishings and returning with three beautiful Venetian glass chandeliers from Venice itself, which have since been much admired. There, too, was installed the first refrigerating plant in New England. Mr. Lawton continued the progressive policy initiated by his father and has always enjoyed the very best trade in Newport. It has been his policy always to cater to the great summer colony for



which Newport is celebrated throughout the world, and that with such success that he numbered among his patrons many of the wealthiest families in America. Since the death of Mr. Lawton, his wife has continued the great business, the active management of which has been carried on by Mr. Gardner P. Reynolds, long a valued employee of the Lawtons.

Mr. Lawton was greatly interested in the public affairs of his home city and in its life generally. He was a staunch Republican in politics and, although no office seeker, making it rather his endeavor to avoid than to seek this kind of public notice, nevertheless held many positions of trust and responsibility which were in a manner thrust upon him by his fellow citizens in such a way as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to refuse. Another aspect of the community's life in which he was prominent was that connected with the fraternal organizations and clubs and the social activities generally. He was particularly interested in Free Masonry, and he was not merely a member in all the local bodies connected with this great order, but sat in all their chairs. His first connection with it was when he joined St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1899. Seven years later he was elected its worshipful master. In 1901 he joined the Newport Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and in 1906-07 was its high priest. In the former year he also joined the De Blois Council, Royal and Select Masters, and was elected its thrice illustrious master in 1909. In 1902 he entered the Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and was its eminent commander in 1906. He was also a member of the Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Scottish Rite bodies and was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was potent master of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection, of Newport, and he belonged to the Providence bodies of this order. He was the treasurer of St. John's Lodge and of St. John's Corporation, secretary of the Newport Chapter and grand principal sojourner of the Grand Chapter of Rhode Island. He was also a member of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Association of Knights Templar Commanderies and the various Masonic bodies, and was also a member of Excelsior Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias.

On January 18, 1894, Mr. Lawton was united in marriage with Bertha Frances Burbidge, a native of Newport and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Burbidge, both of whom were born in England, but who had been residents of the Rhode Island city for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Lawton seven children were born as follows: Annie Burbidge, who died at the age of seven years; Heyward F., William S., Harold R., Herbert A., Robert C. and John B. Mrs. Lawton and her six sons survive Mr. Lawton.

George Carr Lawton was of the best type of New England businessman, whose reputation for integrity and probity in all his transactions was unimpeachable. Of great energy and ready resource in every emergency, his great enterprise continued to grow uninterruptedly during his entire career. He was extremely public-spirited and always kept the interests of the city in mind and constantly aimed at serving them. He won, not only the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens, but their affection as well, and there were very few who might claim so large a circle of friends or such devotion on the part of those who made it up.

George Winchester Paton



IN THE long ago John Paton, a Scotchman, and Mary Pearce, an Englishwoman, were united in marriage in England and located in the city of London, where John Paton, who was a baker by trade, operated a bakery and shop. There they passed their lives and died not long past middle age. Eleven children were born to them, all of whom remained in their native land save two, John, who went to Australia, and George Winchester, one of the younger children, who came to the United States and to whose memory this sketch is dedicated.

George Winchester Paton was born in London, England, May 15, 1839, died at his home in Riverside, East Providence, Rhode Island, January 25, 1910. He attended public schools until thirteen years of age when he left his home and came to the United States, being on the ocean five weeks, the sailing vessel being under command of a Captain Reynolds, who befriended the boy. The vessel landed in New York City, but, having an uncle in Providence, Rhode Island, the stout-hearted lad made his way to that city.

Andrew Paton, uncle of George W. Paton, was an expert silversmith in the employ of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, who had brought him from England where most of the expert silversmiths were to be found in those days. George W. Paton made his home with his uncle, Andrew Paton, for some time, taking an evening course at the Scofield School. When still quite young he began learning the jeweler's trade with Aldrich B. Gardner. He continued to reside with his uncle until the death of his aunt, Mrs. Andrew Paton, then became an inmate of the home of his employer, Mr. Gardner, with whom he resided until 1861.

When President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion in the Southern States, George W. Paton was one of the first to respond in Providence, enlisting in the First Rhode Island Battery which left Fox Point in the steamer "Kill Von Kull" and were taken to New York, thence to Washington, D. C. He reënlisted after his first short term of service expired and remained in the army until near the close of the war when he was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant. He saw hard service, was in many battles but escaped all the perils of a soldier's life with the exception of one slight wound. His record is an honorable one, his promotions to corporal and sergeant coming for meritorious conduct and soldierly behavior. He was a brave soldier and officer, performing every duty cheerfully, winning the respect of his superior officers and the warm friendship of his comrades.

After the war Mr. Paton returned to Providence and the jewelry trade, working for the jewelry firm of Steel & Crooker for over twenty years. His health had broken during that period and in 1885 he moved to Riverside, East Providence, where he engaged in the real estate business, his health demanding outside employment. Riverside was then little more than a

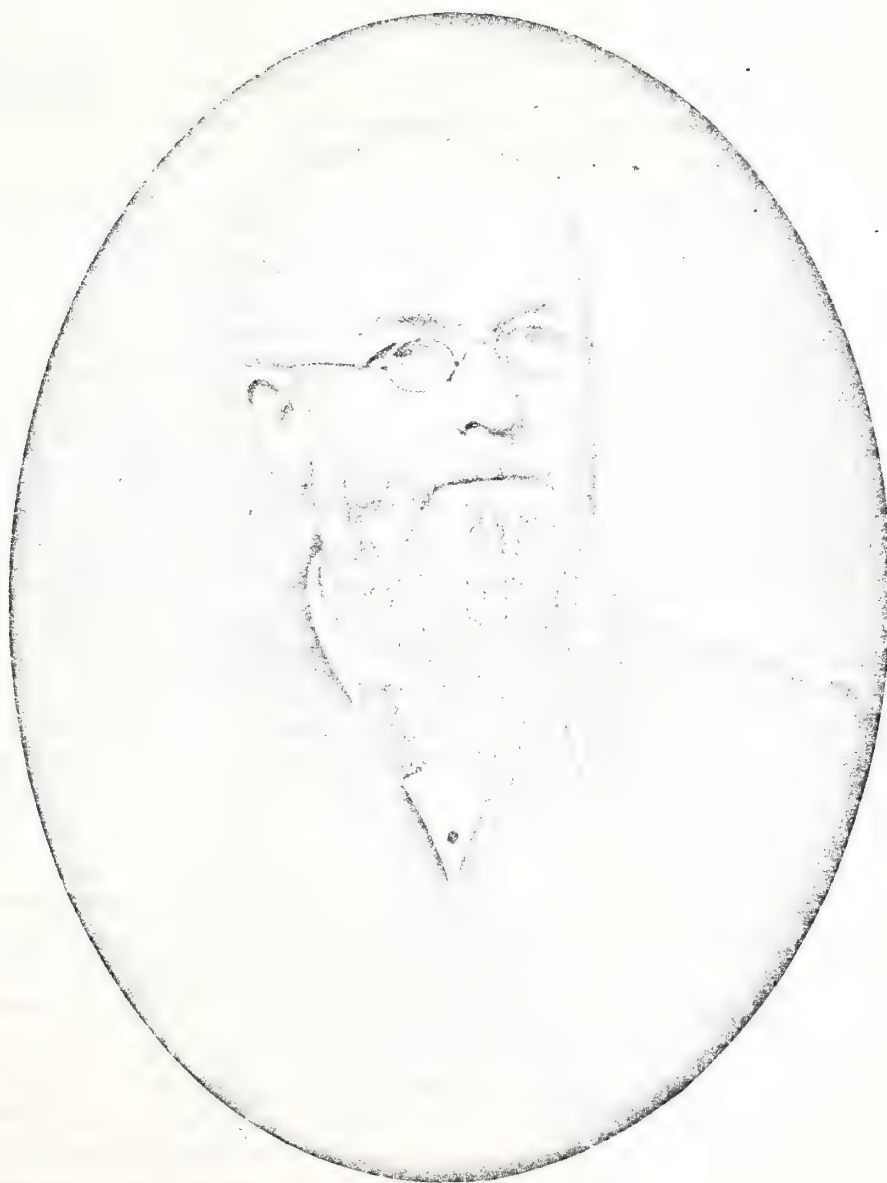


summer resort, very few families living there all the year round. It was Mr. Paton's work to change this condition and no man did more to create the prosperous village of to-day with its permanent population, good stores, church and schools. Soon after locating at Riverside he bought the old "Cedar Grove Hotel," a beautiful property which he remodeled, enlarged, renamed the "Riverside" and conducted as a summer hotel for many years. He caused about twenty cottages to be erected for the use of summer residents, being the first to engage in that form of enterprise. In fact he kept fully abreast of the times and led in those matters of public improvement which stamp a community as progressive and desirable. He erected his homes on desirable sites and now they are nearly all permanently occupied. As his real estate business grew in volume Mr. Paton gradually withdrew from the management of the Riverside Hotel, finally disposing of it entirely. But the many friendships he had formed as "mine host" were ever retained and the warm hospitality and good cheer which had made the Riverside so popular was transferred to the home he built and there his friends were ever welcome and good fellowship prevailed.

While his energy did so much to develop Riverside as a village of permanent homes, his example encouraged others to do likewise and much of the improvement with which he was not directly connected may be traced to his influence. He was the organizer of the Buckingham and Farragut Posts, Grand Army of the Republic, and to his continued energy and interest much of the success of these bodies of veterans is due. He was also a member of the Masonic order, and in political belief a Republican. He was often solicited to accept public office but he always refused. His home was the great joy of his life and there he found the love and appreciation he craved. He was most kindly, considerate and courteous to all, but it was in the home circle that he was at his best and there he was truly appreciated. He had a host of warm friends and after his death the many tributes and letters received by the family attested how highly he was regarded outside the home circle.

Mr. Paton married, August 11, 1861, Ellen Charlotte, daughter of Edward Saunders and Elizabeth (Katin) Harney, old residents of Providence, Mrs. Paton's birthplace. To George W. and Ellen C. Paton were born three children: 1. Charlotte, deceased; married Edgar A. Mowry, who survives her. 2. Eliza A., married Edward C. Penniman, a prominent business man of Riverside, and has two children: Carlotta and Edward C. Penniman, Jr. 3. George Thomas, a resident of Boston. Mrs. Ellen Charlotte Paton survives her husband, continuing her residence at the homestead, No. 83 Lincoln avenue, Riverside, where with children and grandchildren her evening of life is being happily passed.





Andrew Linton



Andrew Linton



A YOUTH of sixteen years when brought from Scotland by his parents to the United States, Andrew Linton in Providence and in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, demonstrated the value and strength of his manhood, and in his role of jewelry manufacturer added to the industrial prosperity of both cities. He was deeply interested in church and charitable work, temperate in all things, domestic in his tastes, a patriotic, public-spirited citizen, a Christian and a gentleman.

His father, also Andrew Linton, was born in Ireland and when an infant was taken to Scotland by his parents. There he grew to manhood, following different occupations, and in 1842 came to America, locating at Providence, where he became an operator in the mills. At this occupation he spent the remainder of his life, which ended October 18, 1861, at the age of forty-seven years. His wife, Catherine (McCann) Linton, whom he married in Ireland, died October 18, 1851, and both were buried at the Catholic Cemetery in Providence. To Andrew and Catherine Linton were born a family of seven: One, who died in infancy; Andrew, of further mention; Thomas J., who engaged in the jewelry business in Providence; Agnes, who married Charles E. Sheridan, and died in New York; Philip, a manufacturing jeweler in Providence, unmarried; Catherine, who married James E. Davis, of Providence, and Theodore, a resident of Brooklyn, New York.

Andrew (2) Linton, eldest son of Andrew (1) and Catherine (McCann) Linton, was born in Ayr, Scotland, in 1826, died in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, June 13, 1899. The first sixteen years of his life were passed in Ayr, where he was given such educational advantages as his parents could afford. In 1842 the family came to the United States, located in Providence, Rhode Island, where the father obtained employment in the mills, Andrew, the son, apprenticing himself to Andrews & Andrews, engravers of rolls for printing calicoes. The work was not congenial, but he manfully completed the term of apprenticeship for which he had contracted, then sought another sphere of activity. He later entered the employ of his brother, Thomas J. Linton, who had learned the trade of jeweler and started in business in Providence as a manufacturer of jewelry. This work was congenial and he remained with Thomas J. Linton until 1865, becoming thoroughly familiar with the jewelry trade as well as mastering the business methods employed in manufacturing and marketing the factory product.

It was in 1865 that Andrew Linton and his younger brother, Philip, formed a partnership and began manufacturing jewelry in Providence under the firm name of P. & A. Linton. They were very successful and continued in business for twenty years until 1885 when Andrew Linton moved to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he continued a manufacturer of jewelry until his death. He was a man of strict integrity, very kindly-hearted and generous, dealing fairly with his employees and in a public-spirited manner furthering the aims of the church he loved. He was a member of St. Charles'



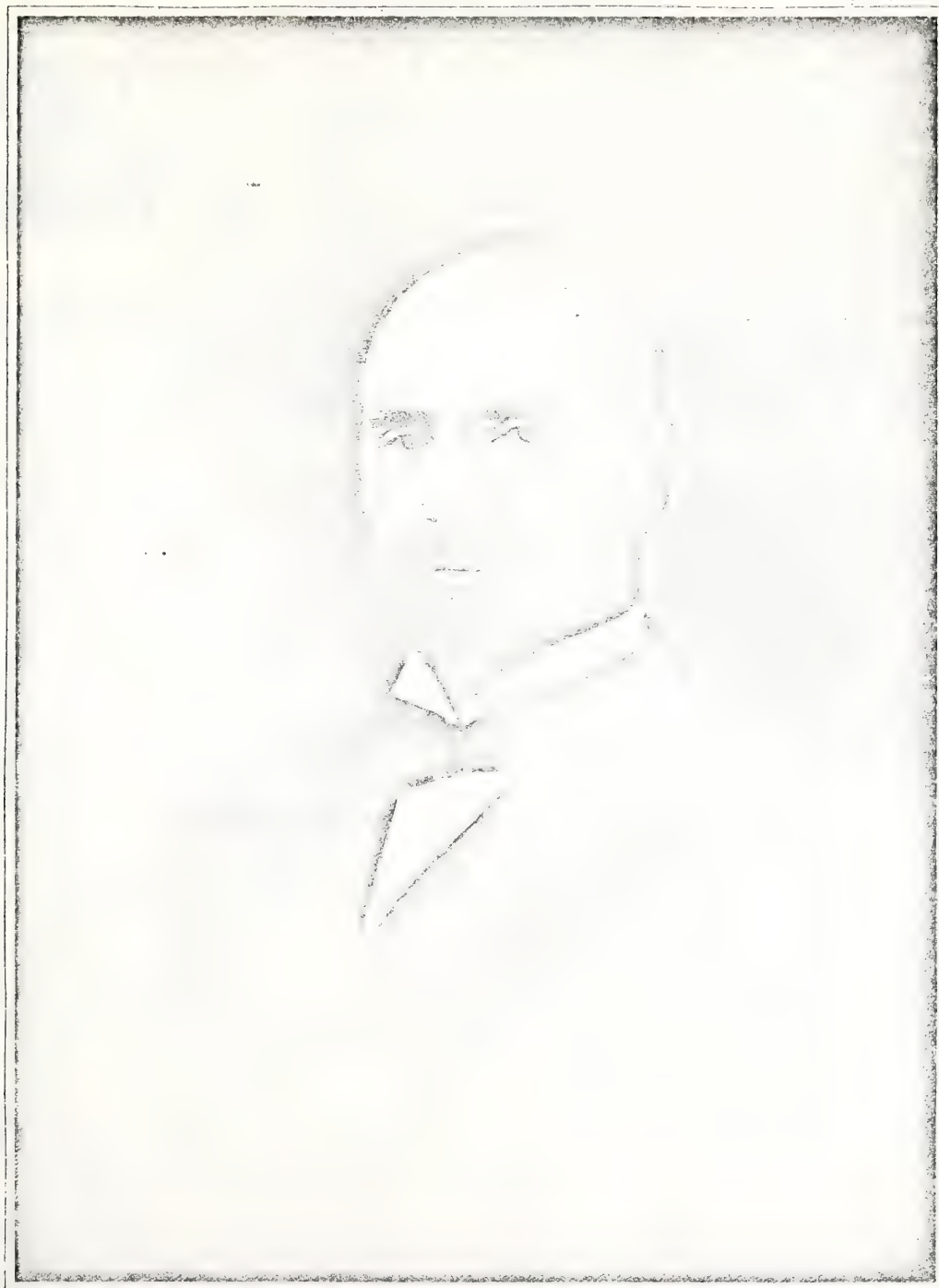
Roman Catholic Church, of which he was for several years a trustee, and in Providence was one of the founders of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, serving also as president of the society. He took little active part in politics, but was deeply interested in all that pertained to the "common good." He was buried in the cemetery of St. Charles' Church.

Mr. Linton married (first) Mary Ann Sheridan, of Montreal, Canada, who died in Providence, July 10, 1881, aged fifty-six years. He married (second) in 1885, Mary Jane (Wade) Donahoe, daughter of James and Margaret Wade, of Blackstone, and widow of Charles Donahoe, who died January 13, 1876, at Woonsocket, and was buried at St. Paul's Cemetery at Blackstone. James Wade was born in Ireland and his was one of the first families of that nationality to settle in Blackstone. He spent his life in and around Woonsocket and there died in the full communion of the Catholic church. Mrs. Mary J. (Wade-Donahoe) Linton, since the death of her husband, has managed her large estate with excellent results, and in addition has enjoyed both the benefit and relaxation of extensive home and foreign travel. She is a woman of ability, kindly-hearted and highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

Many years have now passed since Andrew Linton was a living, breathing reality, but his memory is warmly cherished by those who were privileged to know the hearty clasp of his hand in friendship. He made the most of the opportunities offered him, acted well his part and left the world better for his having lived in it.







Richard Roscow



Richard Roscow



THE PEOPLE of America are without doubt the most composite in the world to-day, if not of any time recorded in history. Into this country has poured in an unending stream the surplus populations of most of the countries of Europe, of many divergent races to be completely mingled here and form, as we ardently trust and believe, the foundation of a new and virile race which will be the first since the aboriginal red men with a valid claim to the name American. But although there are so many varying elements, each bringing with it its own particular characteristics, yet there can be no question that there is a certain dominant quality or tone to the people of this land which seems to survive each fresh inundation of foreign blood and asserts itself in the conduct of even the most outlandish after a certain period of residence here, and which very probably will characterize the coming American race. If one should inquire further as to what this character is and where it has originated, it will scarcely be possible to avoid the conclusion that, even as in the earliest period of our colonization, we are still dominantly English, that our traits, our institutions and customs, our whole social makeup have been derived from this source and that in spite of the fact that for many years we have drawn no recruits from England in comparison to the numbers that have reached us from other sources, yet even to-day we may still confidently congratulate ourselves upon being essentially Anglo-Saxon. Of course, the natural birth increase has been great and has kept a much larger proportion of English blood in our veins than might be supposed, but so far as our ideals are concerned there has been another factor at work. In the first place the ideals themselves are of an extremely definite character and of that positive type that is apt to impress itself upon others. Besides this we have always had the good fortune to have a great majority of people here who held to these ideals so that however great the influx of strangers they have always been impressed with them and turned into ardent supporters of what we call "Americanism," ready in their turn to proselytize among the next group to arrive on our shores. While this is true, it is always pleasant to welcome to-day additional members of the people to whom we owe so much of our national life and character as additional leaven, so to speak, for the alteration of the great masses of outlanders reaching the United States. More especially is that welcome a warm one when those who come thence are of the best type of their countrymen, men of character and action, of culture and intelligence, the most effective unit possible to uphold and make prevail those ideals, that habit of mind in which so many of us put their faith for the future of the country. Such a man was the late Richard Roscow, a native of Lancashire, England, and later a resident of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, who, although less than half his life was spent in this country, had become most intimately and prominently identified with the life of his adopted community, so that his death on December 27, 1914, was felt as a loss to the city.



Richard Roscow, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Robinson) Roscow, of Hartshead, Lancashire, England, was himself born there April 4, 1860. He was educated at first in his native town, later prepared for a university course, and then entered Oxford, from which he graduated. He then returned to his father's home in Lancashire and there lived until 1891, in which year he came to the United States. He came at once to Pawtucket and from that time until his death made his home there. He engaged in the business of manufacturing chemical supplies, founded the Richard Roscow Company and rapidly built up a large business. This concern was incorporated with Mr. Roscow as its president. His brother, William Roscow, became associated with him and since his death has succeeded to his place and continues the prosperous business at the present time. The company early gained a splendid reputation both for prompt and effective business methods and for absolute integrity in its dealings. The business became one of the most important of its kind in the region and to this day continues to develop and extend its market.

Besides his business activity, Mr. Roscow was a conspicuous figure in the general life of the community and was always ready to take part in any movement undertaken for the advancement of the city's interests. He was a Republican in politics, but such were the demands made upon his time and energies that he was unable to identify himself very closely with the local organization, or take the part that his talents warranted in the conduct of public affairs. Mr. Roscow was a prominent figure in the fraternal circles of the region and a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with all the local bodies. He belonged to Barney Merry Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Pawtucket; Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar; Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was a thirty-second degree member of the Rhode Island Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret.

It was at Providence, Rhode Island, on May 10, 1894, that Mr. Roscow was united in marriage with Mary Eliza Griffiths, a daughter of Captain Griffiths and Mary (Parrey) Griffiths, of Carnavon, Wales. To Mr. and Mrs. Roscow were born two children as follows: Richard March, February 27, 1895, and Harry Griffiths, April 7, 1896.

Richard Roscow was possessed of those sterling virtues upon which all success worthy of the name must be founded and which, more than any other qualities, are the gauge of a man's value in the community. In addition to these he was a very attractive companion and made many warm and devoted friends so that his death was felt deeply in a very large circle and left a gap in the city's life difficult to forget and impossible to fill. He is survived by his wife and two children who still make their home at No. 38 Lawrence street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.



Captain Thomas Pearce



THE LIFE STORY of Captain Thomas Pearce carries far back into the past, his birth and that of the nation whose starry banner he carried into every principal port of the world being nearly coincident. He was of that type not rare in New England marine annals, the educated, cultured master of ships, men of adventurous spirit, who preferred the scream of the wind, the wild rush of the waves and the freedom of the great out-of-doors to the confinement of office and business life. He had moreover an inherited love for the sea, his father, Captain Nathaniel Pearce, also having been a master of ships, sailing to foreign ports. Captain Nathaniel Pearce did not intend his son should be a mariner, and when the schoolmaster wrote him that he had an unusual bright son who should be given higher educational advantages he acted on the suggestion. When prepared, he placed the boy in one of the best universities in Holland and there he spent four years. But even a university course could not eradicate the inherited love for the sea, and after a trial in the counting room the young man was allowed to follow his longings. For years as supercargo and master, he sailed the seven seas, circumnavigated the globe three times and lived a life of free, untrammelled power, the owners trusting him implicitly with full control of the ship and her operation.

But with the years came the desire for the society of wife and children and the quiet comfort of home, and his later life was spent in business, but it was a business connected with ships and the water front of Providence. His was the first coal yard established in Providence, called the City Coal Yard, and it is reported he imported from England the first coal sold in the city. He was a brave, hearty, wholesouled sailorman with the culture and instincts of a gentleman, spoke French fluently, and several other languages indifferently, was a capital story teller and delighted in relating his experiences in foreign lands to interested friends. His wit and ready speech added greatly to the interest of his stories and he never failed of an appreciative audience. He was the soul of honor, true to the strictest interpretation of every obligation, very fond of his home and family. He did not profess any distinct creed, but he believed in "The Wisdom, Power and Glory of God," which he wrote for his own monument, having made all preparation for the change which he knew was coming, and in his daily life he exemplified the best teachings of morality and goodness. Now long passed from earthly view is Captain Pearce and his contemporaries, and gone from the seas are the sailing ships, once the glory of the nation, and with one exception the family he loved and tenderly cherished have joined him in the spirit land.

His daughter, Miss Catherine Wheaton Pearce, resides at No. 169 Cushing street, Providence, her life the sole connecting link between Captain Thomas Pearce, who was born when the eighteenth century was dying, and this sixteenth year of the twentieth century.

Captain Thomas Pearce, son of Captain Nathaniel and Sarah (Stod-



dard) Pearce, both of old and prominent New England families, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1792, died in the city of his birth, February 17, 1854. He attended public school, prepared for higher study in a private school, and finished his education with a four years' course in a Dutch university, located near Amsterdam, Holland. He returned to the United States with all the culture and attainments of a university education and entered the employ of Samuel Greene Arnold, of Providence, a shipping merchant of prominence. The counting room did not long confine him, however, and he was sent to sea as supercargo, later as master. He sailed under the Arnold house flag for several years, then formed a partnership with another and sailed his own vessels. This partnership was not a pronounced success and later he abandoned the sea, after an adventurous career in which he sailed all over the then known world, carrying the flag of his country wherever there were charted seas. He located the first coal yard in Providence on the wharf at the foot of Dyer street and also rented another wharf at which the ships of the Continental Steamship Company landed their passengers and freight. He was very successful in his business and continued active until his death.

Captain Pearce married Mary Ann Chappotin, born at the family home on State street, Boston, of French descent, and a maternal granddaughter of Colonel Dudley Coleman, born August 13, 1745, died November 16, 1797, an officer of the Revolutionary army. The Pearce home was in Providence and there all the children of Captain Thomas Pearce were born: 1. Adeline Chappotin, who died aged seventy-five years. 2. Sophia Chappotin, married George Sears Stevenson, of North Carolina, where he was state solicitor; he was a graduate of Brown University; both deceased. 3. Mary Ann Jennings, married Benjamin Tripp, who for twenty-one years was city treasurer of Providence. 4. Sarah Louise. 5. Thomas Nathaniel. 6. Rev. James Sturgiss, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. 7. Catherine Wheaton, the only living child. 8. Samuel Wheaton. 9. Clementine Chappotin.

This review of the life of one of the old and honored men connected with the long ago of Providence is of peculiar interest at this time (1916) when the ravages of war is bringing about a revival of the sailing vessel, temporary perhaps, but a revival nevertheless. But the type represented by Captain Thomas Pearce can never be revived. They were the product of a day that has passed forever and to their memory we bow in reverence. They created and upheld marine supremacy until steam drove them from the seas and everywhere carried the flag of freedom.

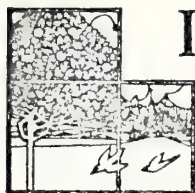




Cha. A. Goff



Ira Nathan Goff



IT IS OFTEN a matter of great difficulty to express in material terms the true value of a life, of a career, or to give an adequate idea of the real position that a man has won for himself in the regard of his fellows. In the case for instance of such a man as Ira Nathan Goff, whose name heads this brief appreciation, and whose death in Providence, Rhode Island, on February 5, 1916, was a loss to the whole community, in such a case as his it is apt to convey a very inadequate impression to state merely in bald terms that he succeeded highly in his business, since the true significance of a man is not so much to be found in this fact as in the influence which, as a personality, he has exerted upon those with whom he came in contact. The acquirement of wealth and position does indicate that a certain power exists, that certain abilities must be present, so that to enumerate these things does serve as an illustration of the talents that are in him, but it is only one illustration, the most tangible, of these things and the others may be far more important in spite of the fact that they are vastly more difficult to state. This, although an illustration, it is of little value as a real gauge or measure of these powers, for while the proposition is true that the presence of those perquisites which the world showers upon genius of a certain order proves the genius of which it is the reward, the converse is not true at all since, at the very lowest estimate, half the genius goes quite unrewarded. It is thus with Mr. Goff; while the success achieved by him in the great commercial house of which he was so long the head in itself marks him as a man of unusual capability, yet only those who were acquainted with him personally can be aware how greatly his services to the community exceeded anything that can be expressed in terms of his business success, how it reached out and affected many who must remain totally unconscious of its origin and source.

Ira Nathan Goff was a member of a well-known Providence family, being the son of Ira D. and Amy S. (Woodard) Goff, highly respected residents of that city. His father died when he was a mere youth, but his mother continued to reside in Providence up to the ripe old age of eighty-three years. Mr. Goff was himself born in Providence, August 20, 1849, and passed practically his entire life there. His education was received at the public schools of his native city and he proved himself an apt and industrious student. Upon completing his studies he entered the employ of the firm of Barney & Son, dealers in pianos, and thus made the acquaintance of the business that was to occupy his attention for the remainder of his life. The junior member of Barney & Son, James H. Barney, had married a sister of Mr. Goff and through that connection Mr. Goff became connected with the music business. At the time of his employment by this firm its business had run down greatly, but the vigorous and intelligent young man was soon placed in a responsible position and it was not long before its affairs were beginning to improve and eventually he once more placed it upon a sound basis. He re-



mained only a few years with the Barneys, however, and in 1876 established a similar business of his own on Westminster street on the site of Dimond's present store and opposite the Boston Store. He remained at this location for rather more than ten years, his business rapidly developing until it had gained a size that rendered the old quarters inadequate. About this time Mr. Goff admitted into partnership John O. Darling and the business was thenceforth transacted under the name of Goff & Darling. This partnership continued thirty years and was only concluded by the death of the senior partner. Shortly after this association was formed, the establishment was removed to new quarters at No. 268 Westminster street, where it has remained from that day to this. The establishment has continued to develop steadily until it is now one of the important mercantile enterprises of the city, with a reputation for straightforward and liberal dealing second to none. This great and praiseworthy success has been largely due to the high degree of business talent possessed by Mr. Goff and the masterly management of the firm's affairs by him.

Mr. Goff's public spirit took the form, among others, of leading him to join actively in the general life of the city and identify himself with many organizations and movements of importance. In the matter of his religion he was a Congregationalist and for many years was a member of Plymouth Church in Providence. He was a liberal supporter of the work which the congregation was engaged in, especially in its philanthropic projects, and this assistance was greatly missed by the organization, as he was personally known by many of its members among whom were some of his warmest friends. In this connection, also, he was a member of the Congregational Club and prominent in its activities. He was a member of the Horticultural Society of Providence, which has done a great many things for the benefit of Providence, among others the setting out of many fruit trees and other useful and ornamental shrubs and trees. Interested intensely in public affairs, he always kept himself abreast of the times, and in the matter of politics was a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He was without a particle of ambition in this direction and consistently avoided anything in the nature of public office, for which his many obligations would have left but scant time.

It was at Newport, Rhode Island, on November 19, 1874, that Mr. Goff was united in marriage with Mary A. Whaley, a daughter of William and Abbie (Hazard) Whaley, of Newport, she a native of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Goff have three living children, as follows: William W., who married Sarah Sheffield, of Westerly, Rhode Island, and now lives at Providence with his wife and one son, Robert W.; Mary H., now the wife of Stephen S. Dalgarn, of Charles Town, West Virginia, and the mother of three children, Stephen, Jr., Ira Nathan Goff and Mary Elizabeth; and Ira Nathan, Jr., superintendent of the government plant at West Point. In the local Charles Town paper the following appeared at the time of Mr. Goff's death:

Word has been received of the death of Mr. Ira N. Goff, Sunday morning, February 7th, at his home in Providence, R. I., aged 67 years. Mr. Goff had been in poor health for the past two years. Mr. Goff had been in the piano business in Providence more than 40 years and for thirty years had been a member of the firm of Goff and Darling. He



is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter, Mrs. S. S. Dalgarn of Charles Town. Mr. Goff has visited Charles Town and while here made many friends who will regret to hear of his death.

Mr. Goff was in the best sense of the term a "self-made man." For in his case it did not alone apply to the very considerable position he made for himself in the business and social worlds of the region, but to many sides of his accomplishment which are not so often thought important by others so described. It refers, for example, to a side often much neglected by successful business men, that of general mental development and culture. His personality was a strong and attractive one and with the culture which he acquired by his own efforts made a vivid and definite impression upon all his associates. It was in this direction, perhaps, that his chief influence upon his fellows must be looked for, and this was the more important because his habits and manner of life were of so exemplary a type that his example was always exerted on the side of good. Devoted to his family, fond of his home, his conduct in all the relations of life was beyond reproach and his memory should long be preserved as a model for the young men of his community who come after him.





William Knight Potter



THERE WERE several of the Potter name who settled in Rhode Island previous to 1650 and since the coming of Robert Potter from England in 1634, who with his associates gave to Warwick its name, there have been Potters of prominence in each generation who have maintained the best traditions of the family name and handed it to their children not only untarnished but with additional lustre from their own deeds and worthy lives. This branch of the family settled for a period in New York City, where William Knight Potter, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born, but in boyhood he returned to his parents' native State and located in Providence where in honor and usefulness his life was passed. He was a thorough man of business, and in public life was for many years the strong pillar of the Democracy, doomed for years to political obscurity, but through his efforts the organization was maintained and in 1891 William Knight Potter was elected fifteenth mayor of Providence and the first Democratic chief executive of the city since the Civil War.

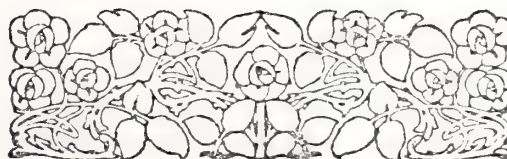
William Knight Potter was born in New York City, December 27, 1844, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, August 13, 1914. He was a son of Arthur Morey and Elizabeth (Luther) Potter. His father was a manufacturer of jewelry. William K. Potter spent his youth in New York City and Providence, his education was obtained in the public schools of those places, and he was a graduate of Providence High School. His first employment was as bookkeeper for the lumber dealing firm of Archibald B. Rice, located on the corner of Cranston and Gilmore streets; he continued in that position nine years, and attained confidential relations. He was then admitted to a partnership, Mr. Rice admitting his own son at the same time, the firm name becoming A. B. Rice & Company, but later it was incorporated as the A. B. Rice Company. Mr. Potter became well known in the business world and was highly regarded as a man of energy, uprightness and public spirit. He continued in the lumber business for many years.

From prior to the Civil War period, for thirty years onward, the history of the Democratic party in Providence was one of obscurity, but organization was maintained, candidates nominated, and infrequently elected. For years Mr. Potter was the only member of his party in the old Sixth, a strong Republican ward, to attend city party caucuses, was chairman of the ward committee and frequently the committee consisted of himself as the only active member. He was always a ward delegate to city conventions and during Mayor Doyle's term he was elected chairman of the Democratic City Committee. He injected life and courage into the organization and both he and his party increased in strength and in power in like ratio. He was city chairman in 1879, but the following years were years of inefficient party management and no further progress was made. In 1886 Mr. Potter was again elected chairman, and in 1887 had so improved party conditions



that he was elected to the State Legislature. This election was largely a personal victory, and during his term and the following, for he was re-elected, he compiled a record of legislative efficiency that was highly creditable. He was chairman of the finance committee of the house and was a hard committee room worker as well as upon the floor. The city of Providence had elected but one Democratic mayor, Walter R. Danforth, 1853-54, and to Mr. Potter was reserved the honor of breaking this long series of defeats and to occupy the mayor's chair as its second Democratic occupant in a period of thirty-seven years. In 1891 he was nominated by his party as the strongest man they could put forward as standard bearer, and against him was the then mayor of the city, Charles Sydney Smith. Mr. Potter had had no previous experience in municipal government as the "Old Sixth" sent nothing but Republicans to the City Council, but in committee and in conventions he had demonstrated his fitness. He was elected after a heated campaign and so well did he meet the public conception of what a mayor should be that he was re-elected, serving for two terms. After his retirement from the lumber business, Mr. Potter moved to Cranston and while residing there was a candidate for State Senator.

Mr. Potter married, October 23, 1872, Anna Rice, born in Providence, daughter of Archibald B. and Asenath (Bassett) Rice, her father her husband's first employer and business partner. Four children were born to William K. and Anna (Rice) Potter: Arthur R., married Effie Smedley; Archibald B.; William Knight (2); Ralph B. Mrs. Potter survives her husband, residing at No. 98 Norwood avenue.





Charles Carnes Phillips



NOWHERE can we see more vividly illustrated the truth of the statement that time is measured by events and not by days and hours than in the various achievements of men, which in their diverse characters seem to defy the limits of time and space as we count them, so that what one cannot accomplish in the allotted three score years and ten another will complete in a little time and stand ready for fresh achievements as though the deed had been a pastime. We all know these brilliant figures who seem to play with success and win for themselves in a few years what many of us find impossible, who successfully woo the fortune that eludes us forever, and it is always a matter of interest to us to find the career of such men set down, as though in the details of their doings we might hope to find the secret of their success. And after all their secret is no other than the secret of all accomplishment; greater talent they may happen to have, but with them as with us it is the use of those talents allotted to them that spells success, hard work, courage and patience in overcoming difficulties, without which no degree of ability avails to make success a stable thing. So it is that whether we turn to the successes of these brilliant children of fortune, or to those of others less gifted, we shall learn the same lesson if we read aright. This, for instance, is obviously true in the case of Charles Carnes Phillips, late of Providence, Rhode Island, whose death when it came on May 21, 1913, when he was but forty-seven years of age, cut short a career which, although a brief one, had placed him in a position as one of the most influential figures in the mercantile world of Providence and East Providence, as well as one of the most prominent and public-spirited of its citizens.

Charles Carnes Phillips was born March 28, 1866, in Providence, Rhode Island, a son of Charles H. and Annie Phillips, old and highly respected residents of the city. His father was for many years the trusted employee of Brown & Sharpe, a large manufacturing concern, which he served in the capacity of salesman with a high degree of success. The son, Charles Carnes Phillips, grew up to youth and manhood in his native city and for his education attended the excellent local schools, first the Thayer Street Grammar School and then the English High School. He was an extremely ambitious lad and, unlike his fellows, gave up the scanty hours of recreation after the close of school and on Saturdays to work. It was as an employee in a grocery store that he thus worked while his companions played, and this was the beginning of his long association with this business, although he afterwards changed the retail for the wholesale end. His first position was with the establishment of John Morse on Hope street, with whom he went while still a mere boy. He was only seventeen when a few years afterwards, in 1883, he secured a much better position with the wholesale grocery firm of Parsons-Murray Company, remaining with this concern and its successors until the end of his life. In 1890 the Parsons-Murray Company was ab-



Charles Carnes Phillips

sorbed by the firm of Waldron & Whiteman, which was absorbed in its turn in 1898 by the Brownell-Field Company. During this entire period and through both changes in the business, Mr. Phillips remained with the establishment, his business judgment and general grasp of conditions making him a very valuable man and insuring his rapid rise in position. By the time the Brownell-Field Company had taken over the business, Mr. Phillips had reached the position of city salesman, a position of great responsibility. So valuable did he prove in this capacity that a few years afterwards he was advanced to the office of sales manager and became a member of the firm. His great business talent was responsible in no small degree for the rapid growth of the concern's business and he would doubtless have come into greater control had not his premature death cut short his activities. Even as it was, he was one of the best known figures in the wholesale grocery business in the city and surrounding region and was regarded as an authority on business conditions, commercial and mercantile, generally.

Besides his important participation in this side of the community's life, Mr. Phillips was a leading spirit in many others, for his interests were too wide and his sympathies too human to permit him to confine himself to any one aspect of affairs, and the various things in which he took leading parts were so numerous and varied as to make it seem wonderful how he found time or energy to enable him to carry them on. He strove to keep out of politics as much as one so public-spirited and with so keen an interest in public affairs could manage to. Certainly he was no seeker for office, yet such was his popularity that he was four times consecutively elected to the East Providence Council, his term of service in this body extending from 1907 to 1911. He was strongly in favor of many reforms and was especially anxious to clear up certain abuses of the liquor law then rampant. It was during his term of office that the so-called hotels of the east shore resort district were refused a renewal of their licenses and a Sunday liquor business that had flourished for years was ended. In the matter of his religious belief Mr. Phillips was a Methodist and a member of the Haven Methodist Episcopal Church of East Providence. He was extremely interested in the work of that body and was very active himself therein, serving as a trustee of the church and on its official board and for five years as superintendent of the Sunday school. In club circles and in many of the fraternities he was also very conspicuous. He was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, of the King Phillip Tribe, No. 1, of Providence, holding the office of the great keeper of wampum of Rhode Island. He was also a member of the Providence Council, United Commercial Travellers, of which he was chairman of the executive committee, and of the Grand Council of New England of the same order. He also belonged to Howard Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of East Providence, to the Order of the Gold Cross, was president of the East Providence Business Men's Association, a member of the Providence Economic Club and the Massasoit Club of East Providence. Another activity of Mr. Phillips was in connection with the fire department of the neighborhood and he was a member of the Watchemoket Fire Company of East Providence and of the East Providence Veteran Firemen's Association, and served the former in the capacity of clerk for a number of years.

It was on May 22, 1889, at East Providence, that Mr. Phillips was united in marriage with Martha A. Simmons, of that place, a daughter of William H. and Martha C. (Cole) Simmons. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were the parents of three children: Henry Irving, Alice May and Charles C. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were residents of East Providence all their married life and the latter, who survives her husband, still makes her home there.

Always extremely active in the affairs of his home town, Mr. Phillips was identified with the reform elements in politics at a time when the strife between these and the agents of corrupt politics was very intense. Himself a leader, he was often the center of some bitter contests, but always acquitted himself well and rarely came off second best. In all the relations of life his conduct was beyond reproach and his death was mourned throughout an unusually wide circle of friends and associates as a very real loss to the entire community.



Ferdinand Potter



SINCE ROBERT POTTER sailed from England in 1634 and with his associates gave to the settlement of Warwick in Rhode Island, the name which it still bears, there has never been a period in the history of the country at which the descendants have not been conspicuous in commerce and legislation, in literature, arts and learning, at the bar and on the bench, in the councils and ministrations of the church, and when their country needed them, upon the field of battle."

Warwick, Portsmouth and Providence were towns in which Potters early settled, and George Potter was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck in 1638. On maternal lines Ferdinand Potter descended from Roger Mowry, who was made a freeman of Plymouth Colony in 1631 and in 1636 was a member of the Salem Church. His son, John Mowry, was a resident of Providence, Rhode Island, where he was made a freeman in 1672. In 1666 he and Edward Inman bought two thousand acres of land, lying from Loquesit northward bordering partly on Pawtucket river.

Captain Mowry Potter, a descendant of the early Potter and Mowry pioneers, was a Revolutionary hero, numbered among the privateers who sailed from New England ports and did much damage to British commerce. He sailed on the privateer "Eagle" and performed many valorous deeds, including the capture of a rich British ship, which he brought to port as a prize. Later the brave captain himself was taken captive and until the close of the war was held a prisoner, part of his period of incarceration being spent on one of the Jersey prison ships. After the war he again resumed a peaceful seafaring life and was lost at sea. His wife, Lydia (Westcott) Potter, was a descendant of Stukeley Westcott, who was one of the twelve who had a deed from Roger Williams to land he had bought from the Indians and was one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church organized at Providence in 1639.

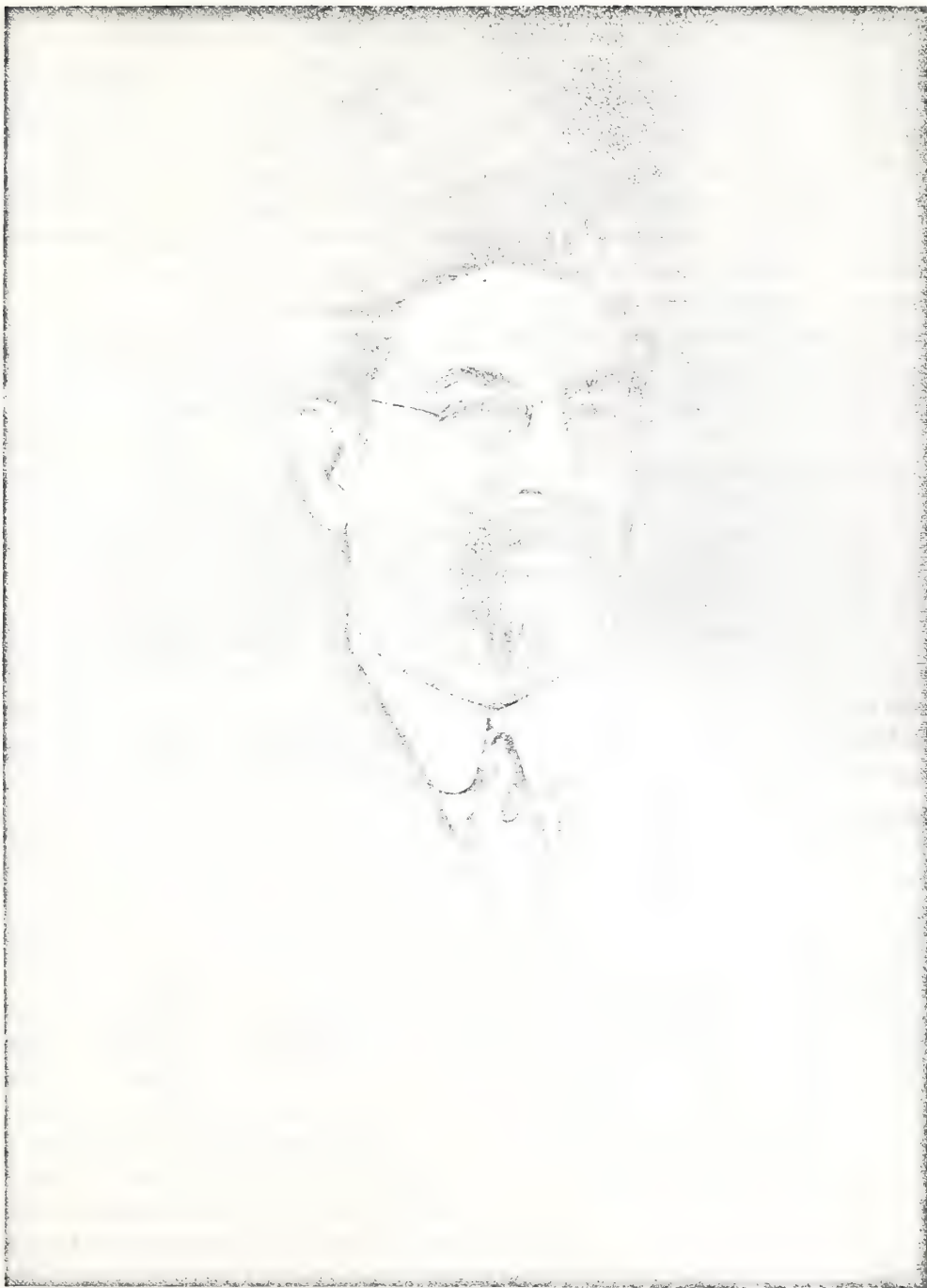
Captain Anson Potter, son of Captain Mowry and Lydia (Westcott) Potter, was also a sea captain, master of vessels sailing to Chinese and other foreign ports. He became a large owner of real estate in Providence, possessing a large tract of what is now Greenwich street to Cranston street on Potter avenue, named in his honor. He also bore local fame as a poet and was a man of decided ability and genius. He died in 1866. His wife, Hannah (Howard) Potter, was a daughter of Thomas Howard, a graduate of Brown University, who came to Providence from Hartford, Connecticut.

Ferdinand Potter, to whose memory this sketch is inscribed, was a son of Captain Anson and Hannah (Howard) Potter, and was born at the home of his parents on Westminster street, Providence, December 11, 1812, died at his boyhood home, October 20, 1886. His life was spent in Providence where he was one of the early nurserymen, conducting a prosperous business of his own and managing several estates for others. He was a man of stud-

ious habits and scientific tastes, a wide reader and generally well informed. He obtained a good education in Providence schools, and even in youth evidenced a strong liking for scientific literature, his tastes inclining to the natural sciences. He did not fancy a sailor's life even with the opportunities offered him by his seafaring and shipowning father, but chose instead to cultivate the lands his father owned. When a young man he started a nursery, becoming well known as a grower of ornamental fruit and shade trees. He introduced the horse chestnut to Providence lawns and streets, and for many years conducted a prosperous business. Finally his farm was needed for railroad purposes, being first purchased by the old Stonington Railroad, now the New York, New Haven & Hartford. After the sale of his nursery farm to the railroad company, Mr. Potter bought twenty acres, further from the city, and there continued in business for several years. In September, 1866, he sold that tract, the Grand Trunk Railroad now crossing it. Mr. Potter then moved to the old Captain Anson Potter home on Westminster street, Providence, where a month later he died.

During his later years Mr. Potter, in addition to the care of his own farm and business, managed several estates of which he had been made administrator. He possessed strong executive ability and each trust committed to him was faithfully and ably executed. His quiet, studious tastes, his love of home and family kept him from entering public life, and beyond exercising his rights and privileges as a citizen he took little part in political affairs. Upright, honorable and manly in all his dealings with his fellow-men, he won and held the esteem of all who knew him and passed from earthly scenes honored and respected.

Mr. Potter married (first) August 15, 1843, Mary Reid, whose ancestry was the same as that of Whitelaw Reid, the journalist and diplomat. She died July 8, 1859, leaving three children, all now deceased, namely: Ferdinand, Jr., a prominent lawyer of Providence; Marion and Anson Howard. Mr. Potter married (second) April 5, 1860, Helen McMillan, a cousin of his first wife, daughter of Hugh and Marion (Reid) McMillan, both of Scotch birth. After their marriage Hugh and Marion McMillan came to the United States in company with Mrs. McMillan's father, Crawford Reid, who introduced into the United States what we now know as "Coates' thread." Children born to Ferdinand and Helen (McMillan) Potter: M. Helen, residing with her beloved mother at No. 198 Waterman street, Providence; Byron Thomas, married Helen Sheldon, who bore him nine children: Ruth S., Nicholas, Helen L., Madeline, Byron Thomas, deceased, Charles D., Byron Thomas, Jr., Marjorie Madeline and Robert Reid Potter.



A. B. Starnell.

Theodore Barrows Stowell



WHILE IT IS not possible to compare directly the various services wrought for the community by different types of men engaged in divergent kinds of work, while the benefits resulting from the achievements of the merchant and artist, for instance, are incommensurable terms and cannot be submitted to the same standard of measure, yet it is possible by a sort of spiritual calculus to judge of the relative values of such elements and at least say of them that they are great or small in a general scale of magnitudes. And upon such a scale it is obvious that we must rank the work of the educator as very high, as possessing a very large value for the community of making a great contribution to the general sum of human happiness. In this comparison the achievement of a man such as the late Professor Theodore Barrows Stowell, of Providence, Rhode Island, deserves especial consideration and the more so that it partakes of the characters of more than one type of service and may be classified at one and the same time with the more practical and the more idealistic aspects of life. For Professor Stowell, in his long career as principal of the well-known Bryant & Stratton Business College of Providence, was an educator of marked ability and accomplishment, but an educator in those departments of knowledge that apply most immediately to that most imperative problem of existence, the problem of supporting life, both one's own and those of the people dependent upon his activities. That this is not merely the judgment of a few such as were in especial sympathy with his work, but the universal sentence of the community is readily seen in the character and sources of the various tributes to his memory upon the occasion of his death in Providence on May 29, 1916, in which that event is unanimously described as a severe loss to the city and State.

Theodore Barrows Stowell was born July 8, 1847, in the town of Mansfield Center, Tolland county, Connecticut, a son of Stephen Sumner and Cornelia Williams (Stebens) Stowell, old and highly respected residents of the place. The family is of English origin and its members have long shown the splendid enterprise and courage of the men who were responsible for the first settlement and phenomenal development of what is now the great republic of the West, these United States. Professor Stowell's father was engaged all his life in farming at Mansfield Center, and it was upon the home farm and in the healthful environment of farm life that the lad grew up. Early in his boyhood he displayed a strong taste and an unusual proficiency in all matters connected with scholarship and learning, combined with a practical bent that might have carried him to great heights in the world of business had he turned his attention and talents in that direction. His education, or the rudimentary portion of it, was received in the Woodstock Academy in the town of that name in Connecticut, but the whole of Professor Stowell's schooling might be described as concerned with only the rudimentary portion of his education, since he was a natural student who

pursued knowledge all his life uninterruptedly, whose education only ended with his death. However, after graduating from the Woodstock Academy, he went to the Connecticut State Normal College at New Britain, his strong taste for teaching causing him to select this institution as the one where he could best fit himself for the work of his life. After completing the required course at the Normal College, where he showed himself to be a student of remarkable ability, Professor Stowell went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he taught in a public school in the Toilsome Hill District and quickly established his reputation as one unusually well qualified to handle youthful pupils in the difficult relations of master and instructor. This was in 1869 and he was engaged in that position only one year before he received an excellent offer from the Bristol Ferry School at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, which he accepted, remaining at that institution for two years. In 1863 the Bryant & Stratton Business College had been founded in Providence by H. B. Bryant and H. D. Stratton of that city, and in the nine years between that date and 1872 had come to occupy an important place in the educational life of the city. In the latter year Professor Stowell accepted an offer from it to join its staff of teachers and so began an association which was destined to continue the remainder of his natural life.

It was on January 1, 1871, that Mr. Stowell was united in marriage with Florence A. Taylor, a native of Plymouth, Connecticut, and a daughter of Charles L. and Ruth E. (Dailey) Taylor, residents of that charming old town. He was a machinist there and he and his wife were the parents of two children, Mrs. Stowell, and Lillian, who became the wife of Ferdinand Latus, of New Britain, and is now deceased. Professor Stowell thus brought a wife with him when he first came to Providence to take up his duties in connection with the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and this city remained their home until his death, while Mrs. Stowell still resides there at the present time. For six years Professor Stowell remained one of the teaching staff of this institution and then, in 1878, was chosen its president and it was in this capacity that the most characteristic work of his career was accomplished. He placed the curriculum of the school on an unusually high plane and raised its standards in every particular, making it a model for this type of institution throughout the country, while under his capable management its practical success was still further increased. The ownership of the institution passed into his hands in the same year and from that time to the present it has prospered greatly. Six months before his death Professor Stowell's health became seriously impaired and during the school term of 1915-16 he was able only occasionally to leave his home and attend the school. It was then that negotiations were entered into with the Rhode Island Commercial School which resulted in the consolidation of the two institutions into one in the latter part of April, 1916. Of this combined school Professor Stowell was chosen president emeritus, but he lived to hold this title but one month. One of the indications of the place which Professor Stowell occupied in the educational world, and of the work that his school did under his direction, is the honor accorded him in the month of June, 1915, by Brown University, when it conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

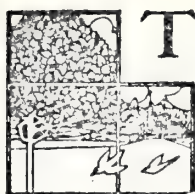


Professor Stowell was active in many departments of the community's life and was a leading force in many of the important movements undertaken for the common weal. In the matter of his religious belief he was a Congregationalist, both he and Mrs. Stowell attending the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence. He was also prominent in many societies and clubs, many of them connected with his profession and the development of the city, among which should be mentioned the Barnard Club, the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association and the Providence Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the Congregational Club of Rhode Island, the Town Criers and the Rhode Island Rotary Club.





Warren Lincoln Pierce



THERE can be no question as to the truth of the proposition that in the simple life incident to the occupations of the country the conditions are such as to make for the complete, well-rounded development of character in a degree scarcely to be found in any of the more complex environments of city life. Whether it is the superb physical basis induced by plenty of wholesome work and recreation in the open air, whether it is in the quality of the work itself which necessitates the utmost patience and self-control, or whether there is something in the intimate contact with the bare, unvarnished elemental facts of nature which tones the temperament and balances the judgment, it would, perhaps, be presumptuous to decide. Perhaps it is a combination of all these, but certain it is that the men whose early training has been in these primitive industries display on the whole more than others those strong, basic virtues that we associate with the idea of manliness. The lives of such men as Warren Lincoln Pierce and his father, Robert Pierce, offer a pointed illustration of the truth of our proposition, men whose inherent strength, bred and fostered in the healthful atmosphere of New England and trained in the strengthening school of open-air labor surely led them on to success in life and positions of regard in the hearts of their fellow citizens. It is interesting to consider in this connection that since the dawn of western civilization there have been but three social developments on any large scale in which the rural population has held the reins of government, and that in each of these the same extraordinary energy and virtue has characterized the period. The first of these was the early Roman state before the degenerating influences from the East had sapped the vital strength of the people and supplanted the wholesome democracy with a tyranny which contained within itself the virus of decay. The second such epoch was that in which the Teutonic peoples first emerged from savagery and which found its highest expression in the splendid rural democracy of Scandinavia which finally succumbed to the arms of the fierce Harold Haafager, who in the ninth and tenth centuries enforced his rule upon an unwilling people and drove much of the best blood of the nation to seek refuge in foreign lands. The third example of the wholesome social state has appeared in our own America, and nowhere more characteristically than in New England, where the sturdy farmers, the herdsman, the tillers of the soil and the men who gained their living in those hardy callings of the forest and sea, the lumber-jack, the sailor, stood in relation to the management of their own affairs much as the Romans did when Cincinnatus was called from the plow to take command of his country's army with the absolute power of dictator, and when his office was successfully accomplished returned without regret to the plow once more. Here too in our own country was the same talent for conducting great affairs coupled with the same simplicity of manners and ideals,



and here too the average man was interchangeably a worker with his hands and a law-giver. Of course this is merely the typical case, many had no ambition to take any part in the government, but it is truly illustrative of the fact that there existed no barrier between the lowest and the highest places in the community. Of this ability to rise in fortune and position, and of the aptness with which the sturdy men of the rural population in New England took advantage of their opportunities, we could have no better example than the lives of the two gentlemen already mentioned, especially that of the son, Warren Lincoln Pierce, whose death on June 11, 1906, removed a prominent figure from the life of that community.

The elder man, Robert Pierce, was a native of Maine and for many years carried on successful farming operations in the neighborhood of Bangor. He was gifted with a remarkable ability, apparently native with him, of estimating quantities accurately with his eye and he utilized this power in measuring cut lumber in that great Maine trade. He could tell with amazing accuracy the amount of lumber contained in a lumber raft, for instance, by merely looking it over and this made him invaluable at once to those who bought and sold this commodity. His reputation in this direction rapidly spread and he eventually left his farm to take a position as a lumber surveyor, and in that capacity came to East Providence, Rhode Island, where his duties were concerned with the estimation of the lumber sent down the river in those days in the form of great rafts. The occupation was a remunerative one and Mr. Pierce turned to real estate as the best and safest means of investing his savings. He came in this way to be the owner of a very large amount of valuable property both in East Providence and the neighboring country side, where much fine farm land came into his possession. He spent the remainder of his life in East Providence and there eventually died. He was married to Delilah Hamlin, a daughter of the Rev. Eben Hamlin and a relative of the well-known figure in Maine political affairs, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. Her father, the Rev. Eben Hamlin, was one of those good and earnest preachers of the Baptist church which had not at that time become very well established in that part of the country so that they were obliged to use such buildings as they might secure for the assembling of their congregations and often, when no school house or even barn was at their disposal, had to resort to the open air and to preach in the fields and meadows. Such was the life of Eben Hamlin, who was one of the most respected and loved of these self-sacrificing men. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were married in Maine and it was in that State, before the move to Rhode Island, that their children were born. Mrs. Pierce survived her husband for thirteen years, continuing to reside in East Providence during that time. To them five children were born as follows: Eben H., deceased; Robert, deceased; Eliza, who married Louis P. Walker, deceased, of East Providence, where she still continues to reside; Warren Lincoln, of whom further; and George, deceased, a veteran of the Civil War.

Warren Lincoln Pierce was born at Bangor, Maine, in 1837, and lived the first few years of his childhood upon his father's farm in that region. He was quite young, however, when his parents removed to Rhode Island



and it was in East Providence that most of his education was received at the local public schools, and with that place that the greater part of his youthful associations were formed. Upon completing his studies, in which he had already proved his great cleverness, the youth at once began to take part in active business, it being his ambition to make a name for himself in the business world. He was one of those men who seem to be equally well fitted for every kind of position that offers, willing to try them all and in all successful. The first position he secured was in the printing establishment of A. Crawford Green, of East Providence, where he learned in a surprisingly short time the details of that trade. His spirit was of a kind, however, that is restless under the direction of others and it was not long before he began a small business on his own account, driving into the city of Providence with fruit for sale. Again he made a change and took up the carpenter's trade which he learned as easily as he had that of printing. He was employed on a number of important buildings because of his skill, among others the Calander Building, which was then in course of erection. His next venture was the one which claimed his attention during the remainder of his life and which he developed to such great proportions. It was about this time that what are popularly known as "soft drinks" were coming into very general use and Mr. Pierce, with his usual foresight and business acumen, believed that a great opportunity lay in the future in the manufacture and sale of such beverages as root-beer, birch-beer, the various flavored sodas and the like. Accordingly he turned his energies into this channel, at first on a small scale, but afterwards on an ever increasing one. The result amply justified his expectations and the business, increasing in direct ratio with the ever-increasing demand for these drinks, soon grew to very great proportions. The plant where these articles were made was in East Providence and became one of the most important industries there, it being necessary to add to its capacity several times in order to keep pace with the demands of the trade. Mr. Pierce also added greatly to his transportation facilities and kept a number of teams with which he delivered his goods all through that part of the State. This very successful enterprise was continued by Mr. Pierce during the major portion of his life and he only retired from its management a few years before its close. In these long years of great business activity Mr. Pierce made a great name for himself in industrial and commercial circles throughout the region and was especially well known as one who always fulfilled his obligations, expressed and implied, as one who always put the best quality of materials into his products irrespective of its effect upon his profits. This reputation was of course one of the greatest factors in his success and was one more proof that success of a really permanent and secure kind must always be based on honesty and justice in one's dealing with his fellows.

Like his father, Mr. Pierce was greatly interested in East Providence real estate. He saw, as did the elder man, that such property in a growing city is one of the safest and best investments to be found and it was his policy to buy a great deal of it. With his customary foresight he chose property in line with the city's development so that their value increased



rapidly. Among his properties were three houses on Carpenter street, three on Summit avenue, two on Walnut street, one on Grove avenue and one on Taunton avenue, the latter property having an additional house standing in the rear. Much of this has been disposed of by Mrs. Pierce since her husband's death.

Besides his various business ventures, Mr. Pierce was always a prominent figure in the general life of the community, taking part in informal social activities and always ready with a broad public spirit to assist all judicious movements undertaken for the city's welfare. Interested in political issues in a theoretical way, he did not take a very active part in local politics, but on one occasion was the successful candidate for the City Council. He served in that capacity during the following term and was instrumental in putting through important ordinances.

Mr. Pierce was united in marriage in East Providence to Fannie Samantha Grover, of that city, daughter of Cephas and Fannie (Brown) Grover, both members of prominent Rhode Island families. Mr. Grover was born at West Mansfield and died in East Providence in 1888. The Browns were prominent farmers of Foxboro, Rhode Island, and it was here that Fannie (Brown) Grover was born. Mrs. Grover was a remarkable woman and during her very long life was held in the greatest veneration and affection by her neighbors and friends. She came of a remarkably long-lived family, her own death occurring at the venerable age of ninety-one years, while her four sisters all passed the age of ninety, and one of them reached the age of ninety-three. In this connection it will be appropriate to quote from the local press at the time of Mrs. Grover's death to indicate how great was the respect in which she was held there: "* * * Mrs. Grover was a woman of high character, intelligent, conscientious and devout. She possessed a comprehensive and discriminating mind, forming her own opinions and was firm in her convictions. She was a good mother, counsellor and friend." Mrs. Pierce was the younger of the two children born to the Grovers, the elder being a brother, Cephas Pennington Grover, of West Mansfield. Mrs. Pierce's appearance suggests a young woman and she is remarkably alert and capable. She personally carries on all her own business and superintends her affairs, such as the renting of her houses in East Providence, their repair and all matters concerning her tenants. As has already been stated she has disposed of much of her husband's property, but she still retains a considerable amount which she manages to the best advantage. Among other properties that she has sold is the old Pierce residence and she has built for herself a charming and comfortable little cottage at No. 195 Wilmarth avenue, East Providence, where she now resides. She has always been devoted to home, and like Mr. Pierce has found her chief happiness by her own hearthside.

Darwin Almy



IT IS AN erroneous opinion very commonly to be met with that the scientist, the inventor, is generally quite lacking in the practical faculty so far as the affairs of daily life are concerned, that he is only very imperfectly able to care for himself and it is a common theme in our modern fiction how the unsuspecting inventor is shorn to the quick by the sophisticated man of business who robs him of his hard won rights and is usually pictured as the villain. It is difficult to say just where such an impression arose unless it be from an association of the inventor with the old fashioned notion of a scholar and student, the man who hides himself away from the world for the purpose of pursuing undisturbed his abstract researches. But surely this is an inaccuracy. The inventor is apt to be something of a scholar, it is true, but he is also a practical man, a man who deals with practical problems and that in a department not very remote from that in which the business man works. And just as we see that it is wrong theoretically, so we shall find that the facts in the case do not bear it out, at least not in the present time. Most of the inventors to-day have amply proven themselves to be quite capable of marketing their own ideas and keeping themselves out of the clutches of the business man, who is supposed to be lying in wait for him. New England particularly has offered us scores of examples where the two faculties, if they be not two sides of one faculty, are to be seen side by side in the same person and the inventor is also the man of business and affairs. A very good example of this is to be found in the career of the late Darwin Almy, of Providence, Rhode Island, whose death in that city on March 9, 1916, was a loss to the community generally.

Darwin Almy was a member of a very old New England family which came to this country as early as 1630 in the person of one William Almy, who was born in England in 1601 and made the trip to the colonies at the date already mentioned and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. He made a return trip to England and returned in 1635 to America bringing with him his wife, Audrey (Almond) Almy, and their two children. In 1641, about ten years after his first arrival in the country, he removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he settled and where a large portion of his descendants still reside. The branch to which Darwin Almy belonged, however, removed from Portsmouth to Tiverton, Rhode Island, and it was there that he was himself born February 28, 1848. He was of the seventh generation from William Almy, the progenitor in this country, and traced his descent from that gentleman through Job, born in 1640, married Mary Unthank, and died in 1684; Job (2), born in 1681, married Bridget Sanford in 1705, and died in Tiverton in 1767; John, born in 1720, died in 1808; Cook, born in 1763, married Charlotte Cook, and died in 1861; Isaac Cook Almy, the father of Mr. Almy. Isaac Cook Almy was born May 4, 1813, and died September 28, 1868. He was married to Alice Bateman and they were the parents of four children: Charlotte, wife of James H. Corthell, of Bristol; Albert Sidney, a



Darwin Almy

sketch of whom appears in this work; Alice, wife of Charles F. Herreshoff; and Darwin, of whom further.

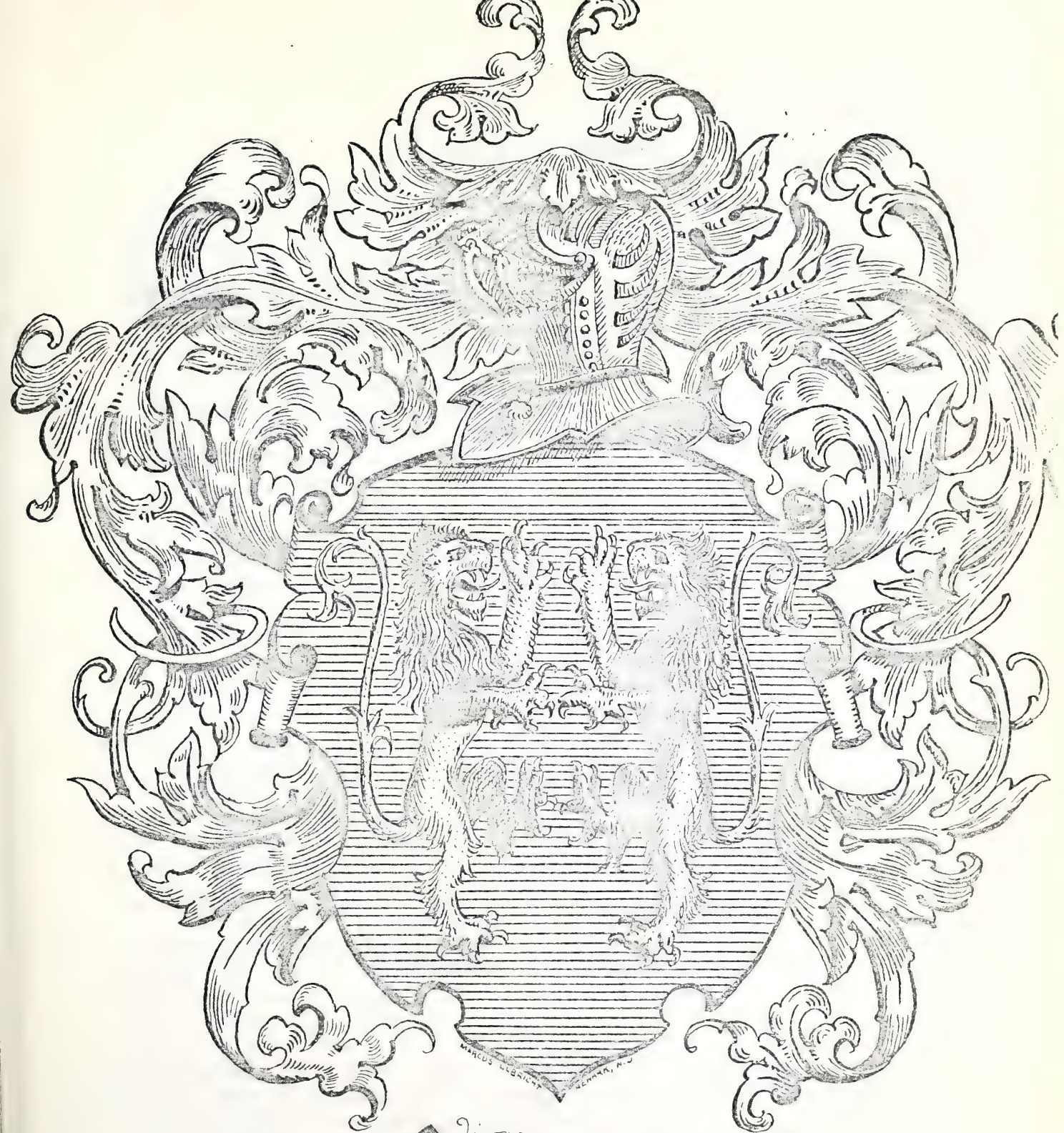
Born at Tiverton, Darwin Almy obtained his education at the old school in District Seventeen and this was the only schooling he ever enjoyed as he abandoned his studies at the age of sixteen years and began to work on his father's farm at Tiverton. This he continued to do until his father's death in 1868, when he left home and began to shift for himself. He engaged in the Manhaden oil business and after a period of years during which he held various positions on the steamers connected with this trade, he became himself a master of such a craft and continued in this profitable line for four years. He then, in 1874, removed to Providence and there entered the jewelry manufacturing business in partnership with Edwin A. Baker of that city. In this venture he was eminently successful, but he had gained a love for the life at sea during his experience of the past few years which compelled him to return to it, and accordingly two years later, in 1876, he returned to the Manhaden oil trade where he again met with a high degree of success. For three years more he continued in this line and then, in 1879, he became associated with the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company of Bristol. He was an expert in the construction of boilers and it was as foreman of the boiler and engineering departments that he began working with the famous boat designers. He soon proved himself to be all that even their high standards called for, and it was in this congenial atmosphere that Mr. Almy's inventive genius began to display itself to some purpose. For eleven years he was in charge of the trial trips of the yachts turned out by the Herreshoff yards, and thus had the handling of many of the most famous craft in the world at that most critical juncture. It was in the fall of 1889 that Mr. Almy brought out the most important of his inventions, the Almy water tube boiler, and began to manufacture boilers after this greatly improved model. It was not, however, until the following spring that the invention was patented and then a corporation was formed known as the Almy Water Tube Boiler Company, of which Mr. Almy was president and treasurer, offices which he held until his death. After severing his connection with the Herreshoffs, he devoted his whole time to the new concern and it was very soon an assured success. From that time down to the death of the founder it was a success of the highest kind and came to occupy an important place in the industrial world of Providence, giving employment to upwards of thirty-five hands. And not only the concern but Mr. Almy himself became one of the best known figures in the marine engineering and yachting world and held an enviable reputation for the highest ability and integrity.

It was not by any means merely in connection with his industrial enterprise that Mr. Almy became so well known, for he was prominently connected with the important engineering societies of the country, including the American Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Naval Engineers, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and the Providence Mechanical Engineers. He was also a member of the Rhode Island Business Men's Association, the Providence Chamber of Commerce, the Engineers' Club of New York, the New York Yacht Club, the Bristol Yacht Club, the

Rhode Island Yacht Club and the Rhode Island Automobile Club. He was also a prominent Mason and belonged to St. Alban's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, and Hope Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, of Bristol. Although the great demands made upon his time by his business and his various engineering associations precluded the possibility of Mr. Almy taking an active part in politics, he was, nevertheless, keenly interested in every political issue whether of local or general significance, and was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands, often working hard for the welfare of that party. He kept entirely aloof however, from an active alliance with the local organization and consistently avoided all public office.

Mr. Almy was thrice married: His first wife was Clara A. Cook, a daughter of William L. Cook. Three children were born to this union: 1. Walter S., secretary and treasurer of the Almy Water Tube Boiler Company; married Harriet B. Glines by whom he has two daughters, Clara and Hope. 2. Charles F. H., vice-president of the Almy Water Tube Boiler Company; married Clementine Cameron, and has a daughter, Catharine Brooks. 3. Clara M., wife of Rev. Harold Sutton, and has a daughter, Deborah. These children all survive Mr. Almy. Mr. Almy's second marriage was to Jeanette Spence, a lady of Scotch descent and a daughter of David D. Spence. The second Mrs. Almy is deceased. On December 7, 1915, Mr. Almy was united in marriage with Mrs. E. J. Wilbur, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mrs. Almy, who survives her husband, was prior to her first marriage Ella J. Carpenter, of Providence, a daughter of Benjamin Baker and Hettie (Smith) Carpenter, of that place. She was married to E. J. Wilbur and they had one child, a daughter, now Mrs. G. C. Mendell, of West Barrington, Rhode Island, where also Mrs. Almy has resided since the death of Mr. Almy.





Carpenter

James McHugh



WE AMERICANS owe our national existence to the great migratory impulse that has driven the European races out over the surface of the earth to seek for new homes and new ventures. Many are the factors that have contributed to this impulse, civil or religious oppression at home, the pure love of the unknown, dreams of wealth or power or fame to be gained, all played their part, but the sum total of them all is this great nation which we perceive about us, to which we consider ourselves fortunate to belong. Many of the peoples abroad have given us most generously of their children, others again have been more niggardly and our gratitude to them has been more on account of the quality than of the quantity of the contribution. In James McHugh, however, we have a representative of a race to which we should be grateful for both quality and quantity, for in the case of the Irish we have received an unusually large proportion of them and the virtues and abilities which they have brought here and transplanted into our social soil constitute one of the most valuable elements therein.

James McHugh himself, whose death on January 31, 1896, at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, removed from that city one of the most brilliant of the younger generation of business men, was a splendid example of the best qualities of his race, the qualities that have sent them forth over the whole surface of the earth and made them a dominant element wherever they have gone. He was one of those who seem capable of crowding into a few brief years what the majority of men would feel well satisfied to have accomplished within the compass of the allotted three score years and ten, for in spite of the fact that he was but thirty-three years of age at the time of his death he had already made an impress upon the affairs of his adopted city and come to be a well-known figure in a very large and influential circle.

He was a son of Owen McHugh and through him descended from an old and highly honored Irish family, and was himself born in Ireland in 1863. His father died when he was still very young, but he was brought up by his mother, Mrs. McHugh, Sr., who still resides in Ireland at an advanced age. Under the loving and careful training of his mother Mr. McHugh passed his boyhood in his native land, gaining such education as the conditions there permitted. Being of an unusually alert mind he picked up more than the average lad finds possible, yet it is true that the greater part of what must be considered as an excellent education was acquired subsequently and not in connection with any school save that universal one of experience. He was a very young man, scarcely more than a youth in fact, when he left his parental home and native country to come to the United States where, in common with so many of his fellow countrymen, he hoped to find greater opportunities for the expression of his personality and greater rewards for his efforts. The event proved his cherished belief well founded, for without doubt had he lived he would have made a high place for him-

self in his chosen home. When he first reached this country he went directly to Providence which was thereafter his home until the time of his death, and there found employment with the firm of Day Brothers, dealers in grain. But the young man was determined to engage in business for himself and with this end in view saved every cent of his wages that he was not obliged to spend. After a short time spent in this employ and with several other concerns, he managed to accumulate sufficient capital to realize his ambition and later established himself in business on the corner of Pine and Bridge streets, Providence. For eight years he continued successfully to conduct his business at this location and prospered highly. During this period he purchased a handsome house on Arnold street and it was there that his death occurred. Mr. McHugh was a man of strong religious feeling, and in the matter of his religious belief a Catholic. He was a faithful member of St. Joseph's Church in Providence, and liberally supported it especially in its philanthropic undertakings.

Mr. McHugh united in marriage on September 12, 1889, with Elizabeth McGuire, like himself a native of Ireland. She was born in County Leitrim, and was a daughter of Francis and Bridget (McLaughlin) McGuire, and a member of old and honorable families on both sides of the house. When Mrs. McHugh was a child her mother died and shortly afterwards her father, Mr. McGuire, came to this country bringing her with him. The latter years of his life were spent with his daughter in her home in the ease and comfort that was due his age. To Mr. and Mrs. McHugh was born one son, Eugene F. McHugh, who with his mother survives Mr. McHugh. Since the death of the latter Mrs. McHugh may be said to have devoted her life to one purpose—her son. She disposed of the large, handsome residence on Arnold street and purchased a smaller but very comfortable home at No. 93 Superior street where she now resides. Here she gave her son the advantage of a Christian home and he was also given a splendid education. In short, she has bent everything to his good and has proved herself a mother of whom any young man may well be proud. She has also shown herself an admirable business woman and has dealt in real estate to great advantage, having purchased, in addition to the house on Superior street, several other valuable properties and now owns houses at Nos. 59 and 61 Arnold street and Nos. 152 and 154 Superior street. These properties she herself takes care of, collecting the rents, and attending to all business arrangements with the tenants. She has a large circle of most devoted friends, but does not care for society in its more formal sense.

Mr. McHugh is properly described as a self-made man in the best meaning of that term. Coming to America a young man without friends or influence, starting his life here in very modest circumstances, by hard work, patience, courage and that character that will not swerve from its objective, he advanced himself to the position that he held. Strict application to work and the most honest methods of doing all business were his guides in life, and how effective they proved may be seen at a glance at his career. Even in the few years that fate granted him of life sufficed for him to leave his family well provided for, and had not his life been so early ended he would without doubt have done much more. He was just in the prime of a splendid

manhood when death claimed him, with all his powers and faculties at their best, a circumstance that always renders additionally tragic the coming of the dread visitant, since we must contrast the seeming promise with the fact. He was a most genial and approachable man and always had a ready welcome for all without regard to class, creed or race and his charities were many and well judged. Many of them were never known to the public as he obeyed the injunction not to let his left hand know what his right was doing, his giving being purely out of the goodness of his heart and with no thought of public approval. His public spirit was broad and full of wisdom and he was always ready to help along a worthy cause. A man of strong opinions and original mind, he was no blind partisan of any cause, an attitude of mind which found its most typical expression in politics. Although keenly interested in politics he would never ally himself with any party but cast his vote for cause and candidate that he thought best at the time. He was no office seeker and this position was one which kept him from anything like political preferment, even had he been ambitious for it, since the giving of political good things rests entirely with the great parties which reserve them for their own henchmen. Mr. McHugh was a man of the strongest domestic instincts, preferring the companionship of his wife and son in the surroundings of his own home to any outside interests. However, this should not be taken to imply that he had a distaste for intercourse with his fellows. On the contrary he loved the informal meeting of friends, of which he had a great many, and many a pleasant evening was spent by these intimates with the family in the hospitable McHugh home.



Clarence Alvern Aldrich



SOME MEN unquestionably possess a natural talent for affairs and gravitate into public life as naturally as water finds its level. Also it is often obviously true that such talent runs in families and we frequently see more than one member of such a household force their way to the front, and sometimes, which removes the possibility that one may aid the other, upon opposing sides. A very conspicuous case of this is the Aldrich family of Rhode Island, of which the generation just past presented two brothers of equal talent and ability in dealing with public affairs. The elder, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, reached a position more exalted politically and was undoubtedly better known without the borders of the State, but it is to be remembered that he was allied with the party in power there who had at its disposal most of the larger offices, State and National, while his brother, Clarence Alvern Aldrich, with whose career this article is especially concerned, was allied to the Democratic party as consistently as the other was opposed to it, the party normally in the minority in Rhode Island, yet within the ranks thereof and throughout his State there was no one more highly valued nor more admired than he.

Clarence Alvern Aldrich was born August 9, 1852, in the little town of East Killingly, Connecticut, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, February 1, 1916. He was a son of Anan and Abby (Burgess) Aldrich, who for many years had resided at Foster, a town but just on the Rhode Island side of the line between Connecticut and that State. Here Anan Aldrich was employed as a mill machinist and here Nelson W. Aldrich was born, but in the eleven years that intervened between that event and the birth of the younger brother the family had removed to East Killingly, so that the Mr. Aldrich of this sketch was a native of Connecticut. The early years of his childhood were spent in his native town and it was there that he first attended school. He passed through the grammar grades and then went to the Danielson High School at Danielson, Connecticut, a slightly larger place where the school advantages were greater. From this institution he graduated and then entered the Lapham Institute at North Scituate, Rhode Island. It had been his intention to take a course in Brown University, but upon graduating from Lapham Institute in 1871 he decided to take up teaching for a time. For four years thereafter he taught in the district schools in the west of Rhode Island and the east of Connecticut, East Killingly, Connecticut, and Chepachet, Rhode Island, being the scenes of his labors. But although this was a temporary work, an episode as it were in his career, the time was of great importance as it was during these four years that he determined upon the profession that later was to lead him into public notice and appreciation. This choice was the law and accordingly in 1875 he came to Providence, Rhode Island, and thereafter made his home there, taking up the study of law in the office of Benjamin N. and Simon Lapham, at that time prominent attorneys in the city. It has been said of the Lap-





Clarence A. Aldrich.

hams that the young men who received their training under them invariably turned out first class lawyers, and Mr. Aldrich amply sustained this tradition. Even as a school boy he had shown unmistakable signs of originality and a most definite individuality and these became much stronger during this period of his life, which was a formative one with him in which opinions and basic beliefs were ultimately fixed. A very striking example of his strength of mind and the importance in which he himself held his convictions is shown in the matter of his differing with his elder brother in politics, although his choice of sides was unmistakably a sacrifice of personal interests. The elder man had already begun his brilliant career while Clarence A. was still a student and then a teacher in country towns, and was already a man of influence when the latter came to Providence to put his project of studying law into effect. Nothing would have seemed more natural than for the young man to simply follow in the steps of his elder, and such a course would have implied no disingenuousness in many youths, even had their predilections been the other way. Youth is easily led before it has outgrown the habit of accepting the authority of those older than themselves. Not so with Mr. Aldrich. His mind was fully capable of forming its own conclusions upon the problems presented to it and that with a definiteness and clearness that gave him rather the position of leader than of one led. Aside from whatever personal sorrow he may have felt in differing from his brother, no other consideration weighed with him a jot and intellectually he was no more concerned than with any other opposition that he might be called upon to meet. Democrat he was by conviction, and Democrat he remained to the end of the measure. This sturdy independence characterized him in all his actions and he proceeded to fit himself for the practice of the law, and after his admission to the Rhode Island bar in 1879 to follow this chosen career with the most commendable persistency. He never formed a partnership with anyone, but continued by himself up to the time of his death. He was universally recognized as one of the most able attorneys in the city and a large amount of the most important litigation of that region was intrusted to his care, nor did he ever fail to amply discharge his responsibility.

But it was in his political career that he was best known and that his most characteristic work was done. A man of strongly democratic impulses and convictions, he joined at a very early age the party that bears that name and entered with heart and soul into the campaign to make its principles prevail. He was soon recognized as a leader in the party ranks and took a most active part in its councils and deliberations, and first became generally known during the campaign of 1887. As it happened he had at the beginning of his career been thrown with a number of Democrats from his own section of the State and these associations, among the warmest of his life, led him into the way of political preferment, a way his own capabilities were prompt to seize. Among these were several men of great prominence, notably Ziba O. Slocum, with whom Mr. Aldrich grew to be close friends, their law offices opening one into the other for many years. Mr. Slocum was the elder man of the two and he was running for the office of attorney-general



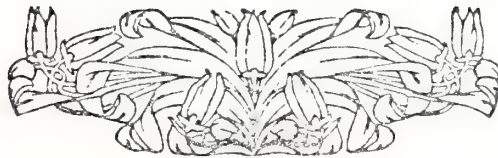
of Rhode Island in 1887 at the same time that Mr. Aldrich had first been recognized by his party with the candidacy for membership in the State Legislature. Both were successful, and a little later the new attorney-general who at that date could only appoint one assistant let his choice fall upon Mr. Aldrich, who thus became the assistant attorney-general of the State. For a number of years thereafter Mr. Slocum was his party's candidate for this office, sometimes running successfully, sometimes the reverse, but on each occasion of his occupying the office he appointed Mr. Aldrich his assistant. In the year 1893 Mr. Aldrich was himself the Democratic candidate for attorney-general, but although he polled the largest vote of any candidate by over a thousand and that in a strongly Republican year, he did not take the office as a majority vote was then necessary to elect. As all the candidates had failed to win a majority the election was put in the hands of the General Assembly, which being Republican elected his opponent to the place. Once again Mr. Aldrich was candidate for this office in 1894, but was again defeated in an overwhelmingly strong Republican year, and for the next few years he contented himself with carrying on his private practice and urging the interests of the Democratic party. In 1902 he was once more a candidate for public office, and was successfully elected to the General Assembly of the State. Mr. Aldrich was always ready to sacrifice personal inclination to the needs of his party, and in 1905 he consented to run as the Democratic candidate for mayor of Providence. The year was obviously anti-Democratic and in addition to this the Republicans had nominated ex-Governor Elisha Dyer, the strongest candidate they could have found. In spite of this Mr. Aldrich ran less than sixteen hundred votes behind. Mr. Aldrich retired to a certain extent from politics after this, and although he still worked for the good of the party he did not permit his name to be used as a candidate for any important office thereafter. He was appointed to the Board of Bar Examiners, however, and for a number of years continued in this responsible post, doing very valuable work for the community. Indeed this may truly be said of him in every capacity in which he served, for he combined in an unusual degree capability and disinterestedness so that the community as a whole owes a debt of gratitude to his memory.

The demands made upon Mr. Aldrich's time and energies by the duties of his professional and official life were such as to render much participation in any other department of the community's affairs quite out of the question. He was, however, a member of several clubs and organizations, chief among which was the Young Men's Democratic Club of Providence, of which he was the president for several years. He was very active in its interests and at its banquets and other public occasions was almost always one of the speakers. He was also a member of the Pomham and the Wannamoisett Country clubs.

On January 25, 1887, Mr. Aldrich was united in marriage with Adeline M. Kennedy, a native of Sterling, Connecticut, and a daughter of Alexander and Bethana (Wood) Kennedy, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mrs. Aldrich survives her husband and is a resident of Providence.

The death of Mr. Aldrich was greatly mourned throughout a very large circle of friends and associates, no one who came in contact with him, even

the most casually, failing to pay him the homage of his admiration and affection. For one who never occupied any higher office than he, he held an extraordinary place in the regard of his fellow citizens and was certainly one of the most popular men in the city at that time without regard to politics or party. He was a disinterested champion of the people and without fear or favor worked in their interest and the absolute sincerity of his purpose could not fail to impress them. There was a certain direct and fearless element in the way that he went after any object that absolutely disarmed any suspicion as to his motives and caused even his bitterest political enemies to pay tributes to his essential honesty. Altogether he was a man of whom his city may be justly proud and whose virtues should long dwell in the civic memory.





Walter Herbert Sweet



ALTHOUGH the life of Walter H. Sweet, of Johnston and Providence, Rhode Island, covered a period of barely half a century, it was a life of usefulness and earnestness. He spent many of his latter years as a contractor and builder, the city of Providence teeming with monuments to his skill and reliability as a builder of homes. He was a descendant of John Sweet, of Welsh nativity, who came to America and is of record in the annals of Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1632. He was then a man of middle age, as the birth of his son, James Sweet, is recorded as having occurred in Wales in 1622. Valentine Sweet, of the fifth American generation, settled in Johnston, Rhode Island, with two of his brothers and there Walter H. Sweet, of the eighth generation, was born.

Walter Herbert Sweet was born in Johnston, Rhode Island, October 20, 1848, died in Providence, Rhode Island, November 18, 1897. His parents died when he was very young, his aunt, Susan Manton, taking him into her home and rearing him as her own. His youth was spent in Johnston and his educational advantages were those of the public school of Johnston. In due course of time he learned the carpenter's trade, finished a full term of apprenticeship, became a journeyman and for several years worked as such in Providence, becoming an expert workman. After acquiring sufficient capital to make a start for himself, he did so and began taking contracts for the erection of buildings. He was very energetic and through square dealing with his patrons and prompt reliable execution of contracts he prospered abundantly. This was his lifework and from youth until death he knew no other occupation or business save the carpenter's trade in its many forms. He was a man of good character, very fond of his home and of his family, was a good provider and found his greatest joy in the happiness of those so dear to him. He took no part in public affairs, but devoted himself exclusively to his business and his home.

Mr. Sweet married, in 1870, Sarah M. Cole, born in Johnston, Rhode Island, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary A. (Wood) Cole, who moved to Providence when their daughter Sarah M. was about ten years of age. Nathaniel Cole, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, was a sash and blind maker all his active life, but for twenty years prior to his death lived retired. He married Mary A. Wood, born at Foster, Rhode Island, who bore him three children: Mary, married Ely Howard; Sarah M., widow of Walter H. Sweet; and Emma A., married Elijah Allen, of Providence. Two children were born to Walter H. and Sarah M. Sweet, both now deceased: Mary, married H. Augustus Kendall and died in her thirty-fourth year; Mattie W., died at the age of twenty-seven, unmarried. Mrs. Sweet continues her residence in Providence at No. 75 Wendell street. She is an attendant of Matthewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church.



George Miller



George Miller



SCOTLAND has never been one of the countries that has sent her children in great numbers to the "New World," there to form an element in the great race that is even now forming here in America, the melting-pot of the nations, although in the Colonial period of our history the proportion was larger than it has since been. Nevertheless we may boast of a fair strain of the Scotch blood in our veins, a fair number of their hardy sons in our midst and feel sure that, whatsoever its quantity in quality it is one of the best elements in our body politic.

George Miller, the successful business man and public-spirited citizen of Providence, Rhode Island, whose death there on March 21, 1906, was a loss to the community, was a member of this strong race and displayed in his own person the same sterling virtues and capabilities that make his fellow countrymen so valuable a factor in any community where they make their home and pretty generally place them in prominent positions both in the business world and in that of public affairs. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 6, 1841, Mr. Miller was a son of George and Janet (Meikeljohn) Miller, old and highly respected residents of that city. The child had but a small chance to form any associations with his native land, however, as his parents came to the United States when he had reached the completion of his third year, and from that time onward the State of Rhode Island was his home. Mr. George Miller, Sr. was a carpenter and builder and engaged in his business at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, where he settled and made his permanent home after coming to this country. He and his wife were the parents of five children all of whom are now deceased with the exception of one son, Walter, who makes his home at Oakland Beach, Rhode Island. As the son of one who was striving to make his way in a strange country, Mr. Miller was not in a position to receive a large amount of education as his aid was needed as soon as possible in winning the livelihood of the family, and accordingly he was only able to complete the grammar grades. While still a mere boy he was apprenticed as a carpenter to the well known contractor, Deacon Butler, there to learn the trade. In this gentleman's establishment on Potter street, Providence, whither the lad had been sent, he worked hard for a few years until he had completely mastered his trade and become an expert therein. For a time thereafter he worked for several concerns who employed him on account of his skill as carpenter and repair man, notably the Chapin Manufacturing Company and the Gorham Manufacturing Company. But the lad had been from the very outset ambitious, had shown himself industrious and painstaking both in school and during his apprenticeship, and now sought for every possible means of bettering his position. Most of all it was his desire, and more than that his determination to some day engage in his own independent business venture, and to this end he worked his hardest and practiced the most rigid economy and thrift, and finally he saw his dream materialize and he was able to embark in his belated



enterprise, establishing himself in the contracting and building business on his own account. The ability in which he had himself felt so much confidence manifested itself instantly and his success was phenomenal from the outset. His business grew to very large proportions and he was regarded as one of the most reliable and capable men in his line in the community. For a long term of years he continued his operations successfully and came to be one of the most conspicuous and influential figures in the Providence business world. The unusually hard work that he did in his youth, however, had in some degree undermined his health and toward the latter end of his life he gradually grew less able to engage strenuously in the management of his business. He sought to regain his health in several ways and travelled much, taking a number of trips to his native Scotland and spending three winters in Florida. But although these mitigated his condition for a time, he was finally, about 1891, compelled to give up active business altogether and during the last fifteen years of his life lived retired.

But although he withdrew entirely from business, Mr. Miller did not give up all his participation in the life of the community. On the contrary he actively maintained his interest in many of the aspects of that life and was especially prominent in social and fraternal circles and in the work of his church. Indeed all his life he took part in these things and was a member of many associations and societies. He was not, however, allied with either of the political parties, preferring to remain absolutely independent and casting his vote for the issue or candidate that at the time seemed best to him. He was a member of What Cheer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Canonikus Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Miller married Mary A. May, a native of Harwood, England, daughter of Thomas and Alice (Greenhalgh) May, of that place. Mr. May was a machine printer at a time when they were comparatively rare in this country and was offered an inducement to come to this country and work for the Jacob Donnel Machine Printing Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He crossed the ocean accordingly, bringing his family with him, and from that time until his death made his home in the Rhode Island city. They were the parents of eight children of whom six are now living as follows: John; Sarah, now Mrs. Richard Hornby, of Pawtucket; Alice, now Mrs. Henry Adams, of Providence; Elizabeth; Emma J., now Mrs. Isaac Wardleigh, of East Greenwich; and Mary A., who was the wife of George Miller. Mrs. Mary A. Miller married (second) January 1, 1916, Richard Percival, also a native of England, born at Manchester, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Reese) Percival, well-known residents of Manchester. Richard Percival came to this country in early life and served the cause of the Union in the Civil War. He enlisted in Battery A, First Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Artillery, and served about fifteen months, when a severe injury disabled him from taking further part and he was honorably discharged at New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Percival reside in Providence, their home being at No. 59 Messer street. Mrs. Percival was one of the first members of St. James' Church.

Mr. Miller was in the fullest sense of the phrase a "self-made man," in the sense not merely of having made his own wealth, but of having improved



and developed his various faculties to the utmost, of having educated and cultivated himself and taken advantage of every opportunity for self improvement, of having, in the expressive Biblical figure, invested the talents intrusted him in this earthly life. He was not one of those, however, who seek their own advantage at the expense of others, as might readily have been seen in the respect and affection in which his associates held him. The most notable case of this, however, and the one which contains the deepest note of praise was the fondness which his employees felt for him and showed in their devotion. This is always one of the surest tests of the essential democracy and justice of a man and this test Mr. Miller passed successfully. Although he was a well-known figure in social circles and in the orders of which he was a member, nevertheless the society really enjoyed most by Mr. Miller was that of his own immediate household, his favorite resort his own fireside in his own home. In that intercourse his greatest happiness was found, especially towards the latter years of his life. In all the relations in which he came in contact with his fellows his conduct was beyond reproach and resulted in his memory being an honored one throughout the community where he dwelt.



Philo Prentice Hawkes



IT IS OFTEN a difficult, if not impossible, matter to express in terms of material accomplishment the real value of a life, of a career, or to give an adequate idea of the position which a man has won for himself in the regard of a community. In the case of such men for example as Philo Prentice Hawkes, late of Providence, Rhode Island, whose death there on February 17, 1916, was a loss to the community, in the case of such men it is apt to be highly misleading to state in bold terms that he succeeded in such and such a business or calling, since the true significance of a man is not so much to be found in this wealth or in that honor acquired as in the influence which as a personality he exerts upon those with whom he comes in contact. The acquirement of wealth or honor does indicate that a certain power exists, that certain abilities must be present, so that to enumerate these things does serve as an illustration of the subject's qualifications for success. But it ends there. An illustration it is, although a rude one, but as a gauge of these powers it has practically no value for while the proposition is true that the presence of those perquisites which the world showers upon genius proves the genius of which it is the reward, the converse is not true at all since half the genius at the very lowest estimate goes unrewarded. It is the duty of the biographer, therefore, to penetrate below the surface, in-so-far as his poor abilities will permit him to, to seek for those hidden springs of action which, although they do not often raise their heads into the region of the obvious, are at bottom the true gauges of effort and success. In the case of Mr. Hawkes the truth of the above is amply apparent. He did, it is true, have a very considerable success in business, and had his tastes or ambitions urged him he might have won a much larger share of recognition from the world. The position which as a matter of fact he occupied in the community was not due, however, to any increment of fortune, but to the native virtue of his character and the worth of his personality.

Philo Prentice Hawkes was born November 9, 1838, at Hebron, Connecticut, one of the six children of Philo and Gratia Electra (Field) Hawkes, of that place. Mr. Hawkes, Sr. was the Methodist minister at Hebron, but was a native of New York State, while his wife came from Connecticut. Of the six children but two now survive, Mrs. Abby D. Proctor, of Boston, and Mrs. Ella B. Kelley, of London. Mr. Hawkes passed but a very few years of his life in his native town, but went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he acquired the preliminary portion of his education. Later the family removed to Providence, Rhode Island, which thereafter was his permanent home for practically his entire life. Here he continued his education, but never pursued his studies beyond the grammar grades, for upon reaching this point he went to sea. For two years he was a sailor and then returned to his home and entered the employ of George Corliss in whose shops he learned the moulder's trade. He thus formed an association destined to con-

tinue for thirty-five years, during which time he labored most faithfully in the interests of the concern and worked his way up steadily until he reached the excellent position of foreman of the foundry. This long period of service was broken, however, by a greater service that he owed to the Union during the terrible strife between the North and South. Mr. Hawkes was one of the first to volunteer and was one of the three months men who responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops. He enlisted in the First Rhode Island Detached Militia. He served out his full three months with this regiment, but unlike others who felt their obligations to the country fulfilled by this term of service he enlisted again, this time in the United States navy, in 1862. At first he was a plain seaman on the ship "Satelite," but was later transferred to the "Ossipee" and promoted to acting ensign. He was then assigned to the "Fear Not" of Admiral Farragut's squadron, then off New Orleans, and served as an executive officer until the end of the war. During this time he saw plenty of active service and always conducted himself with gallantry and credit, to which his rapid rise in rank from the position of seaman bears evidence.

After the close of hostilities he returned to the North and continued the long term of service with the Corliss concern which finally led him to so excellent a position there. It was at this time that his attention was drawn to the invention known as Mason's safety tread for stairs. He was convinced of the future of this device, and as it was an English invention he travelled to that country to become familiar with it and try to put the thing on a practical basis. The result of this trip was that arrangements were made between himself and the owners of the invention whereby it was to be patented in the United States and Mr. Hawkes was to establish a factory for its manufacture here. This was accordingly done and he found himself in charge of a good sized plant at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where the making of the stair tread was successfully carried on. The establishment was afterwards removed to Lowell, Massachusetts. About 1896, however, he retired from the business and returned to Providence, making his home in the East Providence district for many years and for a short period before his death at No. 1177 Elmwood avenue in the city. But although retired from active business, he participated prominently in the affairs of the city, and upon being requested by Judge Bliss to act as janitor in the East Providence High School he consented and there remained for upwards of ten years, both in the old building on Grove avenue and later in the new structure on Taunton avenue. Failing health, however, forced him to give up this also, the students of the school presenting him with a handsome memorial upon the occasion of his retirement.

Mr. Hawkes always took part in the general life of the neighborhood and was a prominent and popular figure in fraternal and social circles generally. He was a member of numerous organizations, among the more important being Bucklin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, through the medium of which he kept alive his old military associations, and Roger Williams Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding every official chair in the local body. Politically he was affiliated with the Republican party, but was never active in local politics. In the matter of religion he was a Meth-

odist, attending the Asbury Methodist Church in Providence for many years. He was one of the most enthusiastic and energetic members of the congregation, was a class leader and a member of the choir, and for many years was a trustee of the church, always working indefatigably in its interests

Mr. Hawkes was united in marriage on August 7, 1862, with Abby J. Gayton, a native of Fall River, Massachusetts, who had lived, however, most of her life in Bristol, Rhode Island, of which her parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Nash) Gayton, were old and highly respected citizens. Mr. Gayton was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods for many years, and to him and his wife eleven children were born of whom Mrs. Hawkes was the ninth. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes took place but two days before he started for the front in the Civil War after his second enlistment, and the next time they were able to meet was when he was stationed with something like permanency before New Orleans, many months later. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes was one child, William P. Hawkes, now a resident of East Providence, where he is employed in a clerical capacity in the electrical works. He married Hattie Moss and they are the parents of two daughters, Gratia M. and Alice P.





Albert Sidney Almy

Albert Sidney Almy



BEYOND our powers in every sense would be the task of summing up the effect upon the general advance of the human race of the application of physical science to the material needs of life during the present century and the latter half of the one preceding it. It will require a perspective much greater than that which any dweller in the same epoch can possibly have even to make the most casual approximation of the results which shall spring from a time in which invention and discovery along these lines has entirely eclipsed anything of the kind in the whole course of human history. But while the task is impossible, especially now, when we stand so close to the phenomenon as to see naught of it but the detail, yet it is quite within our power to say, and say with all assurance, that the men who have given their time and energies to the invention and development of such things as the railroad, wherewith we annihilate distance on land, the secure yet speedy vessel with which we do the same by water, and the thousand devices with which we draw nearer the four corners of the world, have builded even better than they knew, and besides ministering to our needs, comfort and convenience, they have greatly aided in welding the various peoples of the earth into a unit from which we still have faith will spring a universal brotherhood. So let us give to each man who has worked to this great end, whether consciously or otherwise, a share of the praise that is due for this splendid achievement and hail them the typical figures of an age which great as it is is only in preparation of a greater. One of the laborers in this great field of endeavor was the late Albert Sidney Almy, of Bristol, Rhode Island, whose death there at his home at No. 11 Constitution street, on February 10, 1915, was a severe loss to the entire community. For many years he was associated with the great ship-building concern of the Herreshoffs of Bristol, one of the most famous houses in the world, as well for the wonderful inventions connected with the ship-building craft as for the magnitude of their operations, and while there was identified with the construction of many of their most famous vessels, especially of the yacht type, notably a number of the great defenders of the America's cup.

Albert Sidney Almy was born July 31, 1836, at Little Compton, Rhode Island, a son of Isaac C. and Alice (Bateman) Almy. He was a member of a very old New England family, founded in this country by one William Almy, who was born in England as early as 1601 and made the trip to the American colonies in 1631. He went to Lynn, Massachusetts, and settled there, purchasing from the Indians a property which he converted from uncleared forest into an excellent farm and which to this day is known as the Almy farm. He returned to England in 1635 and once more made the voyage to the colonies, bringing with him his wife, Audrey (Almond) Almy, and their two children. From him the line of descent to the Mr. Almy of this sketch was as follows: William, the founder; Job, born 1640, died 1684, married Mary Unthank; Job, born 1681, died 1767, married Bridget San-

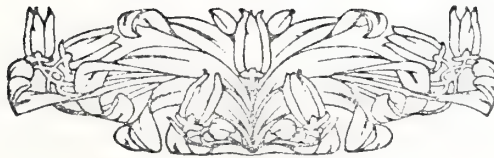
ford in 1705; John, born 1720, died 1808; Cook, born 1763, died 1861, married Charlotte Cook; and Isaac Cook, Mr. Almy's father. Isaac Cook Almy was born May 4, 1813, and died September 28, 1868. He was married to Alice Bateman and to them were born four children as follows: Charlotte, wife of James H. Corthell, of Bristol; Albert Sidney; Alice, wife of Charles F. Herreshoff, and Darwin, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

The first sixteen years of Albert Sidney Almy's life was passed upon his father's farm where he gained the splendid health that he enjoyed during the remainder of his life and served him so well through all the arduous labors of his business career. During this period he received his schooling at the district institutions, which at that date were decidedly primitive, but with his characteristic intelligence and industry he made the most of his opportunities and graduated at the end of the final term there with a far better education than that with which many a youth leaves the more advanced schools of to-day. He had already done considerable work helping his father on his farm, but at the age of sixteen he left the parental roof altogether and went to the city of Fall River, Massachusetts, where he apprenticed himself to a carpenter with the intention of learning that trade. With his quickness in grasping detail it did not take him long to become a master of his craft and for a number of years he worked thereat in Fall River, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island, and during that time was employed upon many of the largest and handsomest buildings, both business and residential, in the cities. For a number of years he made his home in Providence and identified himself with the affairs of that place to a considerable degree. He joined the police force of the city and also the old volunteer fire department and drove the old Gaspee engine with which in those days they fought the flames. It was in the year 1876 that he removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, which remained his home from that time onward, and there became associated with the Herreshoff Company. It was here that Mr. Almy's abilities really showed for what they were worth and he rapidly became an expert in the art of shipbuilding and rose correspondingly in position with the great concern. He was finally put in charge of the yacht building department and it was while in this capacity that he superintended the construction of many of the most famous racers of all time among which were a number of the cup defenders, including the "Vigilant," the "Defender," the "Columbia," and the "Constitution." After more than a quarter of a century in association with the Herreshoffs, Mr. Almy retired from active business altogether in 1902. But although he withdrew from his business connections, Mr. Almy was never the man to lead anything even approaching an idle life and continued to take an active part in the affairs of the community of which he was a member. As was but natural under the circumstances he was exceedingly fond of yachting and was a prominent member of the Bristol Yacht Club and a member of its house and executive committees.

Mr. Almy married (first) Louisa Bessey, by whom he had one child, Armond B. Almy, who died at the age of four years. Mrs. Almy died September 20, 1864. On January 2, 1866, Mr. Almy married (second) Cornelia Knight, a daughter of Jeremiah and Niobe (Arnold) Knight, of Warwick. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Almy were two children as follows: Nora, who be-

came the wife of Alfred Earl, of Bristol, where they now reside with their two children, Albert and Henry; Alice Bateman, who resides with her mother in Bristol.

With all his talents and the multitude of activities which called them into play, Mr. Almy was essentially a domestic man. He was very retiring, and although he greatly enjoyed the society of his friends he shrank from anything like public office or the kind of political activity that would have brought him into the public eye. Although so uniformly successful and so universally liked because of his sense of justice and generosity by all his business associates, yet his chief happiness was found in the retirement of his own home and the intercourse of his own household. The same qualities that made him a devoted husband and parent also made him a faithful friend, so that of the great number who were originally attracted to him because of his unusual personality there were none who did not remain bound to him by a sense of his sterling worth and simple heart. To his family and to these devoted friends, and further yet, to the citizens of his adopted community, his death is a very real loss and he leaves a gap that it will be difficult indeed to fill. He owned the catboat "Nora," and with that boat won many races, always taking the first prize whenever that boat was entered. The racing of this boat was his one and only hobby.



James Cargill Swan

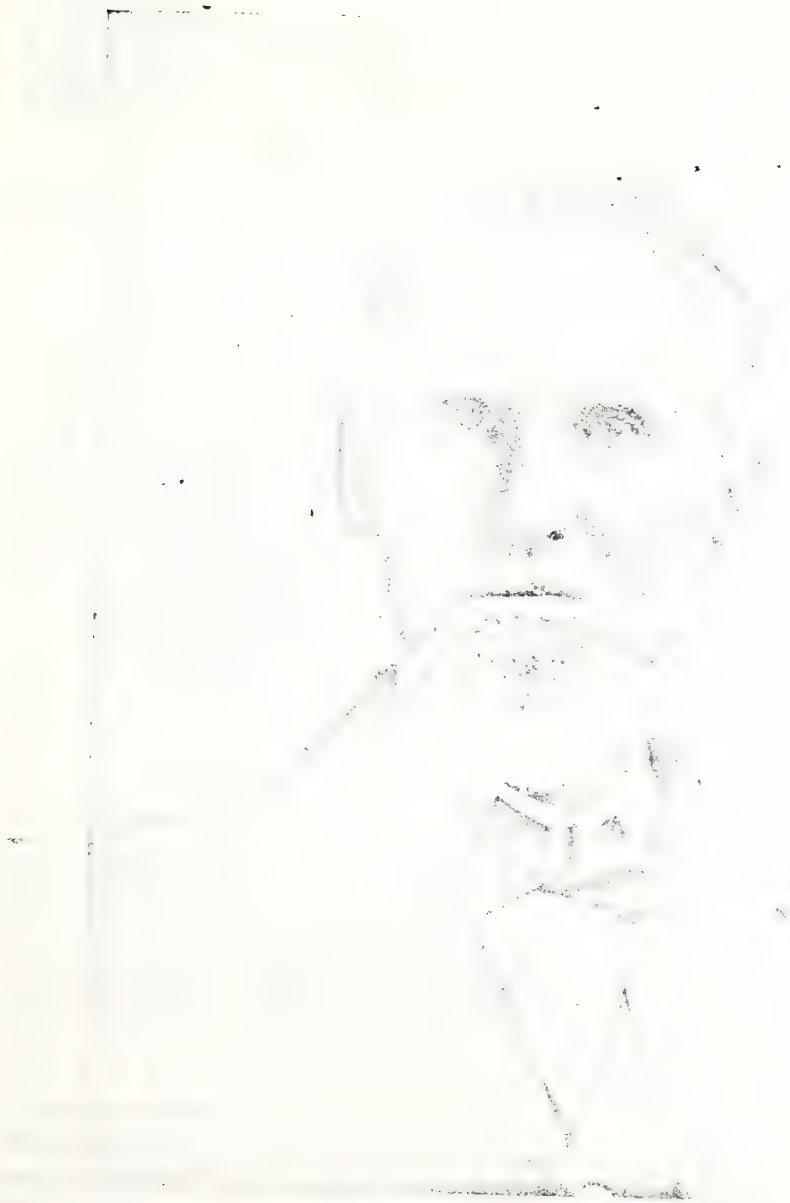


THE ANCESTOR of the Swan family of Rhode Island was Richard Swan, who is of early record in Massachusetts, joining the church at Boston, January 6, 1639. He was a member of the General Court from Rowley in 1666 and for several years thereafter, also serving as a soldier in the Indian wars. He died May 14, 1678. His first wife and the mother of all his children died in England leaving five sons, Richard, Francis, Robert, Jonathan, John, two daughters, Susan and Sarah. From these sons sprang a numerous and influential family. James Cargill Swan was of the Smithfield, Rhode Island, branch, son of Charles and Marilla (Burlingame) Swan. Charles Swan was a farmer of Smithfield, his wife a native of Gloucester, Rhode Island, a descendant of Roger Burlingame who came from England locating first at Stonington, Connecticut, later at Providence, Rhode Island. Part of his farm of five hundred acres is now included within the corporate limits of the city of Providence. Benedict Burlingame, a great-grandson of Roger Burlingame, the founder, was a farmer of Gloucester, Rhode Island, and the ancestor of Marilla (Burlingame) Swan. Four sons and two daughters were born to Charles and Marilla (Burlingame) Swan, all now passed to their reward.

James Cargill Swan was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, September 13, 1826, died in Providence, April 30, 1872. His education was that of the average farmer boy of that period, his school advantages the few months each year spent in the district school. He grew up on the home farm and continued his father's assistant until reaching legal age. He then began working on his own account and until death engaged principally in farming. He, however, at various times assumed contracts of different kinds and conducted a general teaming business. But that was incidental, farming being his life employment. He was an attendant of the Baptist church, and in politics a Republican. He was a man of untiring industry, fond of his home and family and bore a high reputation in his community.

Mr. Swan married, October 20, 1846, Sarah E., daughter of Andrew and Susan (Spencer) Williams, a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence. Andrew Williams and his wife Susan (Spencer) Williams, both born in Rhode Island, were the parents of ten children, two of whom are living at the present time (1916): Sarah E., widow of James Cargill Swan, now residing upon the farm near Providence, and John Williams, of Providence. James C. and Sarah E. Swan were the parents of three children: Charles Andrew, a railroad man now residing in Boston, married Alice Phillips, and has one child, Mable Williams Polleys; William B., now managing the old home farm with his widowed mother, married Almena A. Marshall; Sarah Elizabeth, married Cyrus W. Place, a farmer, and has a son, Willard Leroy Place.





Philip White



Philip White



LIKE STEPPING into a different world is it to follow the varied career of Philip White, late of Providence and Cranston, Rhode Island, surrounded as it was with the circumstances and associations and even the material environment of a serener and more gracious age, now passed away. To speak his name at once recalls that of Benjamin Franklin Hopkins and the beautiful old tavern which the two men, one after the other, kept on Westminster street, Providence. No one who has been fortunate enough to stop in the place will easily forget the charming old-world atmosphere that he entered in crossing the threshold of the home-like old tavern or the warm welcome accorded to all by Mr. Hopkins and then by his son-in-law, Mr. White. There are those still living who have tasted of the good cheer and hearty welcome provided there back in the days when most of the travel between Boston and Providence was done on horseback or in carriage, and those good old times have left an irradicable mark upon the old place that seems to tell of the more substantial, if ruder, comforts of those days, of stout potations and courtley manners, of fair faces and warm hearts. Mr. White died in Cranston, November 1, 1886, and Mr. Hopkins many years before that, yet at the birth of the latter the tavern was already of substantial age for it dates back to Colonial days.

Philip White was born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, November 3, 1822, one of the large family of thirteen children born to Pardon and Lydia White, of that town. The father was a farmer and the lad spent the early years of his life in the wholesome environment of farm life with his brothers and sisters. This healthful childhood was not to last a great while, however, for the family was in very poor circumstances and it became necessary for the children to take a hand in their own support. One by one the brothers all found employment in the woolen mills of that neighborhood, the family removing to Providence to enable them the better to find work and Philip was but eight years of age when he followed the example of his elders and secured his first work in a mill at Newport. But Philip White was not of the kind that surrenders easily to circumstances; he was ambitious to learn and took every opportunity to do so, studying a great deal by himself and even attending night school so that his handicap in this matter was more than made up and people meeting him in after life and finding an unusually well educated man would have had no idea of the very limited advantages that he enjoyed as a boy. He was of a type of manhood familiar to us all, ever ready to try the new project and possessed of the intelligence and personality to succeed in all that he undertook. He was still a very young man when by dint of hard work and great frugality he had saved up sufficient capital to start in a business of his own and he accordingly bought a blacksmith shop in Providence, a kindly fortune ordering it so that it should stand directly opposite the Hopkins Hotel. At about this time, however, something intervened which postponed the association of Mr. White with the old



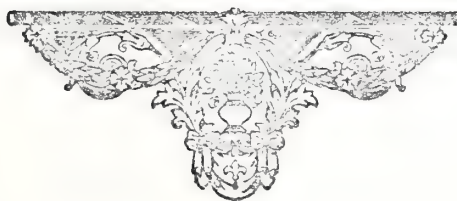
tavern from progressing further for the time. This was the excitement incident to the discovery of gold in California in 1849. Mr. White joined the great throng which started out to the Far West on this adventurous quest from which so many never returned. Conditions in that part of the country were scarcely more than savage and anyone who went there was sure to need all his courage and wit to extricate himself from the waiting perils. But Mr. White possessed both these qualities in plenteous store, the life pleased him for a time with its romance and freedom from the conventions of a more settled community, and he remained there four years, from 1849 to 1853. In the latter year, however, he returned to the East and took up his blacksmith's trade in Providence.

In the year 1854 he married the daughter of Mr. Hopkins and then bought his hotel, which the other was getting somewhat too elderly to care for. From the outset Mr. White maintained the tradition of the old place, superintending in person the service, greeting his guests in the same whole-souled, warm manner they had grown used to in Mr. Hopkins and in all things keeping up its good name and reputation. Mrs. White had inherited shortly after her marriage a fine farm of one hundred acres from her mother and this Mr. White superintended in addition to managing the hotel. The farm was situated in Cranston, Rhode Island, and the Whites made their home on it for a part of each year for ten years or more. Mr. White, towards the latter part of this period, was employed in building a handsome house for himself and family at No. 1289 Elmwood avenue, Cranston, and when it was completed they moved into it and there Mr. White died about three years later.

As has already been remarked, Mr. White was united in marriage with Emeline E. Hopkins, native of Rhode Island and a daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Patia B. (Randall) Hopkins, well-known and highly respected residents. To Mr. and Mrs. White two children were born: William L., who died in infancy, and William Smith, who died in 1888 at the age of twenty-three years. Mrs. White survives her husband and resides in her home in Cranston. Mr. Hopkins was a son of Colonel Benjamin F. Hopkins, who was the owner of a tavern at Foster, Rhode Island. It was Colonel Hopkins that bought the old Providence inn from the Gardiners who originally owned it and who in due course of time was succeeded by his son in its ownership and management. Colonel Hopkins purchased it in the year 1831, when a man well advanced in years, and his son began to manage it about 1840, and from that time until the sale of it to Mr. White he was actively in charge of it, being always there in person to see to the comfort of his guests. He became one of the best known figures in the city and one of the most popular, for besides possessing a most attractive and cheerful personality his benevolences and charities were very large and widely distributed. His wife, Patia B. (Randall) Hopkins, before her marriage was a very remarkable woman, thrifty and far-seeing, and it is beyond question that to her is due a great measure of her husband's success. They were both unique figures in the life of Providence and although they have now been dead for many years the memory of their many good deeds still lives in the minds and hearts of the older citizens. Mr. Hopkins had a very large farm near Scitu-

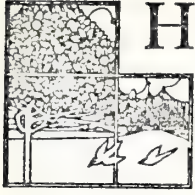


ate, Rhode Island, which he conducted for a number of years although he eventually gave up living there and took up his abode in Providence altogether. Although so successful as both a farmer and hotel keeper, Mr. Hopkins' chief talent was his remarkable skill in wood carving. For this he had the utmost devotion and when it is considered with what primitive tools he wrought the various articles of his craft that came from his hand his work is nothing less than extraordinary. He carved, principally with his pocket knife, in a little shop back of the hotel many objects of beauty, especially a great variety of furniture, many articles of which are still in the possession of Mrs. White who values them most highly. How elaborate was his work may be faintly realized when it is said that in one piece of furniture which he inlaid there were no less than nineteen hundred and twenty-seven pieces of wood introduced into its composition. A complete set of miniature farm tools, perfect in every detail, was another work which bore witness not only to his skill in his craft but to the fact that his heart often turned with a keen longing back to the rural life that he had learned to love so deeply in his youth. Indeed he often thought fondly of the old farm and longed to return to it. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were the parents of four children as follows: Emeline E., now Mrs. White, of Auburn; Angeline A., who became the wife of Draper C. Smith, of Providence, and is now deceased; William R., also deceased; and Susamey P., a resident of Auburn, Rhode Island.





Orray Taft



HALF A CENTURY ago the valuable life of Orray Taft closed, but the work that he performed and the institutions he founded live and in the prosperity of bank, mill, railroad and corporation his memory is kept green. He was one of the strong men of his day, foremost in the movements to increase the material prosperity of Providence, and a leader in good works. Gone are the men of that period, the Spragues, the Browns and men of that class, but among them all there was no grander, more commanding figure than Orray Taft, the second president of the People's Savings Bank, succeeding the senior Governor Sprague. He was an able business man, his natural qualities sharpened and developed through a wide course of dealing in the South, his operations in cotton necessitating annual trips either by himself or a representative through the cotton belt that he might make his contracts for his mills with a full knowledge of crop conditions and prospective prices. He was an important factor in the cotton market all his life, and no man was even his peer in personal knowledge of cotton dealing. Present day cotton manufacturers have little knowledge of anti-bellum conditions; of the days preceding railroads, when the Southern planter was a king, and the Northern cotton manufacturer his vassal. But Orray Taft understood them, met them at their own homes and possessed their perfect confidence. He was but a young man when he first went South to trade and deal in cotton and until the war he continued an active factor in the cotton trade. The great Civil War brought about new and strange conditions in the South and in the cotton trade and but a few months before that conflict ended he was gathered to his fathers at the age of seventy-two years.

He was of ancient ancestry, tracing to Robert Taft, born about 1640 in Ireland, and died in Mendon, Massachusetts, February 8, 1725. The Taft families of America descend from Robert and Matthew Taft, both of whom came from Ireland and settled in Mendon. The name in Ireland was spelled Taaffe, and is not found in Scotland, and in England only descendants of the Irish family are found. Sir William Taaffe was a knight of Protestant faith, and was a grantee at the time of the Scotch emigration to Ulster Province, Ireland, by order of King James, and in 1610 he had a grant of one thousand acres in the parish of Castle Rahen, County Cavan.

Robert Taft, the American ancestor, bought a large quantity of land around Mendon pond, becoming one of the largest land owners in that neighborhood. He was a member of the first Board of Selectmen of the organized town of Mendon, and was on the committee to build a house for the minister. He and his sons built the first bridge across the Mendon river, and his sons built the second one. One of his sons, Captain Joseph Taft, was captain of militia, and one of the most prominent men of Uxbridge which was ever the seat of this branch. From that time until the present, members of the Taft family have been leaders in public, military, business



and professional life, the highest office in the United States having been held by a descendant of Robert Taft through his son, Captain Joseph Taft, and grandson, Captain Peter Taft.

Orray Taft was of the sixth American generation, son of Marvel Taft, born February 6, 1763, and his wife Ruth, born October 2, 1762. Orray Taft was born at the homestead in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, April 9, 1793, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, January 27, 1865. He spent his youth at Uxbridge, attended the public schools and early entered into mercantile life. When a young man he made his first trip South carrying such supplies as the Southern needs demanded, exchanging them for cotton which was shipped to New England mills or abroad. He made continuous trips of this nature until 1829, then located in Providence, Rhode Island, where he continued a cotton factor on a large scale. He was interested in the Wauregan Cotton Mill as one of the organizers and owners, and with that affiliation added a manufacturer's to his trader's interest in the cotton trade. He dealt heavily and successfully in cotton and was as much at home on a Southern cotton plantation as at his mill in Providence. He was one of the organizers of the People's Savings Bank of Providence, and when Governor William Sprague, the first president of the bank, laid down the reins of management Mr. Taft succeeded him as chief executive. He was also heavily interested in the Providence Gas Company, and in the Worcester Railroad which he helped to organize and served as president. He was a man of fine intellectual qualities—a Taft heritage—possessed a sound judgment, but always considered a question well before giving an opinion or decision. While he served one year in the Rhode Island Legislature he had little taste for public life but was emphatically a business man. Yet he was very public-spirited and progressive, working for the upbuilding of Providence in every possible way. His life was a success from whatever angle viewed, and in his day and generation there were none who excelled him in honorable usefulness. He was an attendant of the Beneficent Congregational Church and aided in all good works of church and charity.

Mr. Taft married, September 24, 1821, Deborah Keith, born at Grafton, Massachusetts, daughter of Royal and Deborah (Adams) Keith, both of Northbridge, Massachusetts, and a granddaughter of Simeon and Rebecca Keith.





John Milton Hathaway



THE artistic talent displayed by Mr. Hathaway even in boyhood gave promise of a brilliant future, but it was many years ere circumstances allowed him to give rein to his talents, and even then he was compelled to allow a great deal of most creditable work go out under the name of the firm by which he was employed. But the canvases he signed and sold are sufficient to identify him with his work, and as an artist he lives in those canvases now much more highly valued than when he disposed of them. Paintings from his brush are to be found in many homes and private art galleries, and so long as men shall admire the beauties of nature as portrayed by a master's brush, just so long will John Milton Hathaway bear an honored name as a creator of the beautiful and true in art. He was a son of John and Betsey Hathaway.

John Milton Hathaway was born near Fall River in 1830, died at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, July 7, 1901. He was educated in the public schools, and as a boy evidenced a fondness for drawing and illustration as well as a decided talent. He was but a boy when his school years ended and he began working in a nail mill, an occupation as far as possible removed from his natural inclinations or liking. But that was his father's business and he had no choice but to obey the parental law. But he soon broke away from the thralldom of the nail mill and secured employment with a decorative painter, and while not a high form of art he learned the mixing of colors and an expert use of the brush, knowledge which bore fruit in after years. In 1851, at the age of twenty-one, he married and soon afterward moved to Boston, Massachusetts, where his skill and talent found him instant and remunerative employment. He remained in Boston three years working as an ornamental and decorative painter, then moved to Providence which was ever afterward his home.

He at once entered the employ of the well known furniture house, Anthony Dennison & Potter, as their decorative artist, and through the medium of that house his work was made a part of the adornment of many of the most handsome homes in New England. While his decorative and ornamental painting was all done under the name of the house he represented, Mr. Hathaway won high personal reputation as he was well known as the artist responsible for the high decorative value of the work performed. During this period Mr. Hathaway painted many signed canvases that found a ready sale among connoisseurs at a high figure for an unknown artist to obtain. These paintings are to be found in many of the private art galleries of New England and in the homes of art lovers, their value increasing as their beauty and their fine artistic quality is better understood and appreciated. Mr. Hathaway remained in the employ of Anthony Dennison & Potter until about three years prior to his death when he retired, being then sixty-eight years of age.

There is a useful lesson to be drawn from the life of John Milton Hath-

away, and it is the lesson taught also by the parable of the talents in Holy Writ. He took his one talent and while he might have buried it in the nail mill and pleaded that poverty and lack of training made the talent valueless, he did not do so, but from an humble start improved it, increased it and went before the Great Giver of the talent with it magnified a thousand fold; his reward, a community more beautiful, a better community to live in, and the approving words: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

He was a man of very quiet nature, devoted to his home and family, and while he did not accumulate great wealth he provided well for those dependent upon him, invested wisely in real estate, and was able to leave them an estate of sufficient proportions to comfortably provide for their needs and pleasure. Truly was it said of him: "The world is better for his having lived." He was a member of Broad Street Christian Church, and in his daily walk a true exponent of the Christian faith. He was warm hearted and genial and possessed many sincere friends.

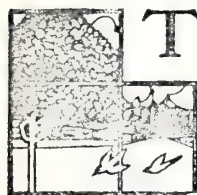
Mr. Hathaway married, January 1, 1851, Susan Ann Crowell, born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts. They were the parents of the following children: George M., married Mary Verrill; William, died young; Dora, married William Hicks, and left a daughter Grace who married Robert Gee, and has two children, Robert and Richard; Harriet, died aged thirteen; Charles, died young. None of these children are now living, but the mother is still a resident of Providence, the city to which she came a bride in 1851.





Amasa Curtis Tourtellot

They never quite leave us, the friends that have passed
Through the shadows of death to the sunlight above,
A thousand sweet memories are holding them fast,
To the place they blessed with their presence and love.



THE career of Amasa C. Tourtellot will not be found among great captains of industry, great statesmen or military heroes, but his name and his memory are embalmed in the hearts of his fellowmen with whom he trod life's pathway for so many years and to his memory his brethren of the Masonic order, which he served so faithfully and so long, have placed not an imposing monument of stone, but the more lasting tribute of the printed page, that has become a part of the record of the order "laid up in the archives," which shall forever endure.

The family seat of the Tourtellots for many generations has been Scituate, Rhode Island, and there Amasa Curtis Tourtellot, a worthy son of a worthy race, was born.

Amasa Curtis Tourtellot, son of Amasa Randall and Maria Ladd (Curtis) Tourtellot, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, March 31, 1838, died at his residence in Providence, No. 32 Wesleyan avenue, October 16, 1912. He was two years of age when his parents moved to Providence and there seventy-two years were spent. After completing public school courses of study he entered business college, taking a commercial course, and after graduation taught bookkeeping for a time in the same institution. After teaching for a time he became a clerk in the Providence post office, then a clerk in the Bank of North America. He was at different times bookkeeper for Thomas Phillips & Company of Providence and for a plumbing concern in New York City. He also tried the manufacturing business and in Providence, Simmonsville and Westerly was engaged in making braids and shoe laces. But banking was his true forte and about 1875 he became permanently fixed in a financial position which he filled until within a few years of his death. He was cashier of the Bank of America Loan and Trust Company. Then was chosen treasurer of the new corporation and of the Union Trust Company, holding both offices until the year 1900, when he resigned. He was an able financier, and in all the years he was guardian to the bank's funds he exercised the powers his position gave him to wisely and carefully administer his trust and safeguard the bank's interests. He was highly esteemed in banking circles, his judgment was deferred to and the most implicit confidence placed in his wisdom and his integrity. He served a term of three months in the early part of the Civil War as sergeant-major of the Tenth Battery of Light Artillery, Rhode Island Volunteers, enlisting May 25 and serving until August 30, 1862, receiving an honorable discharge.

While yet a minor Mr. Tourtellot, or "A. C.," as he was familiarly and generally called, conceived a favorable opinion of the Masonic order and in



1859, as soon as he reached legal age, which is also Masonry's legal age of admission, he petitioned for membership. He was accepted and in due season received the degrees of Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He became a very zealous and devoted member of the order, thoroughly imbibed its spirit of fraternity and exemplified in his daily life the noblest tenets of the institution of which he was an honored member for fifty-three years. He was raised in What Cheer Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, by Worshipful Master William B. Blanding, the first master of that lodge, May 10, 1859; exalted in Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, by Jerome B. Borden, most excellent high priest, March 13, 1860; knighted in Calvary Commandery, No. 13, by George F. Wilson, eminent commander, May 1, 1860, that commandery then working under dispensation. He was elected treasurer of the chapter, November 8, 1877, and held that office continuously until November 21, 1895, when he asked that the companions would not again elect him, giving reasons that were respected. He was elected treasurer of the commandery in December, 1876, and served until December, 1895, when as in the chapter he declined reelection.

His zeal and high standing in the order brought the honor of election to the high office of grand treasurer of the Rhode Island Grand Chapter until his death. After his death a beautiful tribute to the memory of their long-time treasurer and beloved "Companion" was prepared by the grand secretary by order of the Grand Chapter and issued under the authority and seal of the Grand Chapter, October 31, 1912, signed by Herbert Bills, grand high priest and William R. Greene, grand secretary. From this tribute, now a part of the record of the Grand Chapter, much of the subject matter for this sketch has been gathered.

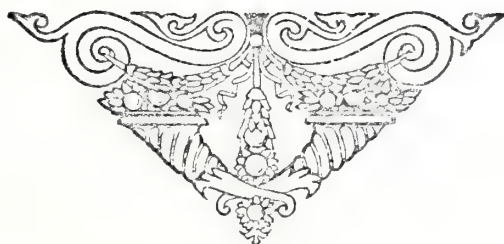
Noteworthy as was his record as a Mason, his life as a citizen and business man was not less honorable, nor was the esteem in which he was held confined by fraternity limits. His scrupulous honesty, his faithful performance of every trust committed to him, his consideration for others, were beautiful traits of character known to all men, and so long as men value such virtues so long will his memory survive. Early in life he became a member of the Congregational church, and until his death he was a faithful, consistent member, showing forth his faith by his works.

Mr. Tourtellot married, February 7, 1894, Mary J. Blackwood, daughter of James and Elizabeth (McDonald) Blackwood and a sister of Judge James W. Blackwood, of Providence. He was a man of domestic tastes and his home life was ideal. Having retired from business twelve years before the tie was sundered, they spent their summers at their farm about sixteen miles from Providence and there they dispensed a generous open-handed hospitality to their neighbors and many city friends. Mr. Tourtellot was a natural mechanic, and at his country home had a workshop fitted with tools of every description. He indulged his tastes in that direction to his heart's content and amid such congenial surroundings with his devoted wife as companion, freed from all cares of business, he spent perhaps the very happiest hours of a long, happy and contented life.

On October 19, 1912, all that was mortal of Mr. Tourtellot was borne

to its final resting place in the North Burial Ground by four of his brethren, all past masters of Providence Masonic lodges and companions of the chapter. A simple church service with singing by the Orpheus Quàrtette constituted the services at the home, No. 32 Wesleyan avenue.

Thus lived a good man, quiet and unostentatious was his life, but one filled with kindly deeds and honorable service: Fidelity and faithfulness marked his course and in his character there was no flaw.



George Harrison Peck



IT IS only of comparatively recent years that the inestimable benefits conferred upon society by the quiet business man, the financier and merchant, are coming to have their due share of recognition, and that the records of these men are being set down along side those more showy ones connected with military service and the affairs of State, as most truly representative of human life in the aggregate, and most largely contributive to the sum of human happiness. Such a man, for instance, as George Harrison Peck, late of Bristol, Rhode Island, where his death on September 9, 1914, was felt as a loss to the community generally, such a man is obviously a more wholly pro-social character, if the expression be permissible, and a greater benefactor of his fellows, having ministered peacefully to their wants, than those who at the very least awaken wants and desires which they cannot gratify. This growing appreciation of the part played by those concerned with the commercial and financial interests of the community has been coincident with a profound change in the organization of society itself, a change which has involved the shifting of its base from war to industry. In the process of such a change all sorts of subsidiary alterations have of necessity taken place, such as that in the type of men which has held the eye of public attention and commanded popular approval.

George Harrison Peck was born August 11, 1841, at Bristol, Rhode Island, a son of Albert and Sarah (Cartwright) Peck, and is thus descended on both sides of the house from fine old Rhode Island families. He and his brother Albert were the only children in the family and the two boys grew up together in the place of their birth, the best of companions and friends. George Harrison, the younger of the two, attended the local public schools and passed successively through the grammar and high schools, proving himself an ambitious and industrious student and giving evidence of those powers of concentration and foresight that later marked him as a business man. Upon completing his studies in these institutions, he sought employment in some of the industrial concerns that are so important a feature of the business life of Bristol, and was successful in securing a position with the Burnside gun shop, where he learned the machinist's trade. This he followed for some time until all thoughts of a peaceful career was abruptly broken by the outbreak of the Civil War. Mr. Peck was one of those patriots who first responded to the call for troops issued by President Lincoln and he enlisted in Company G, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, June 5, 1861. Mr. Peck's health was, however, less robust than it might have been and the hardships of campaign life were too much for him so that after a little more than a year of active service he was honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate, September 15, 1862. Unwilling to abandon a service to which he was so entirely devoted, Mr. Peck reënlisted in the Independent Company of Hospital Guards, Rhode Island Volunteers, Novem-

ber 12, 1862, and was mustered in the following 6th of December. He was assigned to guard duty at the Lovell General Hospital at Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, and there remained until the end of the war, being finally mustered out August 26, 1865. Upon the completion of his military duties Mr. Peck returned to civic life and it was not long before he became a conspicuous figure in the community. His business talents were very marked and soon gave him an important position in the financial world and he also entered public life and was eminently successful. His long association with the Industrial Trust Company as a trustee was at once most creditable to himself and advantageous to the concern which was able to avail itself of his energy and wise judgment. In the political world he was a strong supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party and allied himself with the local organization thereof. He was elected treasurer of the City of Bristol and filled that office with so much efficiency and wisdom that he was reelected to succeed himself until he had served in this capacity for more than twenty years.

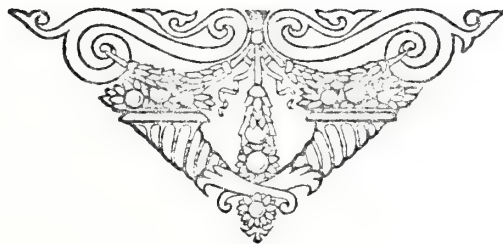
Mr. Peck always kept alive the associations formed in the time of the Civil War and was an enthusiastic Grand Army man. He was a member of Babbitt Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and for above fifteen years was its commander. Another interest of Mr. Peck was the Roger's Free Library and of this institution he was a trustee for many years. In the matter of his religious belief Mr. Peck was a Methodist and attended the church of that denomination in Bristol, as his family does to this day. He was very active in the work of the congregation and served in several capacities, notably as church treasurer, in which he did invaluable work for the church. He was also closely identified with the Sunday school and was the superintendent thereof for more than twenty-eight years. He consistently made the interests of the church his objective and worked for that with unflagging zeal and indefatigable energy.

On April 19, 1866, Mr. Peck was united in marriage with Hattie Prescott Coggeshall, like himself a native of Bristol, and a daughter of Wilbur B. and Eliza (Coggeshall) Coggeshall, same name but no relation to her husband, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. Coggeshall was for many years a successful farmer in that region and he and his wife were the parents of eight children, only three of whom are at present living: Chandler H., George B. and Mrs. Peck. To Mr. and Mrs. Peck were born two children, both living: Albert P., educated in the schools of Bristol and Providence and now employed in a broker's office in the latter place; and Gertrude F.

Altogether one of the most prominent figures in the life of Bristol, Mr. Peck enjoyed the added distinction of having well deserved every iota of the recognition he received. A "self-made man" in the best sense of that term, he pushed himself forward from small beginnings to the position of prominence that he filled and yet without disregarding the rights of any other individual or thrusting aside any weaker brother in the race. On the contrary his course was marked by the gaining of new friends in great numbers but not by the loss of the old. There are few men who can boast of so



many and so true friends as those Mr. Peck was privileged to point to, few who leave so many behind to mourn them and keep green their memory. Mr. Peck always retained his strong fondness for his home and family, and it was by his own hearth-side that he found his greatest happiness. In all respects his moral standards were high and he furthermore realized them with a remarkable degree of fidelity.





George Danforth



THE death of George Danforth, of Providence, Rhode Island, on February 11, 1851, deprived that city of one of its most useful and energetic citizens and one who, notwithstanding his birth in another town and State, was most closely identified with its life and traditions. Mr. Danforth was sprung from fine old New England stock, his parents being Asa and Debora Danforth, old and highly respected residents of

Massachusetts.

George Danforth was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1800, where his father was for many years a blacksmith, and where he himself spent the major part of his childhood and early youth. He attended for a time the public schools of his native village, but the circumstances were such that he could not spend as much time as he desired in school, and he supplemented his studies there with much home reading, so that he may truly be said to be chiefly self-educated. He was always extremely ambitious and it was his belief that it might lead to a career that induced him to take up the printing trade. It was long before the day of mechanical type setting or any of the devices that have so greatly changed the character of the craft, and everything had to be done by hand, and young Danforth became remarkably expert in the trade. He came to Providence, Rhode Island, while still a very young man and worked there at his trade for some years. He finally became associated with the "Providence Journal," a most progressive paper of Providence, and this connection continued during the remainder of his life. He was a most valued member of the staff and gave long and faithful service to the paper and to the city through its columns. He died at the age of fifty-one years, one of the well-known figures of the newspaper world in that region.

Mr. Danforth was married in Providence, in 1828, to Rebecca Brightman Southworth, who was, like himself, a native of Massachusetts. She was a daughter of Ephraim and Rebecca (Simmons) Southworth, of Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Danforth seven children were born as follows: Harriet M., deceased; Caroline, deceased; George, deceased, formerly engaged in the grocery business in Providence; Rebecca; Mary; Hannah; and Ephraim, deceased, who was formerly connected with the Providence Electric Railroad. For twenty-three years Mr. and Mrs. Danforth spent a most happy married life until his death brought an end to it and left her and her children in only very moderate circumstances. But Mrs. Danforth was a woman of unusually strong will and a most capable and practical mind and she at once set herself the purpose of leaving her children well off. She turned her attention to the growing prices in Providence real estate, and by a careful investment of her capital in this line, guided by an unusually keen sense and business foresight, she gradually acquired a considerable estate in the city. She devoted the remainder of her life to this aim and was extraordinarily successful, especially when the fact that she was a

woman who had had no preliminary training in matters of business be taken into consideration. Mrs. Danforth was a type of New England gentlewoman, whom many of us remember, but now unfortunately growing somewhat rare. Intelligent and entirely capable, they possessed in the highest degree of all those domestic virtues and affections which are inseparable from our highest ideals of womanhood. She was a most affectionate and devoted mother and her children were justly proud of her. She died in the city of Providence at the old home in the year 1891 at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. Three of her children survive her to-day, the Misses Rebecca, Mary and Hannah F. Danforth. For some time they continued to reside in the home of their parents in Providence, but in the year 1892 they built a delightful residence at Edgewood, Rhode Island, where they live together, although still retaining their ownership of the old home.

The place occupied in the life of the community by both Mr. and Mrs. Danforth was in many respects a remarkable one, and they might well serve as models for the youth of the community. They were both possessed of those sterling virtues that have been considered typical of the New England character, a simple, straightforward charity and tolerance for their fellowmen, a union of idealism with a practical grasp of affairs which marks the most successful persons of both sexes. Their place in the social life of the city was an enviable one and they were universally respected and admired and loved for the qualities they displayed in their dealing with all their neighbors. They were both fond of social intercourse, delighting greatly in the informal meeting of friends with the spontaneous relations that flow from them, although for the more formal kind of social function they had no great fondness. Their chief happiness was found in their home where their individualities found the readiest and most typical expression, not only in their conduct as parents, but in the moulding of the exterior features of the dwelling place to fit their taste and fancy. It was for this reason that their home at No. 198 Pond street, Providence, possessed a charm that many more pretentious residences lack, because it was a real expression of its cultured and enlightened inmates.



Mrs. A. Louisa (Morse) Mann



WHO of all the olden-time theatre-goers who have made merry with Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead" but remember "Aunt Matilda," the part played for twenty-two seasons by Mrs. A. Louisa (Morse) Mann with such rare delicacy and skill. After leaving the company the most friendly relations existed between the two artists and but a few days before her death Mrs. Mann called on Mr. Thompson, who was filling an engagement in Providence, and at the Narragansett Hotel the old friends enjoyed a pleasant hour seated where so many years before they arranged the terms of the contract under which Mrs. Mann became a member of the Old Homestead Company.

For more than fifty years Mrs. Mann occupied a leading position on the American stage, and at her death in her eightieth year she enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest American actress; that honor passing to her upon the death of Mrs. Gilbert. She was known to all actors and actresses, the younger set as well as the elder. They all revered her and looked up to her as they had to Mrs. Gilbert, and whenever Providence was on their itinerary a call was always made upon Mrs. Mann.

While on the stage Mrs. Mann usually presented "leading heavy" parts, critics pronouncing her at her best in those difficult characters. She appeared in many Shakespearian characters in companies with the elder Booth, his son, Edwin Booth, Edwin Forrest, Charlotte Cushman, and William McCullough. Her life experience, however, covered other phases of the drama and for a few seasons she appeared in an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company, taking at one time and another every female part in the play except "Topsy" and "Little Eva." She was seen in characters with the elder Sothorn, the inimitable "Lord Dundreary," with Mrs. John Drew, Minnie Palmer, Jacob Barrow and his wife, Julia Bennett, Charles Fletcher, the French actor, and with many more of the famous actors of her period.

She did not come from a theatrical family, but embraced the profession on the advice of a friend, for being one of a large family she was obliged to seek employment. This friend was Mrs. N. C. Forbes, wife of the manager of the old Providence Museum, Miss Morse, then nineteen years of age, being employed as a dressmaker at the establishment where the Forbes Stock Company had a great deal of their costuming done. Mrs. Forbes told Miss Morse there was a future awaiting her upon the stage and from this conversation came the actress who was to become so bright a light in the theatrical firmament, Mrs. A. Louisa (Morse) Mann, of blessed memory.

Mrs. Mann was the daughter of George and A. Louisa (Remington) Morse, her father born and educated in Dunham, Massachusetts. He came to Providence, Rhode Island, when a young man and for several years there engaged in the oyster business. He married A. Louisa Remington, born in Pawtucket, daughter of Captain Charles Remington, a ship owner and deep sea sailor, master of his own vessel trading with Africa in ivory, gold



dust and precious woods. He never returned from his last voyage, dying in Africa. George and A. Louisa (Remington) Morse were the parents of eight children: Maria, married James C. Crandall; Stephen, married Elizabeth West; A. Louisa, to whose memory this tribute is inscribed; George, died in youthful manhood; Charles, married Lydia Tabor; Mary, a resident of Providence; Edwin, married Mary Erskin; H. Amanda, married, December 25, 1859, Lyman Stone, who died April 16, 1865, in his twenty-seventh year. He was born in Warwick, Massachusetts, son of William and Susan Stone. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Stone were the parents of two children: Edwin, died in infancy, and Louisa Remington, died at the age of twenty-five years. Mrs. Stone, with her niece, Miss Louisa Mann, and sister, Miss Mary Morse, resides at No. 78 Broadway, Providence.

A. Louisa Morse was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1830, died at her home, No. 78 Broadway, Providence, in her eightieth year. She obtained a good education in the city schools, learned dressmaking and until her nineteenth year was so employed. She made the acquaintance of Mrs. Forbes, wife of the manager of the Providence Museum, in a business way and so impressed Mrs. Forbes with her grace and aptitude that she suggested a stage career. Miss Morse, having her own future to provide for, entertained the idea with the result that she became a member of a theatrical stock company, beginning at a salary of five dollars weekly. Her first appearance on the stage was in a comedy, "Victorine." At the age of twenty-four she became a member of the Howard Athenaeum Stock Company of Boston and with that organization won recognition as a rising young artist, particularly effective in "leading heavy" characters. Later she played in company with the elder Booth, Edwin Booth, Forrest, Cushman and McCullough in Shakespearian *repertoire*, and in the old comedies firmly established herself as an actress of sterling worth. Concluding her long engagement in Boston, she next appeared with Mrs. John Drew at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, there winning popular favor and also filling engagements at the Chestnut and Walnut Street theatres, those three houses then being Philadelphia's most fashionable houses of entertainment.

In 1876 Mrs. Mann began extensive tours of travel and in 1880 made her first appearance on the Pacific coast. During this period she was a member of Mrs. John Drew's company and of the companies headed by Jacob Barrow, Julia Bennett and Charles Fletcher. She became very popular with the profession and with the theatre-going public and always found her services in demand by managers. Later she became a member of Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead" Company, and for twenty-two seasons portrayed the character of "Aunt Matilda," a part in which she appeared in every theatre of consequence in the United States. It was prior to her engagement with Denman Thompson that she appeared with the elder Sothorn in "Lord Dundreary" and the "Crushed Tragedian." It was during the early years of her career that she portrayed "Eliza" and every other adult female part in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a play it is said that has been witnessed by more auditors than any other, and for many years was a leading favorite at the best theatres.



Mrs. Mann continued her stage career until her retirement to her home in Providence, where she spent a happy and contented evening of life, loved and honored by all who knew her, reigning a queen in the hearts of those of her profession. It had ever been her pleasure to aid the young women of the stage in every way and this practice she continued after leaving the stage. All deserving women, however, she felt had a claim upon her sympathy and not only in Providence but all over the country were women to be found whom she had assisted.

Miss Morse married John Mann and their only child, Louisa Mann, is a resident of Providence. Mrs. Mann enjoyed excellent health up to the day of her death, when stricken with apoplexy she survived by twenty-four hours.





John Shambow



FROM 1869 until his death in 1912, John Shambow was a resident of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and from 1881 was allied with the manufacturing interests of the city, the plant he operated holding representative position in the industrial world as the leading one of its kind. He was a self-made man in the best sense of the term, beginning humbly as a workman, and taking advantage of his skill as a mechanic and the ability he possessed as a business man to build up a profitable enterprise on a sound basis, which in turn he passed into the hands of a capable son. But not only as business man was he a success, but as a man and a citizen, noted for his fair dealing, his public-spirited citizenship and concern for whatever was for the best interests of his adopted city.

He did not create a new business or a new demand, but took an old business that had passed through two years of precarious existence and as a manufacturer of power and hand-loom shuttles, reeds and other weavers' accessories, furnished the mills with a product, standard wherever introduced. Woolen, worsted, silk and cotton mills throughout the United States and Canada gave his goods preference over others, and with the demand created he was farsighted and progressive in his plans to meet it rapidly with goods of superior quality. He had a large factory equipped with the newest and most up-to-date machinery and as long as he lived his genius, energy, skill and executive power were exerted to keep the name of Shambow a synonym for high quality.

A history of the business which he built up is of interest. David Bass and Benoni Hawkins began the manufacture of reeds and shuttles in Woonsocket in 1879, under the name of the Woonsocket Shuttle Company. They were succeeded in 1880 by Messrs. Thissell and Lamson and they in 1881 by John Shambow and John Johnston, who had worked side by side in the shuttle-making shop owned and conducted by A. D. Clark, Mr. Shambow since 1869, Mr. Johnston since 1871. Under the last-named two men, the life of the plant was marked by unusual activity and the Woonsocket Shuttle Company prospered for ten years, when the partners sold advantageously to the American Bobbin, Spool and Shuttle Company, a syndicate with offices in Boston. With that sale the Woonsocket Shuttle Company passes out of this story, although the sequel is pertinent. The new owners ran the business for fourteen months, then made an assignment. John Johnston, Mr. Shambow's former partner, bought the old company after the assignment and ever since the plant on Winter street has been operated by him as the Woonsocket Shuttle Company. This must not hereafter be confused with Mr. Shambow's business, which he started after the sale, as the Woonsocket Reed and Shuttle Works, later changing the name to the Shambow Shuttle Company, of which his son, Christopher J. Shambow, is presi-



dent and manager, succeeding his honored father, who was his preceptor and business mentor.

John Shambow was born in Vergennes, Vermont, April 9, 1846, died in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, February 7, 1912, one of the eight children of Joseph and Sophia Shambow. His early life was spent in Vergennes, where he was educated, and at the age of twenty-one he married in Grafton, Massachusetts. At the age of twenty-three, in 1869, he located in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, which was his home until his death, forty-three years later. His first job in Woonsocket was with A. D. Clark, a manufacturer of shuttles for weaving mills, and with him he worked as a day mechanic for twelve years, becoming an expert in the making of all kinds of hand and power shuttles then in use. In 1871 another workman was employed, John Johnston, and side by side the two men worked for Mr. Clark until 1881, becoming of course very intimate. In 1881 there was an opportunity to buy the small plant started by a rival of Mr. Clark, the Woonsocket Shuttle Company, and the fellow workmen, who in their confidential talks had considered the plan of starting in business for themselves, both being expert shuttle-makers, decided they would make a bid for the plant, which had never been profitable to the two different firms which had operated it.

They were successful in obtaining the plant and in 1881, with a boy to assist them, John Shambow and John Johnston began business. As they were both practical mechanics and were the entire shop, office and selling force, with the exception of the boy mentioned, their venture carried no overhead expense and they prospered. For ten years they continued in business together with ever increasing success, their product meeting with favor from the textile manufactures. They made hand and power loom shuttles of every description, the partners bringing to the business their practical skill and knowledge of every department of the business. At the end of ten years they had a well appointed plant, a trained shop and office force and had become widely known in the mill trade. This naturally attracted the attention of rivals and when the American Bobbin, Spool and Shuttle Company of Boston made the partners an attractive offer, they sold and temporarily retired from business. After fourteen months as stated, Mr. Johnston bought back his interests in the old plant and resumed, Mr. Shambow starting for himself as the Woonsocket Reed and Shuttle Works, locating his plant on North Main street. His business grew at a rapid rate as mills were multiplying all over the country, and in the business he built up he erected a fitting monument to his sagacity and foresight, to his energy and skill as a manufacturer. In 1906 the name of the company was changed to Shambow Shuttle Company, as at present. Mr. Shambow was also an active member of the Woonsocket Business Men's Association and in every way possible aided in Woonsocket's industrial development. He was a member of Woonsocket Lodge, No. 850, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and it was ever a pleasure for him to meet his friends in social intercourse.

He was married, on September 12, 1867, at Grafton, Massachusetts, by Rev. Mr. Bullock, of Boston, to Jeannette Weir. Their only child, Christopher J. Shambow, became his father's trusted business associate and is



president and general manager of the Shambow Shuttle Company, an able executive, continuing the business along the lines so successfully followed by his honored father. There are two grandsons associates in the business, who constitute the third generation of Shambows to engage in shuttle manufacture in Woonsocket: John C., a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1910; Wallace A., who began a college course at Dartmouth, but through ill health was obliged to abandon a college for a business career, joining his father and brother in what may be called the family business.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since John Shambow came to Woonsocket and thirty-five years since he first made the name of Shambow known to the manufacturers as a maker of appliances needed in their business. That he built so wisely and so well is cause for Woonsocket congratulation, and that he left a son and grandsons to perpetuate his name and fame assures the mill trade he served so long and faithfully that in the future as in the past the name will mean standard of excellence. Happy is the city whose sons rear their monuments in her industrial greatness and transmit to posterity their virtues.



Patrick Henry Parker



THERE is probably no other profession in this practical and prosaic age in which there is so much of the romantic to be found as that of the detective, no other calling, since the old sailing vessel took its departure from the high seas to make way for the modern steamer, that holds out so powerful a lure to the youth of an adventurous turn. Nor does this romantic quality exist merely in the chance of danger that it offers, the adventures that are its daily routine, but in the sense of battle for a cause which it possesses in the strongest degree. And, indeed, there is something exceptionally inspiring in the knowledge that one's task is the safeguarding of so vital a thing as law and order, the safety of the common weal, something inspiring and wholly satisfying to feel that whatever one's own fate, the battle is being waged for something that in its very nature is sure to be the victor. It was distinctly the spirit of adventure that was the main spring in the actions of Patrick Henry Parker, late of Providence, Rhode Island, when as a youth he sought for admission into the army of the Union then engaged in its terrible struggle with the South, and which later turned his activities into the detective force of his native city. For many years he gave faithful service to the community and was connected with many of the most noted criminal cases of the time.

Born in Providence, in 1847, Mr. Parker passed his childhood in his native city and attended the local public schools for his education. The schools were primitive enough at that period and the advantages somewhat meagre, but the lad proved himself a bright scholar and quick to learn anything that was put before him. It was more in the great school of experience which the world provides for us all, however, that he distinguished himself, for he possessed that quickness of wit and boldness to venture that insures rapid progress in that hard school. He did not remain a pupil of any other school for long, as he was but fourteen years of age when he went to work for his living. He secured a position in a local factory and was thus employed when the Civil War broke out. This was the occasion for the spirit of adventure which burned so bright in him to display itself and Patsey Parker, as he was called, determined to run away. Patiently he awaited his opportunity and at length attached himself to a Rhode Island Regiment on its way to embark for the front. Alas for his hopes, upon reaching Stonington where the regiment was to take ship he was quickly singled out, his age, which was only fifteen, was discovered and he was refused permission to sail. He returned home temporarily, but nothing daunted, ran away again and this time succeeded in getting aboard the vessel and as far as New York City, when he was once more sent back. A third attempt resulted in his reaching Jersey City, where the troops entrained for the South, but that was all and he was returned again and this time with an admonishment not to make another attempt until he had reached the legal age for enlisting. It is characteristic of the determination of Mr. Parker which so strongly





Patrick Henry Parker



marked him in later life that he would not give up his attempt even after these successive discouragements, but with a persistence worthy of success started forth once more. And this time he really gained success. After numerous adventures and many narrow escapes from being returned once more ignominiously to his home, he actually arrived in Washington and presented himself for admission to one of the Rhode Island regiments which contained a number of his friends. Struck by the lad's courage the officers of the regiment decided to make an exception in his favor and he was duly enrolled in the ranks. It was in the First Rhode Island Cavalry that the lad enlisted and it was not long before he saw the active service he was anxious for. But he was "game" in the popular phrase, and took a soldier's full share of the perils and hardships of war and played a soldier's part on many hard-fought fields, and among them such famous engagements as those at Cedar Mountain, the second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford and others. At the last named of these battles Mr. Parker had two horses shot under him, but was himself unhurt. Among other experiences of this period were the terrible ones of confinement in the Confederate prisons at Belle Isle and Libby, where he suffered all the dreadful hardships that have made those names fearful. Upon his release from the latter he was in so weakened a condition that his life was well-nigh despaired of and for a considerable period hung in the balance. Mr. Parker's constitution was of the strongest, however, and as soon as the causes were removed he rapidly gained his strength and health and was soon as well as ever. He received his honorable discharge and was mustered out just three years and two months after his enlistment, or two months over the time for which he had enrolled, and was still but eighteen years of age when he once more entered civil life.

He returned to Providence at once and for some years was engaged in business there. In 1874 he entered the Providence police force and was for a short time on duty as a night patrolman from the Fifth Police Station. He was thence transferred in a few months to Richmond street, completing his first year on this beat. He was then placed on the day force and patrolled the Plain street district for the better part of another year. It was during this period that he began to display his great talent for detective work, doing such admirable work on a number of cases that he attracted the attention of the authorities. In September, 1876, he was transferred to the old railroad station, where there was a great deal of opportunity to combine the function of the detective with the ordinary work of the patrolman, an opportunity of which he quickly availed himself. He soon showed so much skill in the tracking and capture of criminals that he was recognized as in line for advancement and somewhat later, with the growth of the city and its police force and the consequent greater organization of the latter, Mr. Parker's peculiar ability as a detective received the public recognition it deserved in appointment to the captaincy of the plain clothes men. In this office he continued to distinguish himself on a larger scale and gained a reputation, not only as the most efficient officer on the Providence force, but as one of the cleverest detectives in the country. It would, of course, be out of the question to give anything like a complete record of the cases in



which Captain Parker figured, since to do so would be to publish practically the entire criminal records of the State for some three decades, but certain of the more important cases, especially those involving murders of more than local interest, should be instanced as examples of the kind of work he was at his best in, and the important matters which he was largely instrumental in clearing up. Among cases dear to the heart of the criminalologist and expert were the Barnaby case and those involving the deaths of Emily Chambers and Waterman Irons. The first of these, that involving the details of the murder of Mrs. Josephine A. Barnaby in Denver, Colorado, was one of national importance, and in it Captain Parker worked with the Pinkerton detectives in collecting the evidence that eventually led to the arrest and conviction of Dr. T. T. Graves, of Providence. From the time of Dr. Graves' return to the eastern city after the crime, during his stay there and until the time of his second trip to Denver, when he was arrested and brought to trial, he was never out of the surveillance of detectives and in this difficult and long drawn out task Captain Parker was conspicuous. It is perhaps natural that his connection with the case has been somewhat overshadowed by the famous detective agency with which he was associated, the name of which has such a world-wide reputation, yet there is not the slightest question that his work therein was of the utmost value and did much towards the ultimate elucidation of the mystery. In June, 1904, Captain Parker was retired from the force at his own request. He had seemed a man in good health at the time of his retirement, suggesting even the robust in his appearance, yet it was but little more than six months later, on January 12, 1905, that his death occurred, and that while he was a man comparatively young, not yet having attained his sixtieth year. He is survived by his widow and four children: Charles H., Louise, Anna and Ethel K.

The impression made by Captain Parker on all those with whom he came in contact was that of power. Large of frame and extremely strong and energetic physically, he coupled to this an extremely forceful personality which made his words and deeds weighty in any environment. He was the ideal person to deal with the violent types that he was obliged to meet in the discharge of his duty, to handle crime and criminals with something of the firm grasp which was attribute to the law. Though early ended, his career was early begun and the city of Providence has reason to remember with gratitude the long years of effort given in its behalf by one of the most efficient of its appointed guardians.





Allen Pettis Young



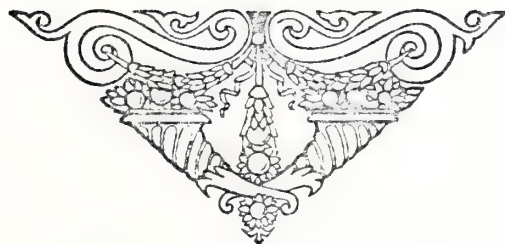
TO THE older members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Providence, the name Allen P. Young recalls memories of their old-time choir leader and associate in church work, particularly in their labors in raising funds and planning ways and means for the erection of the new church edifice; of the faithful superintendent of the Sunday school where the children, now themselves pillars of the church, were taught. He was a son of Martin and Arceneth (Phetteplace) Young, both born in Burrillville, Rhode Island, later residents of Smithfield, who had other children, Seth, Horace, Alex P., Louise and Clarissa.

Allen Pettis Young was born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, September 16, 1838, died at his home, No. 184 Camp street, very suddenly, December 24, 1893, being found lifeless in his bed by his son. He attended public school until fifteen years of age, then began working in a cotton mill. He possessed great adaptability and mastered the intricacies of cotton manufacture so quickly that at the age of nineteen he was made overseer of the carding room at the Slatersville mill. He continued in that position four years, until 1861, then came to Providence and entered the employ of the Providence (later the Rhode Island) Tool Company, then largely engaged in the manufacture of rifles for the United States government. Mr. Young was a good woodworker and was engaged in making rifle stocks as long as the war lasted, then was transferred to the department manufacturing clothes wringers. He continued with the tool company for many years, then for a time was partner in a business in Pawtucket, later returning to Providence. The latter years of his life were spent in the real estate and brokerage business with offices in Providence.

Mr. Young was exceedingly versatile in his accomplishments, although entirely self taught. He was expert with tools of all kinds, was a good vocal musician and for several years leader of the choir of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church; he painted in oils and there are specimens of his work in the decoration of his home which denote a real talent although he never took a lesson. Had wealth been an accompaniment of his early life, he would have been a great artist or musician. He was a devout Methodist and a pillar of strength to the Asbury congregation, giving freely of personal service as choir leader, Sunday school superintendent and also contributing liberally of his substance toward the erection of the new church edifice. He was a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, very quiet, modest and unassuming, but bore well his part in everything he undertook. He was a Republican in politics, serving for several years on the school board.

Mr. Young married, September 1, 1863, Mary E. Colwell, born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, daughter of William and Lucy (Whelock) Colwell, who had children: Charles, Henry Francis and Mary E. To Allen P. and

Mary E. (Colwell) Young an only son was born, Walter A. Young, a graduate of Brown University, where he also took post-graduate courses; a teacher for many years, superintendent of Block Island schools, 1914-15, now regaining health and strength by a year's rest in Providence with his widowed mother. He married Margaret Mack and has a son, Courtney Parker Young, a student at Brown University. . .





Walter Augustus Crandall



THE Crandall family of Rhode Island are mostly descendants of Elder John Crandall, a minister who came from Wales to Boston, Massachusetts, 1634-35. He fled to Rhode Island in 1637, being persecuted in Boston for his devotion to the Baptist faith, and became the first elder of the Westerly Baptist Church. He was a man, "who in all stations and under all circumstances, however adverse, stood up nobly and boldly for the right."

Walter Augustus Crandall, of a later day generation, exemplified in his life the virtues of his hardy Welsh ancestor and left a record of half a century of faithful devotion to duty that won him the affectionate regard of his community, and the unbounded respect of his business associates. He was a son of Joseph Augustus and Catherine (Mosher) Crandall, his father, a cabinetmaker, born in Providence, Rhode Island, his mother born in Maine. They were also the parents of two daughters, Lydia E., wife of Samuel Malcolm, and Ada.

Walter Augustus Crandall was born at Royalston, Massachusetts, January 3, 1849, died at his home, No. 12 Elton street, Providence, Rhode Island, September 6, 1912. He was brought to Providence a few weeks after his birth by his parents and there his after life was spent. He was educated in the public schools and began his wage earning experience as errand boy, with a tailoring establishment, shortly afterward he was employed as office boy by the old Providence Tool Company, an association that only was broken by Mr. Crandall's death forty-eight years later. He was promoted in succession to posts of responsibility, and when the company reorganized as the Rhode Island Tool Company he was retained as one of the valued members of the old organization. In 1897 he became treasurer of the company, an office he honorably filled until his death. He had worked his way from the bottom, and by his conscientious devotion to duty earned the position of honor and trust he filled. He had many warm friends, but his home was his greatest pleasure and there he spent most of his hours of leisure. He was a member of Saint John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Barrington, but an attendant of Grace Church, Providence, and vice-president of the Men's Club of that church. In political faith he was a Republican, but never sought public office.

Mr. Crandall married, November 8, 1883, Martha S. (Woodhull) White, born in Birmingham, England, daughter of Henry W. and Jane (Musgrove) Woodhull, her mother a widow bringing her to the United States when a baby. They settled in New York City, Mrs. Crandall being now the only survivor of her family. She continues her residence in Providence, with two daughters, Ida Susanna and Marian Augusta, all attendants of Grace Episcopal Church.

The following tribute to the memory of Mr. Crandall was presented Mrs. Crandall by the board of directors of the Rhode Island Tool Company:



Walter A. Crandall died on the sixth of September, 1912. Beloved by all his associates, in his death the Rhode Island Tool Company met with a sad loss, and one deeply felt by the directors of the company. He was born January 3, 1849, and at the age of fifteen years he went in the employ of the Providence Tool Company, remaining with this company and its successors, the Rhode Island Tool Company, an honorable record of forty-eight years of faithful service, applying himself to the duties assigned him and conscientiously meeting each problem as it arose. He worked his way up step by step until March, 1897, when he was elected treasurer and was so at the time of his death. His genial personality and his honesty of purpose endeared him to all his associates, his optimism and cheerfulness were contagious, and reflected by all who came in contact with him.

In recognition of his valued services the board of directors to-day direct that the foregoing tribute to Mr. Crandall's memory be spread upon the records of the corporation and a copy sent to his family.

(Signed)

WILLIAM C. DART,
President.





Thomas Wilbur Taber



IT IS strange how often discredited and outworn customs sometimes receive a sort of posthumous justification whereby our minds are turned back, as it were, a number of centuries and we seem to see the reasons that first induced our ancestors—reasonable individuals like ourselves—to adopt ways and means that we had in our previous prejudice thought totally unreasonable. Such a justification may be found, for instance, for much of the old institutions of aristocracy, in the case of the splendid old New England families, of which that of Thomas Wilbur Taber, deceased, is so highly typical. To be more explicit: It was, of course, in democratic New England that the old idea of the descent of honors and power from father to son, together with many other such institutions of aristocracy, met with especial disfavor. A method so sure to render abortive the efforts of genius and ability and to intrench incompetency in the high places could hardly have been devised, they thought, and yet, when we note these very New England houses and see how virtues and abilities descend from father to son through long sequences of generations, although it makes us no more willing than before to countenance such a plan, we can at least form some idea of what the men of the past had in mind when they saw sons of chieftains inherit their fathers' courage and enterprise and hit upon a scheme so simple to insure their succession. So it is that the most democratic of communities provides, in its old families, material for the defence of aristocracy, and nowhere more consistently than in the case of the Tabers.

Mr. Taber, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this appreciation, and whose death at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, on April 25, 1902, was a loss to the entire community, was descended in the paternal line from Francis Cooke, one of those who came to this country on the "Mayflower," whose daughter, Mary Cooke, married one John Thompson, who had himself come to the colonies in 1622-23 when a child, with one of the very earliest embarkations and landed at Plymouth. This John Thompson and his wife were the parents of a daughter, also Mary, who married Thomas Taber, a son of Phillip Taber, the first of the name in this country. The descent from this Thomas Taber ran thus through Joseph Taber, who married Elizabeth Spooner; Benjamin Taber, who married Susannah Lewis; Benjamin Taber, who married Eunice Worth; Francis Taber, who married Lydia Russell (1796); Francis Taber, who married May Ann Eddy; Robert Taber, who married Elizabeth Wilbur, and was the father of Thomas Wilbur Taber, with whose career this sketch is chiefly concerned. The Tabers from the outset were highly regarded in the community and this position was maintained by the members down to the present time. They were Quakers in religion and it was in this somewhat strict school that Thomas Wilbur Taber was reared.

Thomas Wilbur Taber was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, Octo-



ber 2, 1858. He passed the first sixteen years of his life in his native town, and received his education at the local public schools, where he proved himself an intelligent and conscientious student. Upon reaching the age of sixteen, however, he gave up his studies and, leaving the parental roof, went to Providence to learn the trade of machinist. His first employment was with the well-known machine concern of Brown & Sharpe, where he worked for a short time. He then secured a better position with the Pawtucket Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, to which city he came and where he thereafter made his home until the time of his death, with the exception of the time he lived in Bridgeport. He remained with this concern eight years and during that period gained a most complete knowledge of the practical manufacture of tools in all its details and made a name for himself as an expert in his line. His reputation went beyond the walls of the concern which employed him and he received an excellent offer from the American Hotchkiss Company, manufacturers of arms and ammunition. He was with this concern at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when the company removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, establishing a new and larger plant there. Mr. Taber was placed in entire charge of the shrapnel department and remained in this position for three years, during which time he and his family were obliged to make Bridgeport their temporary home. However, he returned to Pawtucket in 1899 upon receiving an offer from the Coleman Nail Company of that city to take the position of foreman of the die-sinking department in their great plant. This important position Mr. Taber filled until the time of his death. Mr. Taber's ability in the line of work he chose was very marked, but it was by no means his only talent. On the contrary, he had a remarkable talent for organization and executive work which found expression when, in the year 1901 he organized the Pawtucket Paper Tube Company of Pawtucket. Associated with him in this enterprise was Mr. Arthur Sisson, of Pawtucket, and the two men had the pleasure of seeing their venture prosper in a high degree and a large business develop. The office of the company was at No. 31 Bayley street, Pawtucket, and in spite of the exacting demands made upon his time by his duties in the mills of the Coleman Nail Company Mr. Taber acted as manager of his own concern until his death.

Mr. Taber was a man of far too broad sympathies and too wide intelligence to confine his attention within the limits of the business world, however important might be the work done by him within that sphere. But although he was interested in all the aspects of human life, he had but little time to actually take part in other departments of activity, so arduous were his duties in the realm of business. Thus, as an example, he was profoundly interested in politics and especially in the issues that constantly arise in conduct of the affairs of such a community as the city of Pawtucket. He was a Republican in principles, but had no time to participate actively in affairs and, although he allied himself with the local organization of the party, was unable to play the part that his inclination urged or his talents warranted.

Mr. Taber was united in marriage with Ellen Laura Richardson, March 31, 1885, Mrs. Taber being a daughter of Elisha F. and Huldah C. (Bliss)

Richardson, of Pawtucket. Elisha F. Richardson was a native of Maine, having been born in the town of Winslow in 1821. He came to Rhode Island when only thirteen years of age and engaged in the meat business in Pawtucket. He displayed great energy, courtesy and a high sense of honor and for many years carried on a most remunerative business. In the latter part of his life, however, he was less fortunate and suffered many reverses. He died in Pawtucket at his home on Broadway. To Mr. and Mrs. Taber one child was born, April 13, 1898, a daughter, Olive Bliss Taber, now an accomplished young lady of eighteen and a member of the class of 1916 of the Pawtucket High School.

Mrs. Taber, who survives her husband, is still a resident of Pawtucket, where she makes her home at No. 24 West avenue. She is related to many prominent old families in the State and elsewhere in New England, especially on her mother's side of the house. Her descent from Asahel Carpenter, who was born in Massachusetts, September 24, 1731, is as follows: Asahel Carpenter married, April 19, 1764, Molly Shorey, born September 24, 1743, a descendant of the famous Miles Standish, the military leader of the Plymouth Colony. They had a daughter, Susannah Carpenter, born July 19, 1766, and married Abel Medbury, June 12, 1788. Their daughter, Olive Medbury, married Noah Bliss, September 14, 1817. These again had a daughter, Huldah C. Bliss, who married Elisha F. Richardson, and their daughter is Mrs. Taber, of Pawtucket.





Lewis F. Butler



THE subject of this memorial enjoyed a high reputation among the people of Pawtucket, and was universally esteemed for his manly qualities and intelligent worth. Lewis F. Butler was born January 14, 1857, in Nankin, Michigan, son of Stephen Butler and wife.

The father was the owner and operator of a saw mill, and very early in life the son was accustomed to work about the establishment. Subsequently he learned the trade of cooper, and when about fifteen years of age made a visit to Vermont. Within a short time, however, he returned to his native place, and when sixteen years of age removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he continued to reside until his untimely death, November 6, 1914. He was an industrious and energetic youth, and rapidly earned his way to promotion. On arriving in Pawtucket he was apprenticed at the plant of William H. Haskell Company to learn the trade of machinist. His advancement here, as elsewhere, was rapid, and in time he became foreman of the forging department, and held that position for a period of nineteen years. During this time, in 1883, Mr. Butler was appointed as a call man on No. 1 hose wagon of Pawtucket, then located at the corner of Washington and Brown streets. He acted in the capacity of hose man for about a year, when he was elevated to the captaincy of that company. It was while he was a member of Hose No. 1 that he was severely injured in the overturning of the fire apparatus in responding to a fire alarm, July 7, 1884. The chief of the fire department was killed in this accident, and several others were injured. In 1900 Mr. Butler was appointed chief of the fire department, succeeding John W. Willmarth. Since 1895 he had been assistant chief engineer with the exception of two years, when he was not connected with the department. Many improvements in the fire fighting and protection system of Pawtucket were made at the instance and through the earnest efforts of Chief Butler. During his administration most of the apparatus was changed from horse-drawn to motor-propelled vehicles. He was continually experimenting in the effort to improve the mechanical equipment of the department, and promote its efficiency. He invented a folding ladder which he was advised to have patented, but he never sought to profit from this invention. He planned to keep all the firemen busy and thus waste no time or effort in fighting fires, and through his management large sums were saved to the department. He undertook, with the assistance of the firemen, to equip the several new motor wagons with the latest appliances, and under his direction the first annual parade of the Pawtucket Fire Department took place only a few days before his death. He was a very active member of the National Association of Fire Chiefs, and had returned only a few days preceding his death from the annual convention of the association in New Orleans, where he was elected vice-president. His demise was somewhat hastened by grief over the death of his son, who passed away just one month before himself, as the



result of an accident. Before entering the fire department, Mr. Butler served five years as a license commissioner of Pawtucket. He was a member of Pawtucket Lodge of Elks, Enterprise Lodge and Blackstone Encampment of Odd Fellows, and of the Pawtucket Board of Trade. For some years he served as treasurer of the Firemen's Relief Association. He was a member of St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, and in political affairs acted with the Republican party. His body was laid to rest November 8, 1914, in Riverside Cemetery, and the funeral was very largely attended by city officials and others. Many fire chiefs from the departments of other New England cities marched in the cortege from his home, No. 44 Highland street, to the grave. As the body was borne from the house to the cemetery, the fire bells on all of the stations tolled at half-minute intervals. The interment of Chief Butler followed exactly four weeks to the day the burial of his son, George F. Butler, who died as a result of injuries sustained while he was cranking the new automobile fire apparatus recently installed at the No. 3 station, Prospect street. The funeral was one of the largest held for a public official in the city in many years. Preceding the cortege was the machine used exclusively by Chief Butler when responding to fire alarms. Chief Mechanician William G. Mack was in charge of the automobile. The late chief's place was vacant and his uniform coat and cap rested on the seat. As many members of the fire department as could be conveniently spared followed the automobile, while several pieces of apparatus trailed in the rear. Rev. Frank Appleton, rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church, conducted a plain service at the home. At the cemetery, Enterprise Lodge and Blackstone Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, under the leadership of Chaplain Harvey McLean, conducted the committal service. Chief Butler was a past chief patriarch in the encampment. The bearers were First Assistant Chief Engineer Charles H. Fuller and William J. Daggett, superintendent of police and fire signals, representing the fire department; John B. Nicholson and Councilman Joseph B. Hunt, representing Pawtucket Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; William Wood and former Councilman Franklin L. Blake, representing both organizations of Odd Fellows. Among the fire chiefs and firemen from other New England cities were Isadore J. Cote, of Woonsocket; Chief Hiram Packard and William H. Coupe, of Hose 4, Attleboro; Chief Walter B. Randlett, Newton, Massachusetts; Chief Andrew J. Kirwin, Newport; Chief Reuben D. Weekes, Providence; Chief Edward C. Minehan, Marlboro, Massachusetts; Captain William Brophy, Boston, also secretary of the Fire Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts; Chief William Cady, Wakefield, Massachusetts; Retired Chief Olin O. Hill, Providence; former Assistant Chief August Schroeder, of Pawtucket; John Lynch, of Gloucester, Massachusetts; Chief William J. Lees, Assistant Chief Henry B. Bowker and former Chief Irving F. Patt, of Central Falls. Among the immense profusion of floral offerings were set pieces from the Woonsocket Fire Department; "Jolly Fourteen Club;" Pawtucket Fire Department; "Friends at the Capitol;" Leah Lodge, Rebekah Degree; Gamewell Fire Alarm Company; Enterprise Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Blackstone Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; City Government of Pawtucket; Tower Relief

Corps; Union Wadding Company; three attaches, E. E. Lennon, Russel N. Dana and Colonel Patrick E. Hayes, and clerks of the Union Wadding Company; Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club; Rosebud Club 'of St. Paul's Church; Attleboro Fire Department; Pawtucket Noble Grands' Association, Rebekah Degree.

The Providence "Tribune" of November 6, 1914, said: "Chief Butler was considered one the best fire-fighters in New England and many of the improvements and changes made in the Pawtucket city ordinances regarding deathtraps were made upon his suggestions. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the National Association of Fire Chiefs and at the annual meeting held in New Orleans a few days ago he was elected vice-president. He returned from the convention Tuesday and since that time had been confined to his home by illness. A son of Chief Butler, George F. Butler, formerly a hoseman in the department, died about a month ago following an injury he received when a department auto he was cranking pinned him against a wall."

Mr. Butler married, October 26, 1881, Mary Ella Kane, of Pawtucket. Children: Clara May, born March 25, 1883, now the wife of Andrew J. Weakley, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mary Ella, born October 9, 1884, a stenographer for the Union Wadding Company, Pawtucket; George Francis, born December 31, 1889, deceased; Lewis Stephen, born November 14, 1895, at home.





Alfred Metcalf



AT THE age of seventy-five years Alfred Metcalf died in Providence, Rhode Island, a man of whom it was written: "A wise counselor, a staunch friend, a public-spirited citizen, his influence will be missed in many places and in many ways."

He was a descendant of Michael Metcalf, the American founder of the family, who was a son of Rev. Leonard Metcalf, rector of the parish at Tatterford, Norfolkshire.

Michael Metcalf was born there in 1587, married, October 13, 1616, Sarah Ellwyn, who bore him eleven children. In an article written by himself after coming to America he says: "Suffering many times for the cause of religion I was forced for the sake of the liberty of my conscience to flee from my wife and children to go into New England. Taking ship for the voyage at London the 17th of September, 1636, and being by tempests tossed up and down the seas until the Christmas following, and then veering about to Plymouth, old England, leaving the ship I went down to Yarmouth in county Norfolk whence I finally shipped myself and family to come to New England; sailed April 15, 1637, and arrived three days before midsummer with my wife, nine children, and a servant Thomas Comberbach, aged 16." He located at Dedham, Massachusetts.

The line of descent from Michael Metcalf, the founder, is through his son, Michael (2) Metcalf, born August 29, 1620, and his wife, Mary (Fairbanks) Metcalf; their son, Jonathan Metcalf, born September 21, 1650, and his wife, Hannah (Kenric) Metcalf; their son, Nathaniel Metcalf, born April 17, 1691, and his wife, Mary (Gay) Metcalf; their son, Nathaniel Metcalf, born August 29, 1718, and his wife, Ruth (Whiting) Metcalf; their son, Joel Metcalf, born November 4, 1755, and his wife, Lucy (Gay) Metcalf; their son, Joseph Gay Metcalf, born December 9, 1796, and his wife, Evelina (Houghton) Metcalf; their son, Alfred Metcalf, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated.

Alfred Metcalf, third son and fourth child of Joseph Gay and Evelina (Houghton) Metcalf, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 1, 1828, died at his home, in his native city, July 16, 1904. He was educated in the public schools, completing a full course, and was a member of the first class graduated from the then new Providence High School. Later he completed an apprenticeship in civil engineering and engaged in that profession. In 1864 Jesse Metcalf, Henry J. Steere and Stephen T. Olney founded the Wanskuck Company, a manufacturing enterprise, and Mr. Metcalf became associated with that corporation, in which he was actively engaged until the time of his death. As a public official Mr. Metcalf rendered valuable service as school director, councilman and alderman. He was deeply interested in the public schools, and especially active in raising them to a higher place of efficiency during the entire forty years he served as a member of the school committee from the First Ward. He saw the old district school sys-

tem give way to the modern system and bore a part in the many improvements effected. He was elected a member of Common Council from the First Ward in 1863, serving until 1866, and from 1867 until 1872. He was alderman from 1875 until 1878, and from 1880 until 1883. He was ever a student, especially fond of the study of languages, a lover of books, and a man of wide information. In his religious views he was broad and liberal, a Unitarian in his personal faith, an active worker and member of the First Congregational Church of Providence, Rhode Island. He was very companionable, made and retained a host of friends, was a lover of his home, and there found his greatest enjoyment. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Metcalf married, November 22, 1860, Rosa Clinton Maloy, of Newport, Rhode Island, who survives him. They were the parents of five children, two died in infancy, the others are: 1. Ralph, born November 2, 1861, a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1883, now treasurer and manager of the Metcalf Shingle Company, Tacoma, Washington, and a State Senator; he married Edith Simpson, of Winona, Minnesota, and has a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Edward Fogg, a lawyer of Tacoma, and has a daughter, Elizabeth Fogg. 2. Frederick, born January 31, 1866, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, now treasurer and manager of the Chase Machine Company of Cleveland, Ohio; he married Alice Duncan Butts, of East Providence. 3. Guy, born November 19, 1873, a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1894, and of the law department of the University of Michigan, Bachelor of Laws, 1904, and practiced his profession in Providence until his death in 1910; he married Clare Louise Burt, of Cleveland, Ohio, and left a daughter Clarissa.





Frank Thomas Pearce



THROUGH his long and prominent connection with the jewelry business, as a leading spirit in the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association from its earliest days, as a prominent member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-third and highest degree of American Free Masonry, as an ex-member of the Rhode Island Legislature, Frank Thomas Pearce was brought into intimate relation with men in many sections of the country, men of every station and creed. It is worthy of everlasting remembrance that the quality of his mind, character and personality was such that he won the warm friendship of every man who came to know him well. He was enthusiastic in whatever undertaking he engaged, whether it was in business, fraternity, or social function, and was always a contributing factor to its success. He was always ready to "lend a hand," was a dispenser of sunshine and hope, and the number of his friends was "legion."

He was a descendant of that Richard Pearce, born in England, in 1590, who came to America in the ship "Lion" from Bristol, his brother, Captain William Pearce, being master of the ship. This Richard Pearce was a son of Richard Percy, who resided on the homestead of his father, also Richard Percy, founder of Pearce Hall, in York, England, where he lived and died. Richard Percy, of Pearce Hall, was a son of Peter Percy, who was standard bearer to King Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. The Percy lineage is traced to the time of Galfred, the line direct to Richard, the American founder, who spelled his name Pearce, descendants also spelling it Pearse, Pierce and Peirce.

Richard Pearce, the founder, had a son, Richard Pearce, who married in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1642, Susannah Wright. They were the parents of George Pearce. The line of descent to Frank Thomas Pearce of the ninth American generation from George and Alice (Hart) Pearce of the third generation follows: James Pearce, married Martha Wilbur; their son, James (2) Pearce, married Sarah Summons; their son, Right Pearce, married Anstris Sawyer; their son, Thomas Pearce, married Eliphal Tompkins; their son, Franklin Pearce, married Elizabeth Najac; their son, Frank Thomas Pearce, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated.

Franklin Pearce was of Little Compton, long the family seat, and did not locate in Providence until his seventeenth year. He was a contractor of painting, did a very large business and for half a century his home on Cope street (formerly Trinity) was a social centre, the abode of a generous and open-handed hospitality. He died May 31, 1900, aged eighty years. His wife Elizabeth died June 5, 1903, aged eighty years. They were the parents of Frank Thomas, Anna E., Eleanor E., Nellie B.

Frank Thomas Pearce, only son of Franklin and Elizabeth (Najac) Pearce, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 13, 1848, died at his home, No. 161 Elmwood avenue, in his native city, June 17, 1913. He



attended the primary and intermediate Fountain street schools, then entered high school, completing his junior year in 1864. An excellent business opportunity offering, he left school to enter the employ of the Kendall Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained seven years, becoming city salesman and in charge of the shipping department. In 1871 he resigned his position to become traveling salesman for the firm of Richard Cross & Sons, of Providence, manufacturers of gold, stylographic and fountain pens. He represented his house in New England, and in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Washington for four years, then accepted a similar position with the Ray Manufacturing Company of New York City, covering western territory to the Missouri river. He continued in this position until 1880, then returned to Providence and until his death was engaged in jewelry manufacturing under his own name. He first formed a partnership with John Hoagland, and as Pearce & Hoagland opened a factory at No. 107 Friendship street, manufacturing gold pens, fountain pens and gold toothpicks. The original force of half a dozen hands was soon increased and in 1881 the first factory was abandoned for larger quarters in the Summons building, No. 94 Point street. In 1888 Mr. Hoagland retired and a new company was organized by Mr. Pearce admitting Aldridge B. Gardiner and C. H. Perkins as special partners. The business grew rapidly, employing one hundred hands, and in 1893 the firm moved to the new jewelry factory on Sprague street. In 1907 the business was incorporated as the F. T. Pearce Company, with Frank T. Pearce, president, his son, Aldridge G. Pearce, treasurer. Mr. Pearce put into the business all his sagacity and energy, its growth from a small beginning being chiefly attributable to him although ably seconded by his son in later years.

From its earliest days, Mr. Pearce was a leading spirit in the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, was its president from 1898 until 1902, and on his retirement from office received a beautiful silver token of appreciation from the members of the association. He was not merely the executive, but in all the social affairs of the association, its winter banquets, its summer outings, took active part and contributed largely to the pleasure and success of such occasions. No member of the jewelers' fraternity in Providence had more or firmer friends than he. It was said of him: "He always wanted to do some one a good turn." He "radiated sunshine, hope and good nature."

A deep interest in his life and one that brought him prominently before the best men of his State was his Free Masonry. He held every degree of both York and Scottish Rites that can be conferred in this country, including the thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. That is a greatly coveted degree and is one that cannot be applied for, but is conferred by the Sovereign body, for "distinguished service rendered the Order." Consequently the number of thirty-three degree Masons is relatively small. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, Providence, Chapter and Council, St. John's Commandery, Rhode Island Consistory, was a past officer of all these bodies and was a member and past president of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Association of Knights Templar Eminent Commanders. He was greatly beloved by the order and to its work and welfare



gave unsparingly of himself. He was also a member of that social branch of Masonry, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was past potentate of Palestine Temple.

A Republican in politics Mr. Pearce, although representing his district in the Rhode Island House of Representatives for one term, was not a politician nor an office-seeker. He was scrupulous in his regards for the rights of others and gave to every man the right of opinion as freely as he demanded it for himself. He was enthusiastic in whatever public or semi-public matters he engaged, this quality rendering him a valuable member of any organization or enterprise. His clubs were the West Side, of which he was a past president, and the Pomham.

Mr. Pearce married, May 14, 1873, Annie Rathbun Gardiner, born March 29, 1855, in Providence, daughter of Aldridge B. and Agnes D. (Jackson) Gardiner. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pearce: Aldridge Gardiner, narrative of whom appears on following page; William H., born February 4, 1882, died March, 1882; Anna E.





Aldridge Gardiner Pearce



AMONG the younger jewelry manufacturers of Providence, in political and club life, Aldridge G. Pearce was well known, prominent and popular. He inherited his father's energy and ability and from 1893 until his death in 1914 was associated with him in business, a valued assistant and coadjutor. He bore heavy responsibilities, even before the death of Frank T. Pearce and when in 1913 the founder and head of the F. T. Pearce Company was stricken with a fatal illness, the son assumed still heavier burdens, finally himself breaking beneath the strain. He was highly regarded in business circles and was an important factor in the success of the company, father and son working in perfect harmony, each having for the other a feeling of utmost confidence and respect, even beyond the bounds of paternal and filial love.

Aldridge Gardiner Pearce, only son of Frank Thomas and Annie Rathbun (Gardiner) Pearce, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 2, 1875, and died at the family home, No. 161 Elmwood avenue, April 5, 1914. He completed a course in the public schools, and after graduation from high school completed a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, graduating in 1893. The jewelry manufacturing firm of which his honored father was the head had just moved from Point street to their factory on Sprague street and there Aldridge G. Pearce joined the enterprise. His business career was entirely connected with this firm and with the manufacture of jewelry, principally society emblems, fountain pens, gold pens and similar lines. He was his father's valued assistant until the organization of the F. T. Pearce Company, when he became a part owner and secretary-treasurer of the corporation. Frank T. Pearce died June 17, 1913, and upon the young man came a weight of added responsibility in the management of the business. He nobly shouldered his burden and threw himself into his task with all his energy. Some changes in business system, hitherto contemplated, were carried into effect with satisfactory results, and life seemingly held for the young man nothing but promise. But the nervous strain resulting from the loss of his father, comrade and friend and the added responsibility resulted in a nervous breakdown. Although advised by his physician that he must absolutely rest for a time, he refused to surrender and continued at his post until within a few days prior to his decease.

Mr. Pearce was like his father honored and prominent in the Masonic order. He was a Master Mason of St. John's Lodge, a Companion of Providence Chapter, a Cryptic Mason of Providence Council, a Knight Templar of St. John's Commandery, a thirty-second degree Mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and past potentate of Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of fraternity and greatly beloved by his brethren. In politics he was a Republican and from early life a party worker. He represented the Seventh Ward of Providence in

Common Council for three years and was always a force in party councils. His favorite recreation was yachting, most of his hours off duty being spent in cruising New England waters. He was a member of the Edgewood Yacht Club and in 1910 was fleet captain of the Rhode Island Yacht Club. His social clubs were the West Side and the Pomham. He was laid to final rest in North End Cemetery, his brethren performing over their comrade the beautiful Masonic burial service.





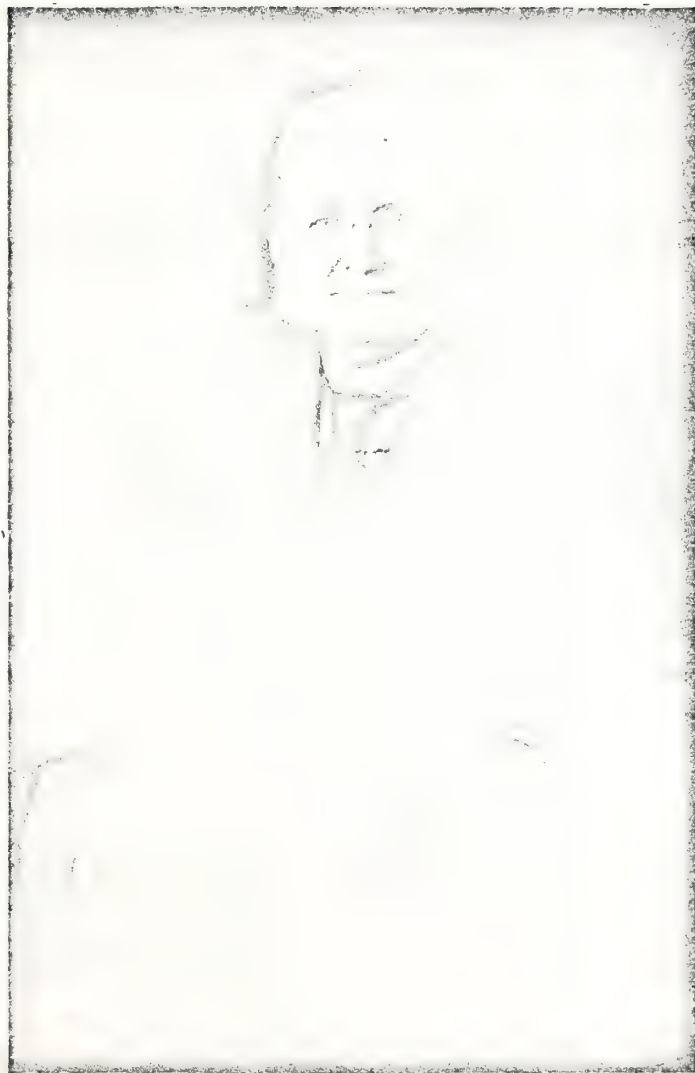
Stephen Paine



THE late Stephen Paine, long a prominent citizen of Providence, Rhode Island, and highly esteemed by the whole community, was a scion of one of the oldest American families and inherited from a long line of illustrious ancestors the traits of character that have been looked upon as typical of the best stock of New England and have made that region what it is to-day. The founder of the family in this country was Thomas Paine, who came from England, landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and settled at Yarmouth in that colony, where he was made a free-man in 1639 and in the same year was chosen the first deputy from that town to the General Court at Plymouth. There are three forms of this name now in common use—Paine, Payne and Payn. The first form given prevails in New England, and the second in the South and in England. Undoubtedly the name originated in the Latin word *paganus*, the antecedent of which was *paugus*, a village. In Normandy a family of distinction was known under the name of Payen, Payens or Paiens. Thence the name was carried across the Channel and became Anglicized.

John Sampson Paine, father of Stephen Paine, was born February 6, 1789, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and died there September 29, 1878, at the age of ninety years, minus a few months. He married Susan Wheeler (Barker) Holmes, the widow of Charles Holmes, November 29, 1832. She was born at Newport, Rhode Island, in the year 1804 and died in 1882. Four children were born of this union: Stephen, of whom further; an infant, died in 1835; Hannah Sherman, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1836; and John S., born at Plymouth in 1838.

Stephen Paine, the eldest child of John Sampson and Susan Wheeler (Barker-Holmes) Paine, was born September 16, 1833, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the house in which he and the other children in the family were born, standing within a few hundred feet of the Plymouth Rock. The old building, standing amid such historic surroundings, has since been removed, but was photographed prior to this event so that it is preserved to the memory of the Paine family who dwelt in it for many years. The lad attended the local public schools for his education and later, as a youth, went to Fall River, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of jeweler. Subsequently he was employed for some time as a journeyman in New York City, whence he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he continued to follow his trade for a considerable period. In the year 1860 he engaged in the jewelry business on his own account, locating on Westminster street, Providence, where he established one of the finest business houses on that street and the first in the Lyceum Building. At first he was a member of the firm of Paine & Webster, but this association was dissolved after a little time, Mr. Paine showing a preference for being in business alone, which thereafter was conducted under the style of Stephen Paine. Mr. Paine twice changed the location of his establishment; once shortly after the



Stephen Paine



severance of the connection with his partner when he removed to the Marshall Woods Building, and again later to the Edward D. Pierce Building, remaining at the latter location until his death. Mr. Paine pursued a course of study in optics in Boston, and upon its completion added the optical business to that of jeweler already established by him. In time he worked out of the latter to a great extent and devoted his time principally to the optical business and his trade as a dealer in diamonds. He was an acknowledged authority on diamonds and his dealings in these were very large. Mr. Paine was a regular attendant of the Union Congregational Church of Providence, and was a man of the highest moral character, respected and esteemed by the whole community, and surrounded himself with many friends. Aside from his business, his time was largely given to his family, of which he was very fond. Politically he was a staunch Republican, and although he sought no place in the conduct of public affairs his judgments were respected and his opinions often sought.

Stephen Paine was married at Fall River, Massachusetts, May 29, 1861, to Adelaide Borden, of that city, where she was born January 25, 1839, a daughter of Andrew and Eliza (Dean) Borden, of whom further mention is made below. To Mr. and Mrs. Paine two children were born: Emma Borden, born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 16, 1862, died in that city, December 31, 1879; and Andrew Dean, born in Providence, May 17, 1870. He was educated at Providence, graduating from the high school there and from the private school of Mr. Anthony. In the year 1894 he went South to learn the cotton business, in which it was his intention to engage, staying that year at Memphis, Tennessee, and the following season making a trip through the western part of the cotton belt. He then settled at Natchez, Mississippi, and there carried on a very successful business in this article until 1909. After the death of his father, which occurred in that year, he returned to the North in order to be near his mother, and has since then continued his business in cotton at New Bedford, Massachusetts. During the time he lived in the South the cotton business was so managed that several months in the summer were left in which an extended vacation might be taken, and these periods were spent by Mr. Paine in travel and at his camp in the Maine woods. Several most interesting trips were taken in this way, two of which deserve special mention. In 1900 he spent a long time abroad and was the first to ascend the Jungfrau in the twentieth century. He also witnessed the Passion Play at Oberammergau and travelled into the Poland region, where so much of the fighting of the great war is going on. He then went to Moscow and St. Petersburg, crossed Finland and then returned by way of the Baltic Sea to Western Europe, visiting the Paris Exposition and other events and places of interest. Another trip, which he took in 1903, led him to the western part of this continent, when he travelled the greater part of the length of the Yukon river and visited the most important places of interest from the Southwest to the extreme Northwest. Andrew Dean Paine was married, June 14, 1905, to Jeannette Holliday Baker, at Jeannette, Mississippi, where she was born August 9, 1886. They have had one daughter, Laura Baker Paine, born at Jeannette, February 23, 1908. After his marriage Mr. Paine took another trip similar to the



previous one, accompanied this time by his wife. They went through the Grand Canyon and thence to Portland, arriving there at the time of the Lewis & Clark Exposition.

At the time of their son's first western trip in 1903, Stephen Paine and his wife were also travelling. On this occasion they went to Europe and spent some time there, and later travelled in the Southern States of this country, going as far west as Galveston, Texas, where the great sea wall was just nearing completion, the connection at Key West, Florida, being made in 1906. Mrs. Paine is a member of the Union Congrégational Church and one of the Women's Guild Auxiliary of that body. She is greatly esteemed and honored among the best people of her home city. The death of Mr. Paine which occurred at Providence, Rhode Island, January 17, 1909, was very widely lamented and his memory will long be cherished as that of an industrious business man, a leader in progress and one of the most upright and substantial citizens of Rhode Island's metropolis. He is survived by his wife, his son and daughter-in-law, a granddaughter, a sister and a brother.

The Borden family from which Mrs. Paine is descended is of very ancient origin and came from Normandy into England with William the Conqueror, the name appearing on the Roll of Battle Abbey as Bordown. It finds many forms in early records. Richard Borden, the founder of the family, in America, came from Kent, England, and was of the ninth recorded English generation. He was born in Hedcorn, Kent, England, and there baptized February 22, 1596. He was a son of Matthew and Joan Borden. He married, in Hedcorn Church, September 28, 1625, Joan Fowle, who accompanied him to America in 1638, settling at Portsmouth, where she died July 15, 1688, and he, May 25, 1671. He was a man of means, a surveyor, and acquired large tracts of land in Rhode Island and New Jersey. One of his sons settled in the latter colony. The fourth son of Richard and Joan (Fowle) Borden, John Borden, was born in the month of September, 1640, at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he died June 4, 1716. He married, on Christmas Day, 1670, Mary Earle, born in 1655, at Portsmouth, and died there in 1734. She was a daughter of William and Mary (Walker) Earle, granddaughter of Ralph Earle. Their eldest child was Richard (2) Borden, born October 25, 1671, and lived about a mile from the east shore of Mount Hope Bay, and two and one-half miles south of the present city hall in Fall River, his homestead comprising about two hundred acres of land. He also owned other tracts, and at the time of his death, at the age of sixty years, was the largest landholder in the town of Tiverton, and one of the wealthiest. He married Inocent Wordel and their second son, Thomas Borden, born December 8, 1697, lived in Tiverton and there died in the month of April, 1740. He owned extensive lands and lived near the Fall River stream, below the Great Falls. He married, August 14, 1721, Mary, daughter of Christopher and Meribah Gifford, born October 6, 1695. Their eldest son was Richard (3) Borden, born in 1722, inherited from his father an estate that had been the property of his grandfather, Richard (2) Borden. During the Revolution the British forces destroyed his saw mill and a large quantity of lumber owned by his sons who were operating the mill. The father was carried away a prisoner



with the others and his dwelling house burned. He died July 4, 1795. He was married, March 12, 1747, to Hope Cook. Their eldest son, Thomas (2) Borden, was born in the year 1750 and inherited the homestead of his father in Fall River and there lived. His estate included also the saw and grist mills and some outlying lands which had been handed down in the family through several generations and remained in its possession until 1721, when the portion along the Fall River stream was sold to the Fall River Iron Works Company. The management of this property continued in the hands of the Borden family. Thomas (2) Borden married Mary Hathaway, born in 1757, and their fourth son was Captain Thomas (3) Borden, born February 6, 1786. He commanded vessels in the seagoing trade and put the first steamboat through the Seaconnet river. He died at Fall River, June 25, 1855. He married (first) November 11, 1811, Lydia, daughter of Deacon Richard and Patience (Borden) Durfee, born February 11, 1794, at Tiverton, died June 20, 1834, at Fall River. He married (second) Lusannah, younger sister of his first wife and widow of his elder brother, Isaac Borden. His second son, Andrew Borden, was born February 22, 1814, at Fall River, and died there December 20, 1844. He carried on a large business in Fall River in coal and lumber and was but thirty years of age at the time of his death. His widow subsequently married Deacon Hiram Bliss, of Fall River. Mr. and Mrs. Borden were the parents of three children, as follows: Ann Eliza, born at Fall River, September 5, 1836, died February 25, 1909; Adelaide Borden, widow of Stephen Paine, born at Fall River, January 25, 1839; Andrew Borden, born at Fall River, July 31, 1843. They are of the ninth generation of the family in this country, and the eighteenth from the first recorded ancestor in England.





Sylvester J. Chace



SYLVESTER J. CHACE, one of the most upright and esteemed citizens of Providence, died at his home there June 12, 1895, widely regretted and deeply mourned. He was born and lived all his life in Providence, a son of Alvah and Clarissa J. Chace, and was reared under Christian teaching. His broad mind and generous sympathies drew about him a very wide circle of friends, which no doubt contributed in no small degree to his success in business.

As a youth he went to work in the jewelry business and learned the trade of jeweler, which he followed until some years after his marriage. In association with Daniel Champlin, who was also a jeweler, he embarked in business, opening a meat market, which became one of the most popular in the city of Providence. Mr. Chace was very attentive to business, and his genial nature and friendly handclasp brought many customers to the market. Those who came there were certain to become permanent customers, because they always received courteous treatment and value received in honest wares. Mr. Chace was a man of very charitable disposition, and was ever attentive to cases of suffering or misfortune that came to his knowledge. It was enough for him to know that one was in trouble or in need. His hand and purse were ever ready to afford assistance. He had very limited educational opportunities when young, but was a close observer and an industrious reader, and became one of the best informed men of his native town. His friendly nature made him congenial to strangers, and his circle of acquaintances was constantly widened. Mr. Chace was a man of the highest Christian character, a faithful attendant of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence, with which all his family were affiliated.

In 1859 he married Harriet J. Champlin, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, daughter of Daniel and Harriet (McIntyre) Champlin, the former a native of South Kingston and the latter of Warwick. Daniel Champlin married (second) Susan Bentley. His only child, born of the first marriage, was Harriet J., wife of Mr. Chace. This worthy couple were the parents of the following children: 1. Olive, wife of Clarence C. Eddy, and mother of Mrs. Olive Eaton, Clarence C., Dorothy and Rachel Eddy. 2. Josephine C., wife of Professor Walter Jacobs, and the mother of Mrs. Lucile Williams. 3. Daniel C., of Washington, D. C. 4. Mabel, residing with their mother at Providence.

The character and career of Mr. Chace point to success in life's journey, and those who desire happiness and prosperity should heed the same. He lived a worthy life, enjoying the esteem of all who were privileged to know him, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality. At his funeral services there was a large attendance of relatives and friends, including delegations from St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar. Rev. James M. Taber, of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, where Mr. Chace, although a member of



Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, attended, read selections from the first and twenty-third Psalms and from the twenty-fourth chapter of St. Luke, making a short eulogistic address with prayer. The bearers were Herbert J. Briggs, William K. Reynolds, George A. Harrington and William O. Sherman, from St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The remains were placed in a tomb in North End Cemetery, where services according to the Masonic ritual were conducted by Worshipful Master Walter A. Presbrey, of St. John's Lodge, after which interment was at North Attleboro. Mr. Chace was a faithful member of the great Masonic brotherhood, which exemplified his principles of benevolence and charity. After his death St. John's Commandery and St. John's Lodge of Providence were called by the respective presiding officers to attend his funeral, and the calls for the same are herewith appended:

ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY.

The Commander, with great regret, announces the death, on the 12th inst., of our brother, Sylvester J. Chace. Members are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, 362 Point street, on Friday next, at 11 o'clock. The committal service will be under the direction of the Worshipful Master of Saint John's Lodge.

By Order of the Commander.

CHARLES C. NEWHALL,

Providence, June 12, 1895.

Captain General.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1, PROVIDENCE, A. F. AND A. M.

The Worshipful Master announces with great regret the death of Brother Sylvester J. Chace on the 12th inst. Members are requested to be present at the Masonic Temple Friday, June 14, at 10 a. m., to attend the funeral. Brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend.

By order of

W. A. PRESBREY,
Master.



Byron Winfield Wells



BYRON WINFIELD WELLS, who died in Providence, Rhode Island, October 23, 1908, was born in Foster, Rhode Island, May 28, 1849, a son of Dexter and Mercelia (Bennett) Wells, lifelong residents of the place and probably themselves natives. Byron Winfield Wells was the second of a family of four children, his brothers and sisters being Lydia, Benjamin A. and Susan, and he received his education in the public schools of his native town. His advantages, however, were of the most meager and extended no further than the common school, as his father, who was a drayman in Foster, died while the son was but thirteen years of age, and he, as the eldest of the boys, was obliged to leave his studies and set to work, learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time at Cranston and later at Providence, Rhode Island, whither he had gone thinking to find larger opportunities in the larger place. For a time he worked for the Spragues who were engaged in contract work on a large scale, but his ambition was great and he kept constantly in mind the desire to outgrow the position of employee and engage in business for himself. By dint of hard work and rigid economy, he gradually saved up the necessary capital and in the meantime made the acquaintance of a gentleman of prominence who was duly impressed with the young man's ability and earnestness. This was Raymond Rathbun, at that time high sheriff of Providence county, with whom Mr. Wells formed a partnership and engaged in the lumber business. Valuable tracts of timber land were purchased by them, a planing mill erected and much lumber was prepared for the market. Success attended their venture from the outset and a very large business was done by them for many years. Later Mr. Wells became associated with Henry Fuller, who operated a successful livery business on Tobey street, Providence, they doing a large business in shipping horses. After a number of years, however, Mr. Wells discontinued this business and engaged in an independent enterprise on Courtland street as a dealer in coal, wood, grain and hay. In this he engaged for seventeen years until the time of his death, meeting with a high degree of success. He was extremely active in business circles and did much work for the advancement of the general business interests of the place. He was one of the directors of the Providence Fuel Society and one of the distributors and it is said that no poor man ever made application to him and went away without the fuel necessary to his wants. He was also one of the surveyors and corders of wood appointed annually by the city of Providence and performed this important function with a great deal of ability for a number of years.

Mr. Wells was keenly interested in the question of politics and gave much of his time and energy to public affairs, but he was of far too independent mind to rise as high in partisan politics as his talents would have justified. A Democrat in general belief, he usually voted with that party on national issues, but in local affairs he was purely independent and reserved



Byron Winfield Wells



the right to make his choice of cause and candidate without regard to the political name attached to them. He was a conspicuous figure in social and club circles and was particularly prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Temple Lodge, No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenville; of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Scituate; and St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the West Side Club of Providence for many years.

Byron Winfield Wells was married at Scituate, Massachusetts, to Mercie A. Wells, like himself a native of the town of Foster, Rhode Island, and a daughter of Joseph M. and Diana (Jenks) Wells, old and highly respected residents of that place, where the former was engaged in a lumber business and in farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Wells were born seven children as follows: Cylinda, Caleb, Nelson, Phoebe, Amos, Sophronia and Mercie A. Mrs. Wells survives her husband and still makes her home in Providence, where she attends the Christian Science church and is a prominent figure in the city's life. Byron Winfield Wells was a man of fine character and of strong and vigorous beliefs, deliberate in making up his mind, but sure and indefatigable in pursuit of his objective once his mind was made up. Yet his objects never infringed the rights of others and he was the possessor of an unusual sense of justice which made him respect those rights as punctiliously as his own. He was a man of gracious manner and attractive bearing, a delightful companion, ready and able to talk upon a wide range of subjects, and if it was his virtues that held the friends he had once made it was these graces that made them for him in such numbers in the first place. For Mr. Wells was the possessor of an unusually large circle of warm and devoted friends in the lives of whom his death made a very grave gap. Another manner in which his warm-hearted nature showed itself was in his great devotion to his family which he showed in his constant thought for the happiness of its members, and in the happiness which he himself found in the hours spent by his own hearthstone. He was also very fond of open-air life and particularly of riding and driving, a fondness which extended to the horses which he used and of which he owned a number of handsome ones. A public-spirited citizen, a good neighbor, a delightful comrade, a faithful friend, an affectionate husband, Mr. Wells may well serve the youth of the community as an example of worthy manhood.





Leroy S. Grant



THERE are not many families that have sustained so high a character through so great a term of years and in so many different climes as has that which bears the name of Grant, originally of the purest Scotch blood, but now distributed throughout the civilized world where they have everywhere identified themselves with the life of the community where they have settled. But whether in their native Scotland, where they were known as the great Grant Clan, whether in the United States, where so many derivative families have settled, or whether in the uttermost parts of the earth, the men of that name have acquitted themselves with distinction and won positions of prominence in the various homes they have chosen. In New England, Leroy S. Grant, a representative of this well-known family in the generation just past, whose death at Providence, Rhode Island, on September 10, 1910, was a loss to the community, well maintained the high standard of citizenship and manhood established by his ancestors in time past.

Leroy S. Grant was a son of Nathaniel and Hannah (McIntire) Grant, old and highly respected residents of Berwick, Maine, and it was in that town that he was himself born in December, 1838. He passed his childhood in his native place and there attended the local public schools for his education. The somewhat slender educational advantages to be gained at these institutions he supplemented very effectively with a great deal of reading and an extremely alert and accurate power of observation. He was an ambitious lad and took the best possible advantage of every opportunity offered him, showing even at this age the qualities of determination and enterprise that eventually brought him to the position that he occupied in the community. As soon as he had completed his studies at school, he left the home of his parents and the town of Berwick altogether and made his way to North Attleboro, Massachusetts, where he apprenticed himself to a jewelry manufacturer and learned that trade. A brother, older than himself by a considerable number of years, had gone some time before to the city of Providence, Rhode Island, and had already established himself there in a very successful jewelry business. His sister Lydia also made her home in that city, having married Lewis Najac, a prominent Providence man. For this manifold reason then the young man, now at the end of his term of apprenticeship, decided also to go to Providence, which he did and made it his permanent home thereafter until the close of his life. He found employment with his brother, Nathaniel Grant, a jeweler, and quickly showed himself of so much assistance to the elder man that he was rapidly raised in position. He was shortly afterwards given charge of one of the departments of the business, in which position of responsibility he acquitted himself with much credit. For many years he remained thus associated with his brother, but shortly after the Civil War he decided to embark on an independent business venture, purely on his own account. This determina-



tion was made partly because his strong and individual nature desired a more complete independence for its expression than was possible in any other situation than at the head of his own business, but perhaps, even more because of his intense love of horses which led him to desire a more constant contact with them. He had already laid by a sufficient capital to establish himself in his new enterprise, and accordingly he opened a livery stable on the corner of Fountain and Federal (now Cope) streets, Providence. The new business flourished from the first and later he was able to build a large new stable for himself on Batley street. This he was later able to dispose of, selling it to another man in the same line of business at a large advance, and then removed to a location on Empire street, as it is now called, then known as Walker street. In this new location he continued to do business until the time of his death in 1910. The success of Mr. Grant in his venture was great, the business grew and developed from year to year until at the close of his life it was one of the largest establishments of the kind in that region. But little insight is required to see that his success was entirely built upon his possession of the two requirements obviously necessary. Love of horses was the first of these, the same taste that had first suggested the idea of taking up the calling at all, and his general grasp of practical affairs the second, the latter talent being so pronounced that it would undoubtedly have caused him to succeed in any occupation he might have chosen.

Leroy S. Grant was united in marriage with Mary Eleanor Holmes, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Najac) Holmes, and a niece of Lewis Najac, who had married Lydia, Mr. Grant's sister, as above mentioned. Both the parents of Mrs. Grant came of well-known Providence families, her father being a successful grocer of that city for many years with a charming old home at the corner of Fountain and Cope streets.

Mr. Grant was a man of many friends, progressive and public-spirited, and he enjoyed a general popularity even among those who did not know him personally. He was in the fullest sense of the term a self-made man, starting out for himself with no financial backing whatsoever and by dint of hard work and perseverance he made a name for himself of which any man might feel proud, a name for intelligence, ability and foresight, but besides this a name for more than all of these together, a name for absolute honor and justice in his dealing with all his fellows, so that all men felt perfect confidence in him knowing that his word was as good as his bond. His devotion to horses has been mentioned above, and he was an expert judge of the animal that he was so fond of. He had an especial admiration for a fine thoroughbred and was a well-known figure in racing circles all over the State and throughout New England. He was often called upon to judge in important races and start the horses. He had just acted in the former capacity at an important meet, in spite of his seventy-two years, and was about to do so again when his death occurred suddenly. His funeral was attended by all the best known horsemen in the State and by a very large number of the prominent business men of Providence. Since the death of Mr. Grant, his wife has made her home at Edgewood, Rhode Island.

Charles Edmund Longley



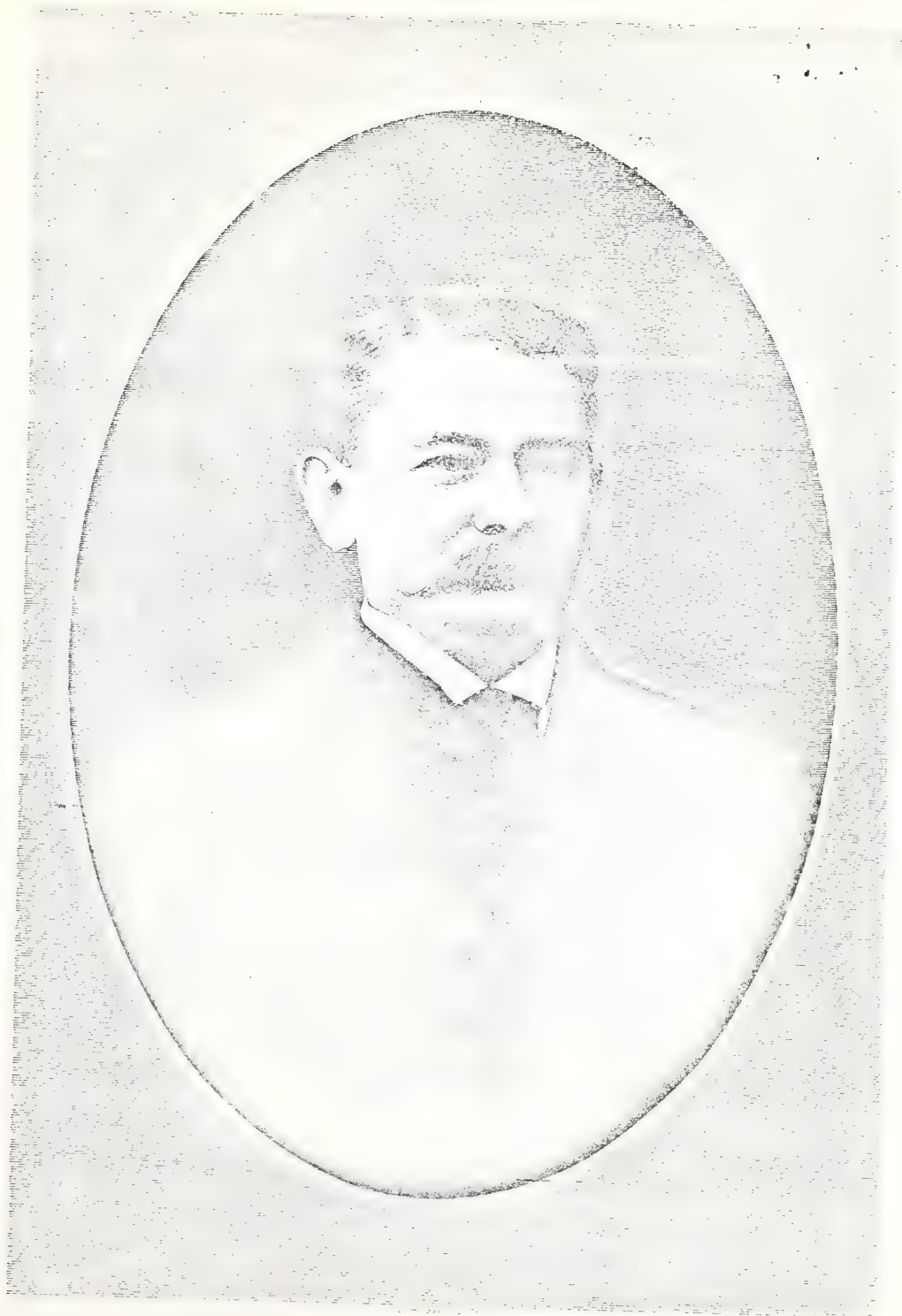
BARELY a half century of life was allotted Charles Edmund Longley, but they were years gloriously spent, full of business success and honorable effort as a citizen. Thrown upon his own resources in his youth, he rapidly developed a remarkable business ability and while yet a minor held important managerial position. He rapidly climbed the ladder of success and for many years he viewed life from an assured and eminent position. But there was more of honorable achievement in his life than his rise in the business world. He solved in his own circle the problems arising between employer and employee and in all the ramifications of his large business, the welfare of his employees was scrupulously regarded, and he was regarded by them as their friend as well as their employer. This friendly personal relation broke down all barriers, suspicion and distrust was banished and a true spirit of coöperation established that worked for the good of all.

A successful business man, very popular with all classes, genial, generous and open-hearted, thoroughly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, Mr. Longley was the ideal candidate, and as such attracted the envious eyes of the politicians who would have used his manly personal qualities to further their own ends. Party leaders often importuned him to allow his name to be used as a candidate, the governorship at one time being vigorously urged upon him. But never for an instant did he waver in his refusal to become a candidate for any political office, great or small, not that he lacked either patriotism or confidence in his own ability, but from a pure dislike for public office with its attendant obligation to surrender so much of his personal independence and thought to conform to party needs. For he was not an opportunist, but held firmly to that which was right and as firmly opposed that which was wrong, party ties never binding his conscience. Hence he lived and died a private citizen, honored, respected and loved by all who knew him, his name a synonym for integrity in the business world, and for loyalty in his social and home circle.

Paternally Mr. Longley was of the Maine branch of the Longley family founded in Lynn, Massachusetts, by Richard Longley in 1635. The coat-of-arms of the Longley family is as follows: Quarterly—First and fourth, parti per fesse or and azure. Second and third, parti per pale argent and gules. The former on a chevron sable, three bezants or. The latter, two chevronels. Crest: A lion sejant argent. Motto: *Esse quam videri*. His maternal relationship was with the Swift family, another of New England's old and honored families.

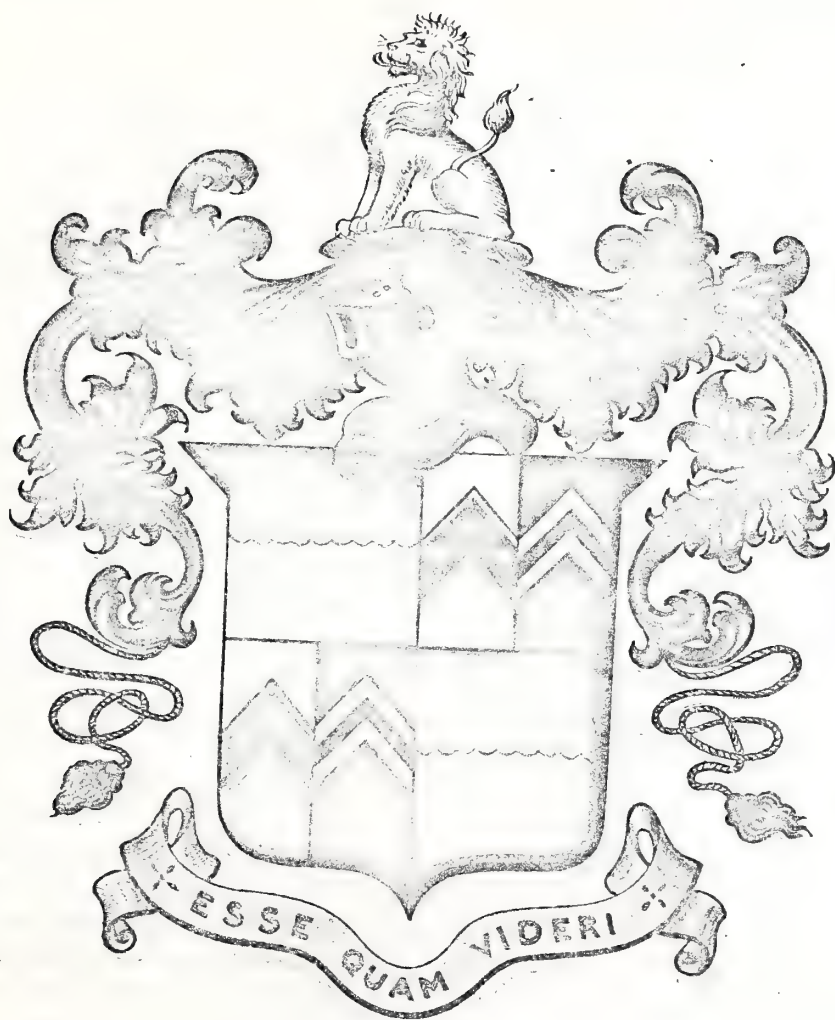
Charles Edmund Longley was born in Sidney, Maine, in 1850, and died at his home, No. 87 Walcott street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, November 29, 1899. He was educated in the public schools of Sidney and at Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. In youth he was left an orphan, dependent upon his own exertions, this condition, however, but stimulating his ambition and nerving him for life's battle. After completing his studies at Wesleyan Seminary he left the home of his youth and in pursuit of his ambition





C. E. Longley,





Longley



to become a factor in the business world located in Boston, Massachusetts. He found employment in a clothing store as clerk and in the years that followed until 1876 he was engaged with several of the leading retail clothing firms of the city in more than an ordinary capacity. He not only became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the clothing business but he developed a method of salesmanship and a deportment toward customers that won him a standing with his employers and a popularity with the trade. He was devoted to the interests of his employers and his change of firms was not that his services were not satisfactory, but were part of his plan of preparation, for the time he was resolved should come when he would be a proprietor. He was often promoted in rank and compensation, but the varied experiences of this period of his life were the most valuable to him.

In 1876 he collected his savings and decided the time was ripe to make his start in business for himself. He chose Providence, Rhode Island, as a location, and there in association with Mr. George Talbot, of Brookline, Massachusetts, he opened a retail clothing store, trading as the Boston and Providence Clothing Company. His Boston experience had admirably fitted him for his new responsibilities and the new venture won instant public favor. But the store in Providence, successful as it was, did but pave the way to greater effort. His ambition was for a chain of stores and soon branches began to appear in other New England cities until the company's sign appeared over stores in Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, Fall River and Worcester, Massachusetts, New Haven, Hartford and New Britain, Connecticut. These were not small stores in obscure localities, but in the best locations and finest buildings obtainable. The store at Pawtucket was in the Music Hall building, the store in Woonsocket was in the Longley building, one of the finest in the city. This chain of retail stores formed an immense outlet for goods and naturally Mr. Longley was attracted by the wholesale and manufacturing possibilities, eventually becoming a member of the Standard Clothing Company of Boston, operating stores in New York State and in New England. Later the Boston and Providence Clothing Company and the Standard Clothing Company consolidated, bringing under one management the huge business of both companies.

It would now seem as though Mr. Longley had fully realized the ambitions of his youth and had found sufficient outlet for even his immense energy. But not so; on February 15, 1893, the J. B. Barnaby Company of Providence was absorbed by purchase from the heirs of J. B. Barnaby and the business continued as a corporation, The J. B. Barnaby Company, Mr. Longley being elected president and general manager. From that time forward Mr. Longley gradually disposed of his stores and interests outside New England, and several of the branches in New England, retaining, however the New Haven and Woonsocket stores and increasing his holdings of the stock of The J. B. Barnaby Company, becoming the owner of or controlling the greater portion of the stock of that highly successful company. He continued the active head of the business for six years then succumbed to the inevitable, his years of excessive effort bringing about a weakened physical condition unable to resist the attack of disease. He died November 29, 1899, not yet having reached his fiftieth year. But the record of those years is one of honor, the brilliancy of his life achievement atoning in a measure for his early demise.



Essentially the business man and entirely devoted to his business interests, allowing nothing, not even his own health, to interfere with its vigorous prosecution, Mr. Longley yet took an active interest in the affairs of his city and was keenly alive to his social obligations. After his marriage in 1879 he made Providence his home until 1882, then moved his residence to Pawtucket, his home ever afterward. He was a member of the Squantum, Pomham To-Kalon clubs, a charter member of the Providence Athletic Association, a trustee of the Pawtucket Congregational Church, a member of the Congregational Club of Rhode Island, the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, Massachusetts Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Saint Paul's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Boston, thirty-second degree.

He had the public welfare deeply at heart, was most solicitous for the well being of his employees, was most genial and approachable, holding their respect and confidence. He was very popular with patrons of his stores and a favorite in any gathering he graced with his presence. Integrity and courtesy may be said to have been prime articles in his faith, certainly no more upright or courteous man ever lived. Generosity and charity marked his life, but so unostentatious was his giving that none knew how freely he drew upon his purse for the relief of others. By every test Mr. Longley proved himself a man and he passed from earthly view with an untarnished name.

Mr. Longley married, in Providence, in 1879, Henrietta Swinney, born in Savannah, Georgia, daughter of Captain John L. Swinney, of a prominent family of the South, valiant in war, leaders in public life, hospitable, gentle, gracious in the home. Mrs. Longley's great-grandfather, Richard Swinney, was a soldier of the Revolution and a slave and plantation owner; her father, Captain John L. Swinney, was an officer of cavalry in the Seminole war, serving as captain of the Hancock Troop of Cavalry of Georgia, under General Winfield Scott. He married Eliza A. Robinson, of Massachusetts, a granddaughter of Elijah Robinson, a Revolutionary soldier and a descendant of Rev. John Robinson, the noted Puritan minister. The coat-of-arms of the Swinney family is as follows: Or, on a fess vert, between three boars passant sable, a lizard passant proper. Crest: Two turtle doves cooing, proper.

Mrs. Longley survives her husband and continues her residence in Pawtucket, with her four children: Charles Edmund, Jr., Vawter Clifford, Rosalind and Ronald Swift. A son, Harold Robinson, died in childhood. Mrs. Longley, a most gracious lady, blending the virtues of North and South, is one of the best business women and on her husband's death succeeded him as the controlling spirit of The J. B. Barnaby Company, retaining the same department managers, and conducting the business along the best modern lines. The family residence, formerly the Dexter homestead, purchased in 1882, has been so added to that it is one of the architectural beauties of the city; Mrs. Longley's summer home, formerly the Phillips homestead, is at Phillips Beach, Swampscott, Massachusetts. She is also prominent in club and social life, is past regent of Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and for a number of years was Rhode Island State director of the order of Children of the American Revolution and is now State regent for Rhode Island of the Daughters of the American Revolution.







Captain John L. Swinney





Henry Greene Tucker



Henry Greene Tucker



IT MUST always be a satisfaction and a benefit to peruse the life stories of such men as have made it their aim to render more smooth the difficult paths of life, who have, as it were, by their own effort blazed new ways to successful accomplishment so that those who follow them will find the road less hard and questionable than as though they had not been.

Of such men New England has had its full share, and from the very beginning of its existence as a colony has beheld her sons as pioneers breaking a way, first into the heart of the physical wilderness which beset them round about, then to the promised land of political freedom and independence, and later still, the descendants of these, with unabated enterprise, showing the way to a new industrial and business era, a development that was destined to one day render it rich as it was independent and give its population a place among the greatest peoples of the world. It is not in any one direction, however, that the service rendered by the late Henry Greene Tucker, of Providence, Rhode Island, to his city and State is to be reckoned, since he took part with equal distinction in many departments of the community's life and was felt as an influence for good in each and all. His death, which occurred on April 25, 1887, was felt as a loss by a very large number of personal friends and associates in all walks of life.

Henry Greene Tucker was descended on both sides of the house from very old and distinguished New England families, the members of which had for many generations taken part in the affairs of their several communities. His father was Captain James Tucker, a sea captain well known in that State of famous sailors and navigators, Rhode Island. Henry Greene Tucker was born in the quaint old town, Pawtuxet Village, in March, 1821. Pawtuxet Village stands in the township of Cranston, Rhode Island, and it was here that Mr. Tucker spent the early years of his life engaged in the usual pastimes and occupations of childhood, chief among the latter being the acquirement of an education. Early in his life he showed the ability that he possessed and made an excellent reputation for himself as a student in his school days. Upon leaving school, he made his way to the city of Providence and it is with this place that his subsequent career was associated up to the time of his death. He was possessed of a quite remarkable business talent and it was not long before he began to be recognized as a power in the commercial world. He formed a partnership with a Mr. Swan, of Providence, and they engaged in a coal business under the firm name of Tucker & Swan, and shortly afterwards this firm was one of the best known in the city and their business extremely large. Under the management of Mr. Tucker, who was the head of the concern, the business prospered greatly and at the time of his retirement from active business, years before his death, he had a reputation equalled by few of his fellow-citizens alike for probity and integrity, sound business methods and a most unusual capacity in commercial affairs generally.

But it was rather in the realm of politics and public affairs than in business that Mr. Tucker was well known in the community. He had always been keenly interested in political issues, both local and general, and as soon as he grew of an age to make it possible he became actively engaged in city affairs. He was a man of broadly independent mind, and his association with the Democratic party, which was lifelong, was purely a matter of conviction and had nothing in it of the common cheap partisanship which unfortunately plays so large a part in politics in this country. He joined the local organization of his party when a very young man, but took so active a part he was soon recognized as one of its leaders and as a possible future candidate for important offices. Later he was elected a member of the Providence City Council, serving in that body for several terms, and subsequently his fellow-citizens sent him to the State Senate to represent his senatorial district. He was still holding this office, the dignity of which is not sufficiently recognized to-day, at the time of his death.

Mr. Tucker married (first) Frances A. Fisher, who bore him seven children, three of whom are now living, namely: Leila, wife of William G. Northup, and resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Rhodes Greene, a resident of Reedville, Massachusetts; Zachariah, a resident of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Tucker married (second) Joanna H. Sweet, who bore him two children: Joseph S., who died in 1913, and Sarah, wife of Charles D. Cook, of Providence, Rhode Island. On June 29, 1894. Mrs. Tucker became the wife of John Francis Oates, a sketch of whom follows this in the work.

Mr. Tucker was a man of the most sterling qualities and many rare attainments and his life in Providence was a very strong influence for good. He was one of the purest and most upright of men, retiring by instinct yet not afraid to come boldly forth when right or the interest of the community demanded it. Calm and self-possessed, he inspired confidence in all those who came into contact with him, a confidence that he never betrayed or disappointed. He was a leading figure in every wise movement for the good of his fellows and his private benevolences were very large and yet so carried out that few ever realized their existence. Indeed, so careful was he to keep in the background in this connection that it is said that oftentimes the very recipient of charity was unacquainted with the identity of his benefactor. His relations with the members of his household were ideal and he made a most devoted husband and father, seeking ever the happiness and good of those loved ones before his own.







John Francis Gates



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John Francis Oates



SPECIALISTS in all lines are common enough in this day of boasted high efficiency, and all men must in a measure become specialists if they would succeed in the game of life in competition with others who are. This is the demand of the age and we, its children, must conform to it if we desire to live. But though this be true, we need not therefore come to disregard and undervalue those larger, if less acute, faculties, the concomitants of an age of less violent application; nay, we can honor most highly and deem thrice fortunate all who are able to retain something of this more general outlook along with the specialization of their faculties so necessary to the practical affairs of life. He is indeed the large-minded man who, amid all the stress and hurry of modern life as we see it about us, can keep himself open to the influences of outside nature and art, a well-rounded man, free from the provincialisms and prejudices of his particular craft or occupation, a man to whose heart the interests and feelings of all his fellows penetrate freely and are sure to awaken an answering thrill or pang there. The ability to do this is somewhat rare; it bespeaks a nature originally of larger mould than the average, and it carries with it its own reward, a reward beyond the power of the world to give, the reward that "all the dreary intercourse of daily life can ne'er prevail against him," that it sweetens rather than embitters, that in the aspect of nature he perceives not an implacable enemy, but the face of a friend, aye, a father. The character of John Francis Oates well exemplifies the truth of our thesis during the course of a life in which he was able in a marked degree to specialize his endeavors to the point of conducting a very successful business enterprise and yet remaining a faithful votary of an art which, perhaps, less than any other tolerates an outlook upon life not the broadest and most catholic.

Early in life Mr. Oates opened a drug business in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, and by dint of the most painstaking application to the detail of his business worked up a very large and successful trade, gaining at the same time a most enviable reputation for fair dealing and adequate business methods. In his business relations Mr. Oates was well known, but he was still better known in quite dissimilar connections. He was not a public man in the sense that he sought or found any public distinction. Although possessed of strong political views, and these of the most independent and non-partisan sort, he never actively entered politics and still less allied himself with any party organization. Neither was he a conspicuous figure socially, nor prominently identified himself with any large organization, his instincts being rather domestic, so that he sought the happiness of relaxation in his home rather than the lodge or club. He was somewhat reserved, also, and careful in making a friend, although when once he had he did not easily let him go again.

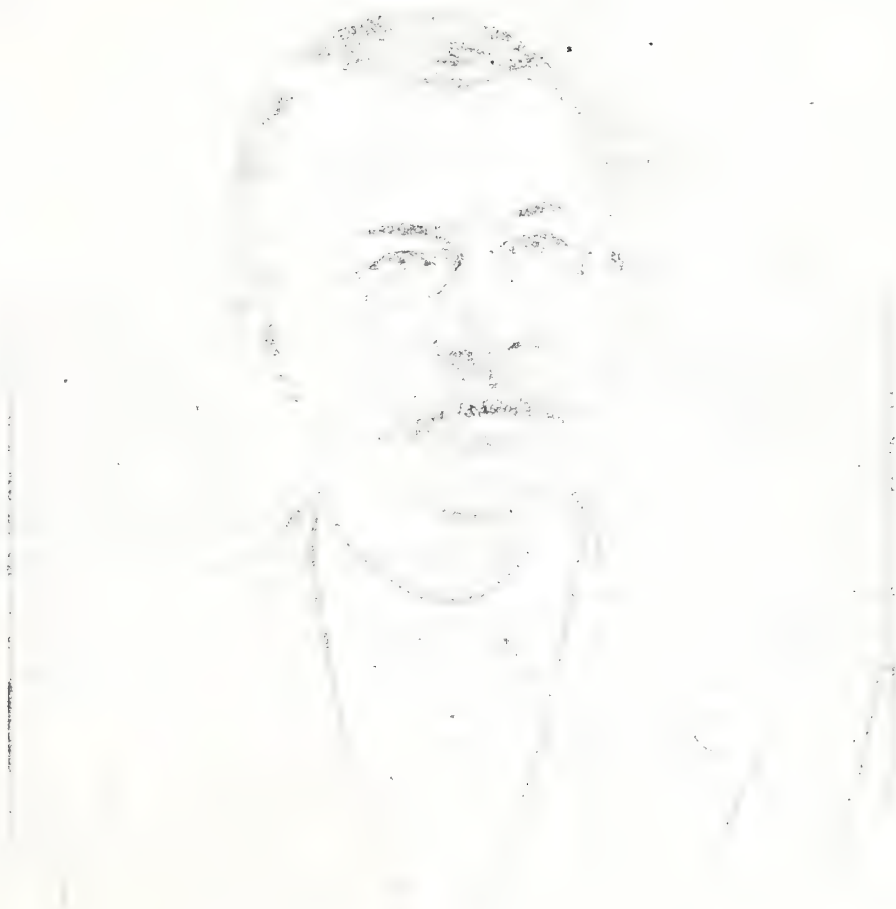
That for which Mr. Oates was best known was his musical talent and



the fine voice which was his organ of expression. He sang a great deal both in public and private and among a large number of his fellows no form of entertainment was more highly prized than that his voice afforded. His taste in his art was wide and highly cultivated and he could both appreciate and interpret the types of it. Such time as was not devoted to music—Mr. Oates did a great deal of singing in connection with the concerts of various choral societies—was spent in his own home, for as has already been mentioned his instincts were strongly domestic and he found in the intimate intercourse of his own family the happiness that so many others seek without. He was devoted to all the members of the household and always placed their interests before his own. A disposition so good as this could not fail to be the center of much affection, not only in his household, but among his friends and even those more casual associates that were thrown with him in the course of business. He was also possessed of a certain ability that is always calculated to foster goodwill and that was an almost infallible memory for faces, and it is said that any customer once entering his store would always be remembered afterwards. Beneath all characteristics, however, at the base of his nature were the essential virtues of honor and purity, courage and charity.

Mr. Oates married, June 29, 1894, Mrs. Joanna Tucker, the widow of Henry Greene Tucker, of whom a sketch precedes in this work. She survives her husband, whose death occurred August 25, 1906, and was felt as a loss by a large circle of his fellow-citizens.





Thomas Axton Richards



Thomas Axton Richards



ALTHOUGH we remain true to our traditions of keeping open the door to all who would seek refuge in America from the oppressive conditions obtaining in the "Old World," although there are many who even regard with pleasure the thousands of aliens who yearly take advantage of our welcome, yet they are few indeed who do not feel that it is only because we already possess so firm a foundation in Anglo-Saxon blood and tradition that we can afford to be so complaisant in the face of the inroads of these multitudes of foreigners. For it is upon this blood and tradition and upon the institutions we have derived from the same source that the social structure of the future in this country must be erected if it is to remain true in any way to the ideals we have always held for America. For which reason we are the more happy to welcome members of that sturdy race, from which we are in the main derived, who still find their way to these shores with the intention of making this country their home. Such, for instance, was Thomas Axton Richards, the distinguished citizen and business man of Providence, Rhode Island, whose death in that city, February 15, 1916, was a loss to the entire community, and who, although a native of England, so closely identified himself with the life and affairs of his adopted community.

Thomas Axton Richards was born at Bristol, England, March 20, 1836. He was the eldest of the seven children of William and Jane (Phillips) Richards, old residents of that city, where they died, both having attained the venerable age of eighty-two years. Mr. Richards spent his boyhood in his native city, and at an early age displayed many of the sterling qualities that so marked him in later years. His love of study and scholarship appeared very early and brought him into the favorable notice of his teachers and masters during his school life. He was what is known as a government pupil in the schools of Bristol, and he displayed so great a talent that it was determined by his parents that he should be sent to the Continent to complete his education. While still little more than a boy, he went to France and there, among other things, mastered the language of the country. At the age of seventeen years he came to the United States, unattended by any other member of his family, and at once settled in Providence, Rhode Island, which was his permanent home for the remainder of his days. He served an apprenticeship with a jeweler in that city, became highly interested in the work, and in due course of time became an experienced and skilled jeweler, becoming thoroughly familiar with every department of the manufacture of jewelry, winning and meriting the high praise of his employer.

At that period, however, there occurred that which for a number of years turned his thoughts entirely away from his business career and from all thoughts of peaceful occupation of any kind. This was the same cause that for a time disrupted the entire national life and threatened the fate of the existence of the Union itself. When the great conflict between the

North and South broke out into open hostilities, Mr. Richards was one of the first to answer the call of President Lincoln for troops and thus demonstrated his entire allegiance to his adopted country. He enlisted in Company H, First Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, as sergeant. On November 11, 1861, he was promoted commissary sergeant; on December 14, 1861, quartermaster sergeant; reenlisted on January 5, 1864; became commissary sergeant of non-commissioned staff, November 1, 1864; transferred from non-commissioned staff to old organization; January 1, 1865, became regimental commissary sergeant; mustered out of United States government service, August 3, 1865. During all this time he took part, always with honor, in many battles, and few men gave more faithful service to the cause of the Union than he. It is a curious fact, little dreamed of at the time by Mr. Richards, that his father-in-law to be, Philip Rounds, of Providence, was serving in the same regiment and lost his life in that service.

Upon the completion of hostilities and the discharge of the troops, Mr. Richards returned to the North, taking up again the manufacture of jewelry, and shortly afterward established the firm of Richards & Manchester, conducting the business on an extensive scale. The concern was first located on Eddy street, but later, as the business increased, removed to Calendar street. They made a specialty of solid gold work and became well known in the trade all over the country, the work being of a specially fine grade. The practical knowledge of every part of the work possessed by Mr. Richards made him a most valuable man and he was recognized as the chief factor in the prosperous business. In 1875, however, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Richards went to Philadelphia and there took up the manufacture of watch cases. He returned eventually to Providence, however, and for a time was associated with the firm of John T. Cuddy & Company until it discontinued business in 1900. Mr. Richards then retired from business pursuits, content to manage his private affairs and he thenceforth devoted considerable of his time to his favorite occupation of reading and study.

Mr. Richards was a man of far too broad sympathies and interests to permit his activities to be confined entirely within the realm of his business, and there were many aspects of the life of the community with which he was identified. In religious matters he was affiliated with the Episcopal church and was generous in his support of the work of the parish, especially its philanthropic activities. He always held strongly to the associations formed by him during the Civil War and was a member of a number of veteran associations, notably Slocum Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Cavalry Veteran Association and the Pawtuxet Veteran Association. He always kept up the old feeling of camaraderie between himself and his old comrades, many of whom attended his funeral services in uniform.

Mr. Richards married at Providence, August 6, 1874, Mrs. Ellen F. Baker, of that city, a daughter of Philip J. and Pamela (Jackson) Rounds, also of Providence, and widow of Henry A. Baker. She was the mother of one child by her first marriage, Harry F. Baker, who married Effie L. Vickery, of Providence, and died at the age of twenty-nine years. Since the



death of Mr. Richards, Mrs. Richards has made her home in the old Jackson mansion at No. 2 Ringgold street, Providence, where she was born. Mrs. Richards is a member of a fine old New England family in one of her paternal lines of descent, one of her great-grandfathers having been Benjamin Kinsley, well known as Deacon Kinsley in the Revolution, in which he took an honorable part. He lived to the great age of ninety-six years. Her father, Philip J. Rounds, as has been mentioned above, served during the Civil War in the First Rhode Island Regiment of Cavalry, the same in which Mr. Richards served. He did not live to see the end of the war, however, dying in a hospital from the result of exposure when but thirty-eight years of age. Mrs. Richards is thus descended from the best type of Americans, the men who from generation to generation lived and died for their country and its integrity. On the maternal side of the house she is of English descent, both her grandfather, James Jackson, and her mother having been born in that country, though the latter named came to this country as a very young child. James Jackson was a manufacturer of thread, and came to this country accompanied by his wife and four children. He erected the house in which Mrs. Richards is now residing, and in that house his death occurred. His daughter, Pamela, the mother of Mrs. Richards, was the third of his children, and she married Mr. Rounds when very young. She died at the early age of twenty-two years.

As has already been mentioned Mr. Richards was a great student and a wide reader, a scholar by choice and inclination and familiar with the best in the literature of the world. His knowledge of the French language was always a great pleasure to him, and his large library was well stored with the masterpieces of English and French literature. He was an especially learned grammarian and his wide reading made him a delightful and instructive conversationalist. His friends were among the best people of Providence and deeply appreciated the privilege of his companionship. He was never a wealthy man in the sense of the term to-day, but his business was successful and the money that he possessed was made by his own effort, skill and industry. Mr. Richards in his personal appearance was very attractive, always seemingly young, even towards the latter end of his life, a man of high spirits, putting himself out to be agreeable to those he came in contact with. As a result he was much beloved and few men have been so greatly missed in the large circle of those who were privileged to call him friend.





Gilbert Anthony Phillips



FOUR generations of the Phillips family, of which Gilbert Anthony Phillips was representative, lived at Foster, Rhode Island, descendants of one of the prominent Colonial families of New England. John Phillips and his son Ephraim were both farmers, but Anthony, son of Ephraim, grandson of John Phillips, settled in Providence in 1861 and there spent the remainder of his life, dying October 26, 1891. He married Huldah Marietta Hopkins, born May 7, 1825, in Foster, died in Providence, February 2, 1893, daughter of Anthony Hopkins. Their only son was Gilbert Anthony Phillips, to whose memory this memorial is dedicated.

Gilbert Anthony Phillips was born at Foster, Rhode Island, June 30, 1843, died at his home in Providence, November 25, 1908. His boyhood was spent at the home farm in Foster, his education obtained in the public schools and at East Greenwich Academy. In 1861 the family moved to Providence, Rhode Island, where Gilbert Anthony secured a position as clerk in the Mechanics' Savings Bank, continuing with that institution for two years, resigning his position in 1868 to become cashier of the Westminster Bank. Four years later, in April, 1872, he entered the service of the Manufacturers' National Bank as general clerk and for twenty-eight years was actively connected with that institution, rising through the intermediate ranks to that of president. He was promoted cashier, January 5, 1874, later served as vice-president, and on January 8, 1895, was elected president, succeeding Newton D. Arnold. He continued executive head of the Manufacturers' National Bank until January 1, 1900, and during those five years under his masterly management placed the bank at the head of Rhode Island's financial institutions in amount of business transacted, its strength keeping pace with its growth. During the year 1899, the last year of his administration, the Manufacturers' National Bank did the largest business of any national bank in Rhode Island.

During the latter part of 1899, William Goddard, president of the Providence Institution for Savings, the largest and oldest bank in Rhode Island, resigned after an executive service of twenty-five years. It was necessary that a man of recognized strength in the financial world be called to succeed him and after mature deliberation the board of finance unanimously chose Gilbert A. Phillips to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of President Goddard. When offered the position Mr. Phillips accepted the high honor and on January 1, 1900, he assumed the duties of his exalted position. During the months which intervened he completed the transformation of the Manufacturers' from a bank to a trust company, a change made to enter the larger field of financial operations open to a trust company. When he resigned the executive management, Mr. Phillips did not sever his connection, but remained a member of the board of directors of the Manufacturers'



Trust Company for several years. Upon his retirement from the presidency resolutions of regret and laudation signed by all the directors were presented to the retiring president. The close relations existing between the executive and the board were commented on most favorably and the great service he had been to the bank was most freely acknowledged. From January 1, 1900, until his death, November 25, 1908, Mr. Phillips continued the honored head of this largest and oldest Rhode Island bank, chartered in 1819. He held true to his own high ideals and to the honored traditions of the bank, each gaining additional honor from the other. He held other positions of honor and trust, but the banks over which he exercised executive control are the truest monuments to his greatness as a financier and executive. He was a director and member of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Swan Point Corporation, was a director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, co-executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Eli Aylesworth and also of Caleb G. Burrows.

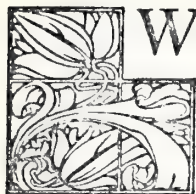
A Republican in politics, Mr. Phillips was firm in his party allegiance, but beyond his four years of service (1893-1897) in Common Council as chairman of the finance committee representing the Seventh Ward he accepted no political office. He was a member of the Union Congregational Church; the Rhode Island Historical Society; Orpheus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; the Hope, Squantum, Central, Elmwood, Art, Congregational and Commercial clubs. He was held in the highest esteem by his friends and possessed the confidence of the public to an unusual degree. He was a lover of his home and there spent most of his hours off duty and there he exhibited those sterling traits of character which ever distinguished him.

Mr. Phillips married (first) April 13, 1870, Emma Burgess Dunbar, born in Providence, daughter of John B. and Cornelia Dunbar, who died July 21, 1897, aged fifty-one years. He married (second) June 20, 1906, Ella Richmond Matteson, daughter of George W. R. and Emily Robinson (Kent) Matteson, of Providence, a sketch of her father following this in the work.





George W. R. Matteson



WITH the passing of George W. R. Matteson, the financial world of Providence lost one of its brightest lights, as his life had been devoted to investigation of investment properties, real estate and corporative, and to the management of financial institutions and large estates. His knowledge was acquired through experience and covered a very wide field, New England, New York City, the cities of the West and the best agricultural region of the Far West. He was one of the first of New England financiers to avail themselves of the investment opportunities of the great West and in his many business trips in securing safe outlets for New England funds he became well known through the Western States and cities. Vast sums of investment moneys flowed through his hands over which he had complete control, and of these sums small indeed was the percentage of investments made by him or through his advice which were not profitable to the principals. He was connected with several well known Providence financial institutions, serving some of them officially, but his greatest reputation was made as an investor of corporate, trust and private funds, a line of financial activity in which he had no superior.

George W. R. Matteson, son of Corey and Martha (Richmond) Matteson, was born at Dighton, Massachusetts, July 10, 1834, died at Providence, Rhode Island, November 16, 1908. His mother was a daughter of Peter Richmond, a very prominent resident of Massachusetts. His parents moved to Sag Harbor, New York, when he was very young, later locating in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Corey Matteson was an expert millwright and was employed in erecting mills in different parts of the country. In 1870 he located in Providence, Rhode Island, where he died. The early opportunities granted George W. R. Matteson were limited, but they were well improved and later he made up this lack under private tutors and by night school study. One of his early positions was as tender of a toll gate and later he became clerk in the Pawtucket postoffice. The city was much smaller then than now and he often recalled that in those days he could call all the patrons of the office by name.

He finally obtained a foothold in the financial world and was made investment agent. After locating in Providence, in 1870, he rapidly acquired a good reputation in his line and was given abundant opportunity to demonstrate his ability. He became an authority on western investments, and in his many trips became thoroughly familiar with the investments in that section which were safe and with those to avoid. He entered the investment field unheralded and unsung, but by sheer ability forced recognition from the financiers and investors. His first official recognition was in December, 1875, when he was chosen a director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, a position he ever afterward held, serving from 1888 as a member of the finance committee. Honors came to him rapidly thereafter.

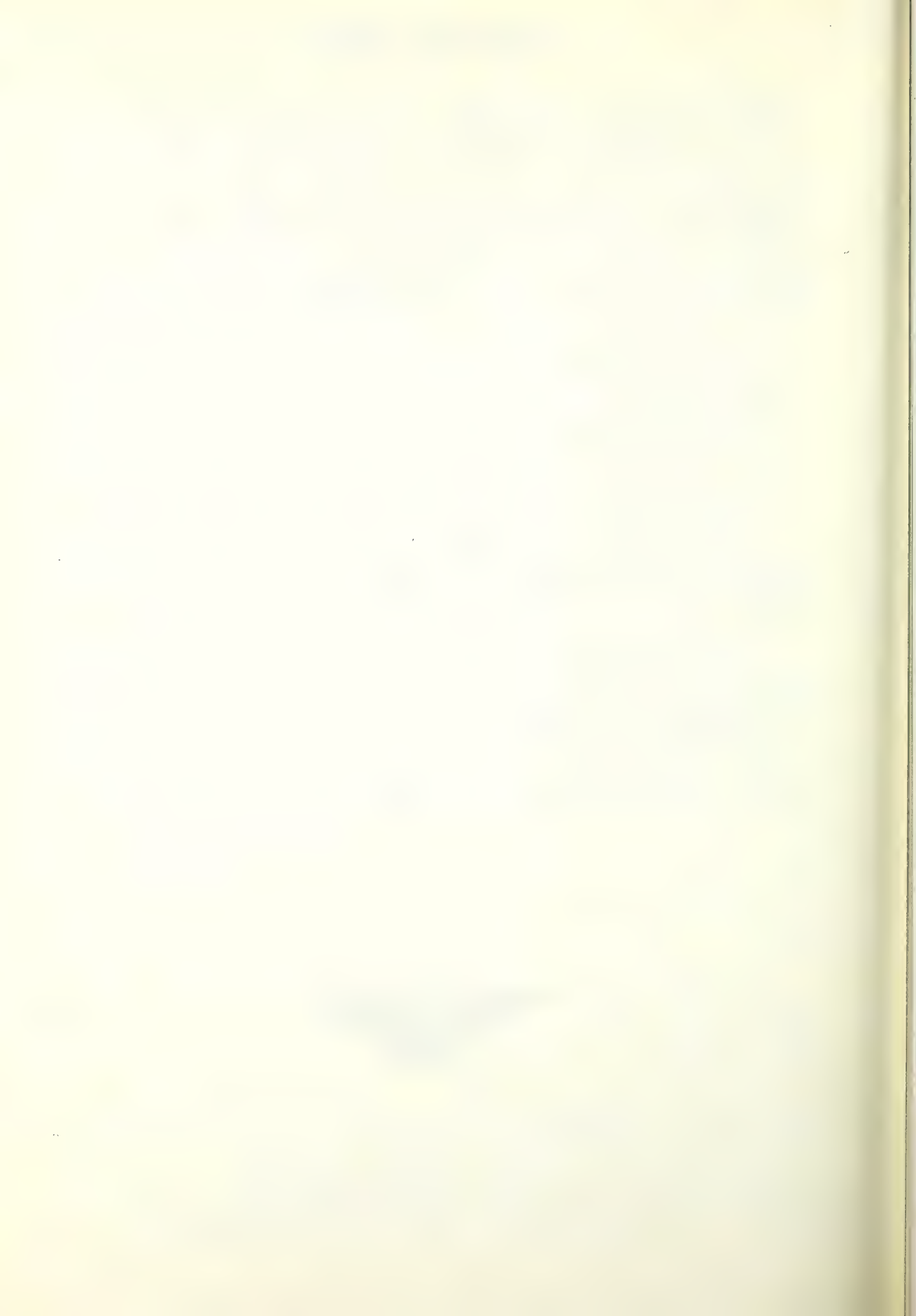


He was elected a director of the Providence National Bank, first vice-president of the Providence Institution for Savings, trustee of the estate of John Carter Brown, and succeeded by his son, Colonel Frank W. Matteson, director of the Providence Gas Company, and trustee of the Public Library. In these positions and as trustee of other large estates he became thoroughly familiar with financial operations and was able to perform valuable service to those who confided their affairs to him. To his knowledge of western real estate values he added a wide knowledge of New York City realty, railroad and bank stocks, in fact, every legitimate form of investment securities. The successful handling of commercial paper calls for wide acquaintance, complete understanding of commercial law, practice or procedure, keen knowledge of human nature and the moral courage to act upon the evidence of facts or conviction. No other class of investment requires so complete an equipment to successfully and profitably handle. That Mr. Matteson ranked as an expert in such investments is to bestow highest praise. He was constantly called in consultation on matters financial, and seemingly there was no subject presented pertaining to finance with which he could not successfully cope.

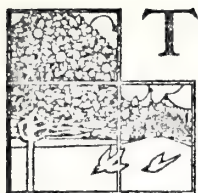
He was a member of the Hope Club, the Squantum Association, Beneficent Congregational Church, and took a lively interest in all those affairs of life of interest to a healthful, virile man of affairs. His wide acquaintance bespoke a host of friends and he carefully observed the law of social obligation.

Mr. Matteson married Emily Robinson Kent, of Pawtucket, daughter of Willington and Lydia (Robinson) Kent, her father a prominent notary and solicitor of Pawtucket in his day. Mrs. Matteson died in Providence at the family residence, 485 Broadway, April 14, 1907, leaving two children: Colonel Frank Willington, who succeeded his honored father in some of his trusteeships; Ella Richmond, widow of Gilbert Anthony Phillips, whose life and service are chronicled in the preceding sketch.





William Neilson McVickar



THESE are not lacking to-day many of extreme opinions who in their dislike of religious things do not hesitate to criticize the church on the score of its having lost the vitality essential to an institution which would take upon itself the function of guiding a vast, multiform and decidedly headstrong humanity. Were they a little better acquainted, however, with some of the more intimate details of the question, details that they never by any chance take the trouble to inquire into, they might find it difficult to accommodate their statements with the facts. Worn-out, effete institutions are not apt to attract to their service strong and vigorous men, men who might well take part in any of the most strenuous aspects of the struggle of life and inspire such as they to a lifelong devotion to the causes that they represent. It would not be far from the truth to say that one may judge of the character of an institution by the men who are identified with it, and, with this criterion, the claims of these extremists would appear to be somewhat devoid of force.

The Episcopal church during the past fifty years in the country might claim among its ministers some of the most forceful and capable of personalities, men whose great personal vigor would have made them great leaders in any walk of life, men whose complete devotion to their great calling was evidenced by every act of their careers. A critic of this quality might well feel abashed at being confronted by a man, let us say, of Bishop Brooks' tremendous vitality, or not less so by the vivid personality, the trenchant intellect and indefatigable zeal of such a man as the Rt. Rev. William Neilson McVickar, late bishop of Rhode Island.

Bishop McVickar, whose death on June 28, 1910, was a severe loss not only to the entire diocese over which he had so long presided, but to the whole Protestant Episcopal Church in America, was descended from a race long celebrated for their dominant strength of character—the hardy people of Northern Ireland—and inherited from his forebears many of the sterling virtues that characterized them. His great-grandfather, John McVickar, came from that region to the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled in New York City, where he was prominent in the life of the community, a well known philanthropist, and a vestryman of Trinity Church. It is said that so great was his reputation for charity that his associates were in the habit of asking "Who has McVickar helped to-day?" His wife was Anna Moore, of Newtown, Long Island, a daughter of John Moore, of that place. The next generation was represented by James McVickar, their son, who, like his father, was a successful merchant in New York City. He was married to Miss Eweretta Constable, of New York City, and it was their son, Dr. John A. McVickar, of New York City, who was the father of Bishop McVickar.

William Neilson McVickar was born October 19, 1843, a son of Dr. John





Mr. H. M. McKee



A. and Charlotte (Neilson) McVickar, who had three other children—Susan N., who married P. L. Mills, of New York, and afterwards of Riddington Hall, Nottinghamshire, England; Eweretta C., and James. During his childhood and youth, Bishop McVickar remained in the city of his birth and there received his education, attending first an excellent private school, where he prepared himself for college, and then becoming a student at Columbia University, from which he graduated with the class of 1865, taking many of the class honors, and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and entered the Philadelphia Divinity School in the autumn of the same year. He remained there a year and then returned to New York City, where he entered the General Theological Seminary. He was made a deacon in 1867, and was graduated in 1868, when he became an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, of St. George's Church, the same year receiving the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Columbia. He was ordained to the priesthood in the month of July in the same year, and was elected rector of the newly formed parish of Holy Trinity in Harlem, becoming its first rector. At first there was no church building there, and his services were conducted in a hall with a congregation that sometimes did not number more than eight or ten persons. Under the guidance of their new rector, however, the congregation grew with great rapidity, and the parish prospered so greatly that when he left it only seven years later, there was a large church and Sunday school building on the corner of Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. While rector of this parish he was offered a tutorship in Columbia University by President Barnard, but declined. He had been called to St. Paul's Church in Boston in 1873, but had declined, so interested was he in his charge; but in 1875 he accepted a call to Holy Trinity, Philadelphia. He remained in Philadelphia for twenty-two years as rector of this church, but, besides attending to the affairs of the parish, he made himself prominent in diocesan affairs generally and became a well known figure in the church. In 1883 he was appointed a deputy to the general convention, a post he held until elected bishop. He was a member of the board of managers of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Pennsylvania; a trustee of the diocese; a member of the board of overseers of the Philadelphia Divinity School; a member of the board of managers of the Episcopal Hospital; and a member of the board of managers of the General Board of Missions.

It was on October 27, 1897, at the convention of the diocese of Rhode Island, that Bishop McVickar was chosen co-adjutor bishop of that diocese, of which Bishop Clark was then in charge. He was consecrated in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Philadelphia, and on the death of Bishop Clark, September 5, 1903, became full bishop of Rhode Island. It would be difficult to overstate the value of Bishop McVickar's services to the diocese that he presided over, for, what with his great earnestness and unusual natural energy, there was scarcely a movement of any kind undertaken for the good of church or community of which he was not the head and front. How greatly he was appreciated throughout the country on account of his scholarship may be seen in the degrees that were bestowed upon him from

many sources. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1885 by Kenyon College, Ohio, and in 1898 the same degree by the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year his old college, Columbia, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology, and in 1904 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University.

Perhaps the way to gain the most adequate impression of the place occupied by Bishop McVickar in the community is to examine the multitude of tributes paid him by his associates and the press over the country at the time of his death. It would seem to be the most appropriate manner of ending this brief appreciation to quote from those who were personally acquainted with him and whose words have therefore an authority greater than those of others. Among the most important of these utterances were the resolutions passed by various bodies, religious and otherwise, and it is appropriate to open these with that of the diocesan committee, which read as follows:

The standing committee of the Diocese of Rhode Island is again mysteriously called upon, after a brief interval of less than seven years, to make, in the recess of the convention, official announcement of the death of its Bishop, and to bear witness to the profound grief of the diocese in the loss of its beloved head.

The Right Reverend William Neilson McVickar, D. D., LL. D., consecrated January 27, 1898, as Bishop Coadjutor, since September 7, 1903, third Bishop of Rhode Island, rested from his labors at Beverly, Massachusetts, on June 28, 1910. The life thus closed on earth has been one of manifest grace and power. Called from a wide and conspicuous field of parochial experience to the exalted station of the episcopate, Dr. McVickar was amply and eminently prepared to maintain the work and traditions of one of the oldest dioceses of the American Church. He proved an efficient and congenial helpmate to the venerable Bishop Clark through the closing years of the life of that great prelate, whose mantle fell upon his coadjutor as upon a worthy successor.

The fame of Rhode Island under the brilliant chieftainship of Bishop Clark had become fair and far-reaching, and it suffered no eclipse nor wane under Bishop McVickar, who entered at once into the spirit and interests of the Commonwealth and of the Diocese. He won rapidly popular respect and affection on every side, until as he passes from us it is not too much to say he was our first citizen.

In the councils of the Church both in the United States and in England, he was eloquent and forceful. In the great causes of evangelization, philanthropy and social reform, he was a recognized leader whose advice and advocacy were eagerly sought. In the Board of Missions, and as a trustee of the Hampton Institute, he occupied positions of national importance.

Our Bishop's life has been all too brief for our hopes and expectations. His sun seems to have gone down while it was yet day, but little past meridian. We confidently looked for him to guide and tend his flock for many years to come in those pleasant ways of truth and peace which have marked his gentle sway. Yet the Episcopate which now appears to have ended so abruptly has already had its harvests, and will yet yield others as the fruit of its patient sowing. The people of Rhode Island, of all sorts and conditions, of all creeds and of none, have had a vision of the Good Shepherd reflected in Bishop McVickar, and the effect of that vision will be realized for many years to come; the institutions of the Diocese have been fostered by his loving care, and he leaves them in growing strength and vigor; while, above all, the cathedral idea and organization, the initiative of which was his, will in the future be an enduring monument to William Neilson McVickar, who will stand out in our diocesan history as its founder.

Noble, however, will be that monument of loving kindness which his life and character have reared in human hearts, an ever-living memory of one who loved the souls of men. Priest! Pastor! Bishop! Father in God! Friend, "tender and true;" farewell, until we greet thee with the "Good morrow of eternity!" Meanwhile, God grant thee His eternal rest, and cause to shine upon thee His perpetual light.



The clerical body known as the Rhode Island Clergy adopted the following minute:

The clergy of the Diocese of Rhode Island, profoundly moved by the death of their late Bishop, William Neilson McVickar, desire to express their sense of loss and make some record of what he has been to them.

Twelve years ago, known to but few of us, well known perhaps to none of us, he came among us as a needed coadjutor to an honored predecessor whose years had become to him a burden. How faithfully and tenderly he served him, many of us can bear witness. Assuming nothing to himself, deferring all things to his elder, putting sturdy shoulders beneath whatever load had become irksome, bringing cheer and comfort with look and word, he discharged each task that devolved upon him. As a son ministering to a loved and revered father, he toiled gladly.

Then in due season his place was changed. He was alone in his office. Very quickly he magnified that office, not in its dignities, but in its duties. He grew in the discharge of it. He assumed new responsibilities. Wherever there was sickness or sorrow brought to his notice, his gentle presence was felt consoling it. As fresh social opportunities opened before him, he made his own precedents for dealing with them. He did not claim a wider jurisdiction; it was accorded to him because he revealed himself as a man of God and a brother of men. With holy and humble heart, and with resolute because consecrated purpose, he went forward and his people followed him.

He helped each one of us as far as we sought or would accept his service. He became a minister at large, a pastor among pastors, within and without his own communion. He brought with him everywhere a willingness to serve, a sound judgment, patience to wait, a spirit of peace and good will. His large heart went forth on loving errands to his clergy, his laity, his fellow citizens. Wisely and thoughtfully he concerned himself with public interests, seeking always that they should be founded on righteousness. He was at home everywhere, for he was always in his Father's house and concerned with his Father's business.

In the pulpit or on the platform, his word was with power. The common people heard him gladly. They felt his transparent honesty, were stirred by his generous zeal. He spoke on the common level, as one who stood beside them, however he might tower above them. His life was his best message. Being dead he yet speaketh. The tones of that marvelous voice, vibrant with sympathy, are silent, but we hear and would heed them still.

The executive board of the Rhode Island Federation of Churches, the Carpenters' District Council, the board of directors of the Fountain Street Church House, were among the many other organizations that passed appropriate resolutions, and besides these the press of the country and many private individuals added their tribute to his memory. In the course of a long obituary article appearing in "The News" of Newport, Rhode Island, the following words occur which, as they contain an excellent description of the bishop's personal appearance, it will be well to quote here. Says "The News:"

He was a man of magnificent physique. He was six feet five inches tall, and built on extraordinarily large proportions. His build made him a commanding figure in any gathering where he happened to be. It is related of him that he, while still a young man, together with Phillips Brooks and Judge Gray of Boston, both of whom were also of mammoth build, was attending a convention at London. A speaker, in discussing the American people, described them as a decadent race, and declared emphatically that their stature was growing less. When the orator had finished, the three massive young Americans rose side by side, squared their shoulders, and announced: "We are Americans." Bishop McVickar always smiled when this story was related, and would not vouch for its authenticity.

He possessed a voice of great richness and sweetness. As a pulpit speaker he was noted particularly for his qualities of earnestness and sincerity. His friends were



particularly charmed with the simplicity of character and attractive personality. The Bishop was described as a conservative broad churchman. He was especially noted for his belief in the necessity of an earnest spiritual life.

One of the things most noteworthy about the many personal utterances was the fact that they were made by men of every variety of creed and belief, all of whom united spontaneously in praise of his great qualities. Dr. Frank Goodwin, rector of the First Baptist Church of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, had this to say:

Just now our State is lamenting the untimely death of one of the noblemen in the ranks of churchmen. Bishop McVickar still leads, though the giant form strides the earth no more. That hand will still guide and that voice continue to give counsel through many coming years. Four days after the death of Lincoln, Chaplain McCabe wrote in his journal: "Our Atlas has gone to the shades of Erebus. Who will now uphold the falling skies?" In like manner our churchmen of every name will lament the loss of this leader "whose strength was as the strength of ten," because his heart was pure. Religion has always been generous in its gift of great and good men for the highest leadership of mankind. It will continue to do the same in the future.

The Rt. Rev. Monseigneur Thomas F. Doran, vicar-general of the Providence diocese of the Roman Catholic church, also expressed himself in warm admiration of Bishop McVickar, as well as countless other clergymen.

The words of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of the Pawtucket Congregational Church, may well close this paper. Mr. Goodwin said:

It is true of this great Christian, as was said at the death of Mark Hopkins, "A great life has gone down, but it has not gone out." Bishop McVickar was a man of simple and childlike spirit, with the beautiful freshness of youth unsullied by years of wide experience in the world. He was kind, tenderhearted and generous, always a friend of the weak, and a manly collaborer with the strong. An aristocrat in culture and refinement, his sympathies yet wide and democratic, the interests of all sorts of men being ever of great concern to him.

He was ever a great human, truly illustrating the words of the Hebrew prophet, "In whom God spoke, I will make a man more rare than fine gold." He was a great churchman, dignifying the high office with which his own church had honored him, and throwing the ample mantle of catholicity of heart over all those who under whatsoever name are striving to do God's will on earth. To-day even the churches which were founded on the idea of a church without a Bishop and a State without a King, feel that from them also has been taken a leader of commanding strength and a fearless champion of truth and righteousness.

It was eminently fitting that the services held at his funeral should end with the words of Christian confidence illustrative of his life of joy, helpfulness and conquering hope:

"The strife is o'er, the battle is done,
The victory of life is won,
The song of triumph has begun."



Erwin James France



THE State of Rhode Island, despite its place as the smallest of the States of the Union, has not been behind its larger neighbors in the number of illustrious men it has contributed to the various learned professions, and especially to that of law, the traditions of which have been most honorably upheld, the ideals and standards fully realized, in the conduct of its bench and bar throughout the entire period of its history.

Of the generation just passed, there were many whose names might be adduced in support of this statement, and there would be few of the cities and towns of the State that could not contribute their quota. If we should turn our attention to Woonsocket, for instance, there are many names that would suggest themselves to us, but none more quickly than that of Erwin James France, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation, who, during the thirty-two years in which he practiced the law, established and maintained a record of honor and ability second to none, and whose death on the first day of April, 1914, was felt as a loss to the community at large.

Born March 1, 1856, at Burrillville, Rhode Island, Mr. France was a son of the late James Erwin and Susan (Phillips) France, old and highly respected residents of that town. With the exception of some comparatively short periods spent away as a college student, he dwelt practically his entire life in the two towns of Burrillville and Woonsocket, his childhood and youth in the former, and the extremely long period of his professional career in the latter. He gained the first portion of his education in the schools of his native town, and spent two years in the excellent institution known as the Moses Brown School in Providence, where he had taken the course to prepare him for a college career. He then taught school for a short period, and then matriculated at Brown University, where he took the Bachelor of Philosophy course and was graduated with the class of 1876. He was of an extremely studious turn of mind, and it was while pursuing this course at Brown, in which he distinguished himself and drew the favorable attention of his masters, that he determined upon a professional career for himself, and then chose the law as his choice of careers. (All during his course at Brown University he taught evening school and taught school in his native town after leaving the university). Accordingly, with this purpose in view, he went to Boston, and there became a student in the Law School of the Boston University, and was graduated in 1882. He passed his bar examinations shortly after, and was immediately admitted to practice in Rhode Island. At first he became associated with the late Walter I. Ballou, of Woonsocket, and it was not long before his name began to be spoken of as one of the rising young attorneys of the city. Eventually Mr. Ballou retired from private practice, and Mr. France then opened an office in the Hope building, where he continued his successful practice and was recognized as



one of the leaders of the bar in the county. His practice, indeed, extended all through the northern part of the State, and was concerned with some of the most important litigation undertaken there at that time. He was equally competent as a student, a writer of briefs, and as a trial lawyer, possessing the power to think on his feet.

But it was probably in another department of activity that Mr. France was best known, namely, his connections with public affairs, wherein he was very active and rendered an invaluable service to the entire community extending over a long term of years. As early as 1882 he served as councilman in Burrillville, and in 1885 that town elected him to represent it in the State Senate, in which body he served during that and the following year. Ten years later, in 1896, he was elected to the General Assembly from Woonsocket. He was a member of this body until 1901, and during that time took a most prominent part in legislation, serving on many important committees and gaining for himself a reputation for a powerful grasp of affairs and for an unusual disinterestedness in his aims and purity in his methods. Besides these important positions, he also held many others connected with the local affairs of the city, and in these no less distinguished himself. He was a member of the school committee of Woonsocket for a considerable period, and clerk of the board from 1890 to 1898, and he was also coroner from 1892 to 1898. In the latter year he was chosen city solicitor, a post for which his talents especially fitted him. From that time onward to his death in 1914, a period of sixteen years, he rendered distinguished service to the community in this difficult capacity. And all this he did in addition to carrying on his own large private practice. His participation in the life of the community did not even stop here, although it may well be supposed that the strength and faculties of most men would have been taxed to the uttermost by tasks so large and rigorously exacting. But Mr. France seemed always to find time and energy for anything of importance that sued for his attention, and he was known as a leader in many movements undertaken for the welfare of the community. He was a member of several important organizations also, among which should be mentioned the American Bar Association and the body of men that has since organized into the Woonsocket Bar Association, and the Sons of Brown.

Mr. France was united in marriage on the 10th day of October, 1888, to Miss Emma Spring, of Pascoag, Rhode Island. To them was born one daughter, Helen Sayles France, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, with the class of 1913.

During the long years of his residence in Burrillville and Woonsocket, Mr. France made and retained hundreds of friends, his very attractive personality winning the hearts of all who associated with him and his sterling virtues cementing and making firm the friendships thus begun. The qualities that he possessed were such as to fit him especially for the career he chose. Of a clear and analytical mind, and with a patience to study deeply and ponder upon every possible eventuality, a profound student of his subject, he added to these qualifications the final one of hard common sense, which made him an equally safe counsellor and potent champion. One of



his cherished desires was the organization of the Woonsocket Bar Association, and although he did not live to see its consummation, it was actually accomplished immediately after his death, and one of the first official acts of the new association was to pass resolutions in honor of his memory. This sketch cannot close more appropriately than with these resolutions which speak feelingly of the estimate of Mr. France by his colleagues and the honor in which they held him. They follow:

We, the Bar Association of Woonsocket, in special session convened, at the courtroom of the Twelfth District Court of Rhode Island, on this second day of April, A. D. 1914, do hereby pass and publish the following: Whereas, the Supreme Judge of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has called from the courts here below to the tribunal beyond, our late friend, associate and brother, Erwin James France, late city solicitor of the city of Woonsocket, be it resolved that we hereby wish to record our appreciation of his ability, judgment and devotion to the approved traditions of the Bar during the thirty-two years of his practice as attorney and counsellor in the courts of the State of Rhode Island.

That we recognize and appreciate the many fine traits of character that went to make up his sturdy manhood.

That we recognize the value of his faithful and successful services as city solicitor of the City of Woonsocket during the nearly seventeen years of his incumbency of that office, and his loyal devotion in that position to his conception of his duty in that official position and to the best interests of the community.

That we mourn his loss as a lawyer, as a citizen and as a man, and hereby extend to his family our most sincere sympathy in the great loss they sustain in the death of the devoted husband and father.

That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Association, the court of said Twelfth District Court be requested to order them entered upon its records, to be given to the local press, and a copy of the same engrossed and sent to family of our late brother, Erwin J. France.





Stanton Browning Champlin



WE ARE very popularly full of praise in this country and time for the man who has started from small beginnings and worked his way up to a place of prominence in the community. Very properly, because indubitably such men are praiseworthy, their conduct being based on those elementary and fundamental virtues of courage and consistency which are the admiration of all places and ages, and which men have worshipped since the beginning as instinctively as they seek food or draw back from fire. But there is a more special and peculiar factor in the special praise we give to such a man to-day, a factor that has to do with ourselves as a people, a people of the modern era, a people of the western hemisphere. The man who of his own unaided efforts has worked himself from the bottom to the top of the ladder is in a very real sense the type of what this nation stands for; he is the expression, the proof, as it were, that what we have labored for has been accomplished, that the sacrifices and toils we have expended in the past have not been in vain. From the outset we have stood for the right of the humblest to develop himself unrestrictedly, for the lowest to become the highest, and when we see him taking us at our word and actually doing the deed, we not unnaturally feel disposed to congratulate him and ourselves. Such a man was Stanton Browning Champlin, late of Providence, Rhode Island, whose death there on November 16, 1895, removed from the community one of the most prominent of its merchants and public-spirited of its citizens.

Stanton Browning Champlin was born in 1826, at South Kingston, Rhode Island, a son of Elijah and Susan Champlin, old and highly respected residents of that place. The elder Mr. Champlin was a farmer, and his son was reared among the simple but healthful surroundings of rural life, attending the somewhat primitive district school in the winter and doing the light work of the farm during the vacation, with as much time as he could manage given to the healthful outdoor sports and pastimes of the country boy. After completing his studies he went to work more consistently on his father's farm, it being the expectation of the elder man that the youth would follow in his footsteps and take up farming permanently. The latter was ambitious, however, of winning his way in the great world and living his life in a large sphere, and, while still a mere youth, left the parental roof and came to the city of Providence, where he apprenticed himself to a jeweler and learned that trade. About the time of the close of his apprenticeship, an opportunity arose for Mr. Champlin to engage in the market business, and he established himself therein in the Swarts estate on Pine street. He did not remain a very great while therein, however, but returned to his first trade and for awhile worked for others. Later Mr. Champlin founded a jewelry business on his own account under the name of S. B. Champlin, Jewelry Manufacturer, and was eminently successful from the



outset. He was most industrious and applied himself in the closest manner to his work, letting no detail escape his personal notice. He was conservative in his methods of conducting his business, but not to such an extent that he was slow to accept improvements. On the contrary, he was a close observer of every new method introduced, and ever ready to adopt such as he approved. Indeed, he was considered one of the most progressive men in the mercantile world of Providence, and his establishment was considered one of the best and handsomest in the city. His reputation for straightforward dealing and capacity was an enviable one, and he became one of the most conspicuous figures in the business world. Mr. Champlin subsequently took his son, George B. Champlin, into the business as a partner, the firm becoming S. B. Champlin & Son, a name which it bears to this day, along with the splendid reputation that it has enjoyed from the first.

Mr. Champlin was possessed of too keen a business sense to overlook the great opportunities for investment offered by the developing real estate in a growing city like Providence, and accordingly he became greatly interested in property there, and owned much of the valuable land in and about the city. Indeed, the city owes much to him in the matter of the development of several tracts, notably the farm plot in Edgewood. He also erected a handsome business block opposite the Beneficent Church on Weybosset street, and a large brick structure on the corner of Chestnut and Ships street, a part of which he occupied with his own jewelry establishment, which remains in that location to this day.

The part played in the general life of the community by Mr. Champlin was not so varied as both his tastes and talents would have warranted, although in certain directions it was very important. The demands made upon his time and attention by the exigencies of his business were most exacting, and there were many departments of the city's complex life that he was obliged to stand aloof from, even though his inclination was to enter actively. Such was the case with politics, in which, especially in local issues, he was keenly interested. He was a pronounced Republican, and his prominence in the city brought him to the attention of the local organization as a possible candidate. He was actually offered a nomination for alderman, but refused to accept it, because he felt that it would be practically impossible to devote the attention that he believed proper to his duties in that connection; felt, in short, that either his interests or the public's would of necessity be neglected to a certain extent. The same was true in his social relations, so that although he greatly enjoyed the more informal kind of social intercourse, he never joined any fraternities or other organizations of the sort. His private charities were large, but carried on in so quiet a manner that very few realized their extent.

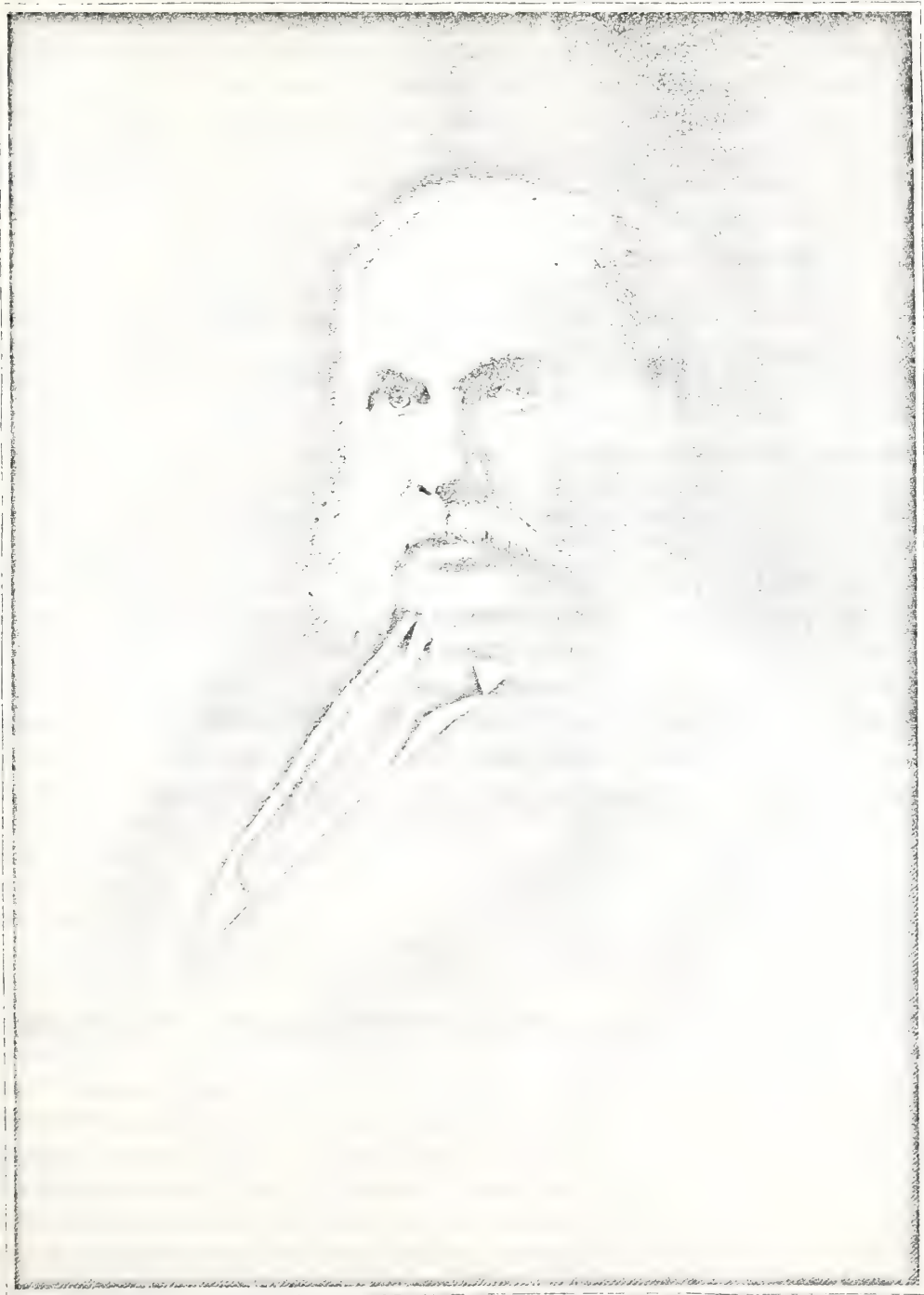
Stanton Browning Champlin was united in marriage to Miss Waity A. Dyer, a native of North Kingston, Rhode Island, and a daughter of Amasa and Lydia (Essex) Dyer, lifelong residents of that place, where her father was engaged in agriculture. To Mr. and Mrs. Champlin was born one son, George B. Champlin, who now conducts the great jewelry business. George B. Champlin was married to Miss Carrie Pabodie, and they have three children: Florence Hamilton, George S., and Hope.



Stanton Browning Champlin had the reputation among his numerous associates of a man who attended most strictly to his business and always fulfilled his obligations of every kind. It used to be said of him that he could always be found either in his office or at home, and this really expressed the truth of him very aptly, his interests being centered chiefly about these two things. Towards the latter end of his life, Mr. Champlin, who was always very fond of rural life and surroundings, used to spend his summers on his farm at Warwick, which he purchased and fitted up delightfully. A man of sterling character and genial disposition, Mr. Champlin possessed many devoted friends, and he never was happier than when by some simple act or word he could bring happiness to those about him. He was, indeed, one who put the ideal of Christian charity into daily practice, and there have been but few men of his community who have been missed so greatly as he by so large a circle of associates.







Amasa M. Eaton



Amasa Mason Eaton



THERE has been no member of the Rhode Island bar of modern times who has won a greater or more well deserved reputation than Amasa Mason Eaton, whose death on October 3, 1914, deprived not merely the community of which he was a member, nor even his native State of Rhode Island, of one of their most conspicuous and public-spirited citizens, but the bar of the whole country of a leading member. Mr. Eaton may truthfully be said to have been one of the few figures who maintained with any degree of completeness the splendid traditions that have grown up about the practice of the law in the United States, to have continued and added to the tradition of the great figures of our legal history. It is not for nothing that the Law has hedged her office about with obligations of the strictest, for it has been thus that in the past she has assured herself of worthy votaries who would not be deterred by difficulties from the service they had chosen, and if these obligations are interpreted with unbecoming laxity to-day, so that the unworthy are permitted to creep in and find a place beside the chosen, it is all the more a cause for gratulation when we perceive such men as Mr. Eaton devote their energies to a cause so high and who, by their very presence there tend to bring back old meanings to the obligations and the old force to great associations. And with these associations, with this tradition of the law which is the material of which a certain atmosphere is formed which surrounds the whole profession, and the definite character and potency of which can be realized only by those who come into direct contact with it, Mr. Eaton was in the profoundest sympathy, yet there was nothing in his attitude toward the past that diminished his independence in dealing with the present or prevented him from meeting new problems with new solutions.

Amasa Mason Eaton was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 31, 1841. He was a member of an honorable old New England family, and was descended from many of the most famous men in the early period of Rhode Island history, among whom were John Brown, the organizer and leader of the "Gaspee Expedition" and a deputy of the Rhode Island General Assembly which passed the "Rhode Island Independence Act," May 4, 1776; Chad Brown, Roger Williams, Noah Eaton, and others almost equally celebrated. His parents were Levi Curtis and Sarah Brown (Mason) Eaton, themselves well known residents of Providence for many years. Mr. Eaton's education was a splendid one, its foundations being laid by private tutors at home, after which he studied in various institutions in Europe for about three years. He then returned to the United States and entered Brown University, from which he graduated with the class of 1861, later taking the degree of A. M. It was at this time that the Civil War broke out, and Mr. Eaton enlisted with the First Rhode Island Volunteers, which responded to President Lincoln's first call. The Rhode Island troops, indeed, were almost the



very first ready for action, this preëminence being due to the patriotic action of Governor Sprague, who defrayed the whole cost of their equipment himself, thus sending them to the field much more rapidly than could have been accomplished in any other manner. After a service of some three months in the army, during which time he took part in the battle of Bull Run and other engagements, Mr. Eaton entered the business world, forming with a Mr. Bailey the firm of Bailey & Eaton, dealers in oils. This enterprise, however, did not last long as the discovery of the great Pennsylvania oil fields brought about an entire change in market conditions and forced the firm to retire. What at first sight seemed a misfortune, however, was perhaps nothing but a blessing in disguise, for from that moment Mr. Eaton devoted himself to the law which, beyond all cavil, was the most fitting sphere for his endeavors. He matriculated at the Harvard Law School, where he distinguished himself as a brilliant member of a brilliant class, and graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1877. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in the same year, and, opening an office in Providence, became almost at once one of its recognized leaders. During the long career that followed Mr. Eaton established a reputation which outside of the limits of his own State was probably greater than that of any other member of the Rhode Island bar. The work which led more directly to the growth of his national fame was that which he did before the United States Supreme Court in Washington in connection with the French spoliation claims. Mr. Eaton also took upon himself the task of collecting the moneys that were due to the State of Rhode Island from various sources, and was successful in recovering for the State what was due. He was also very active as a member of the American Bar Association, and the work that he did in the cause of uniform legislation, both within his State and without, made him still better known throughout the country. He was for many years Rhode Island member of the National Commission for Uniformity of State Legislation, and for eight years was president of the National Conference and chairman of the commission's important committees. He was also the chairman of the National Committee on Uniformity of Judicial Decisions in cases arising under uniform laws.

But Mr. Eaton had not waited to enter the legal profession before he came into the public notice. As early as 1863, but two years after his graduation from Brown University, he was the successful candidate from his ward to the North Providence Town Council, and served until 1865, when he was elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives. From 1872 to 1874 he was a member of the Common Council of the city of Providence, and from 1874 to 1875 was alderman. A member of the Democratic party, his elections were won on its ticket, and, although not strictly to be regarded as a party man, he was a strong supporter of the principles for which that party stands. He was a member of many very important organizations in many departments of activity, and in all was a leader. Besides his association with the Commission on Uniformity and the American Bar Association, he was at various times first vice-president of the National Divorce Congress, secretary of the Rhode Island Historical Society, member of the Metropol-



itan Park Committee in his own city, the Committee on Marking Historic Sites in Rhode Island, the American Historical Association, the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, the Rhode Island Bar Association, and the University Club. He was a charter member of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and served that organization successively in the capacities of secretary, vice-president and president, and a member of the Municipal League of Rhode Island, the National Municipal League, and a member and director of the Society of the Descendants of the Founders of Rhode Island.

In addition to his many other achievements in connection with the subject of the law, Mr. Eaton was an author of great merit and power, his standing as a student of legal principles giving his words a high degree of authority. Among the best known of his writings should be mentioned "Constitution Making in Rhode Island," "Development of the Judicial System in Rhode Island," "The Origin of Municipal Incorporation in England and the United States" and a treatise on the "Conspiracy to Commit Acts not Criminal Per Se." Besides these legal subjects, he wrote of a number of more general matters, his able work, "Free Trade versus Protection," appearing only one year before his death, as well as many notable contributions to periodicals on various subjects.

Mr. Eaton was married, September 15, 1873, to Miss Maude Dunnell, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, a daughter of Jacob and Amy Dexter (Brown) Dunnell of that city. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Eaton six children, as follows: Amasa Mason, Jr., who served as a lieutenant in the United States army during the Spanish-American War, and died of consumption contracted during his service in the Philippine Islands; William Dunnell, also served in Spanish-American War, a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and editor of the "Harvard Law Review," married to Mrs. Maude McIntosh Porter; Sara Brown, now Mrs. Martin More and the mother of one child, Evelyn, Mr. More being an instructor in fine arts at Harvard University; Charles Curtis, associated with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, married Miss Louise Herreshoff; Lewis Diamond, died in Nevada; Amy Brown, who married Frank Decker Watson, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, Associate Professor of Sociology in Haverford College, to whom she has borne two children, Mason H. and Roger Eaton.

It seems appropriate to close this brief appreciation of Mr. Eaton with a number of the tributes that came in such quantities from his friends and associates at the time of his death, thus allowing those who knew him best and can speak with most authority to have the final word in his praise. The resolution passed upon that occasion by the First Regiment and First Battery, Rhode Island Detached Militia Veteran Association, was as follows:

On the third of October, 1914, Comrade Amasa Mason Eaton answered to the roll call in another world. A member of one of the prominent families of the State, a graduate of Brown University, he was a sincere and earnest patriot, and responded promptly to President Lincoln's call for troops in April, 1861. He enlisted in Company C of the First Rhode Island Regiment, and with scrupulous fidelity attended to the duties imposed upon him by his enlistment, and became a good and efficient soldier, and served faithfully with the regiment until it was mustered out of service. He took the greatest inter-



est in the formation of this Veteran Association, and never failed in attending our reunions, and for many years was a member of the executive committee. He was always ready to respond to any call for his opinion and advice on matters that were brought before the association, and took pleasure in preparing records of events connected with the regiment. In 1904 he was elected president of the Association, and while president gave a cordial invitation to the Association to hold our annual reunion at his house, "Oaklands," in the northwesterly part of Providence, on July 21, 1905. The association can never forget the hearty, whole-souled reception given to it in his home by Comrade Eaton and his wife and the members of his family, and the generous hospitality with which we were treated and made to feel that his house was for the time the home of the regiment. At one annual reunion, in 1906, the Association showed its sincere appreciation of this warmhearted hospitality by unanimously voting that Mrs. Eaton shall be called an honorary member of the Association. In 1911 Comrade Eaton again invited the Association to hold our annual reunion at his house and we all remember the welcome we received there and the splendid entertainment that was given us.

Comrade Eaton stood very high in his profession, and was always ready to devote his time and his knowledge of the law to the best interests of his city and of his State. The Legislature appointed him for many years a member of the commission to represent this State in the effort to introduce uniformity into the statute laws of the several States of the Union, and he was eminently successful in the work he did, especially in securing uniformity in the laws relating to bills of exchange.

This Association wishes at this time to enter on its records its sincere grief at the loss of our former comrade, and to convey to Mrs. Eaton and her children our heartfelt sympathy for them in their bereavement.

Voted, That the above minute be adopted and entered on the records of the Association, and that the secretary be instructed to sign a copy and send it to Mrs. Eaton.

Another tribute which should be quoted is that which appeared as an editorial in "The News" of Providence, for October 5, 1914, and which read:

Not only his own city, but the whole country, loses a valuable citizen in the death of Amasa M. Eaton. He was probably the best known member of the Rhode Island bar outside of the State, and his study and work were on the broadest possible lines. Mr. Eaton happily combined study and public service. He was a man who made up his own mind as to which side was right on a controverted point, and defeat was by him as lightly thought of as victory; probably because he believed that some defeats were even more useful than victories.

As a young man, Mr. Eaton served in the Legislature, and later in the Common Council and Board of Aldermen. His work in behalf of uniformity of legislation was of great value to the commercial interests of the whole country. The people of the State will not soon forget his valuable contributions to the agitation for constitutional reform. Mr. Eaton had all the qualities which go to make ideal citizenship. He proved all things; he feared neither opinions nor the men who stood behind them, and his sterling independence in all things never made him enemies, because in all controversies, though noted for the earnestness with which he maintained his convictions, he was ever a considerate and courteous opponent.

A personal friend, the editor of "The Journal," of Providence, thus speaks of Mr. Eaton in an editorial in that paper, and with his words we bring this sketch to a close:

Mr. Eaton was by training and temper, as well as in personal appearance, "a lawyer of the old school." He was widely read in the law, had a special fondness for constitutional questions, and labored unstintingly for the cause of uniform legislation.

Controversy never dismayed him; an enemy's superiority of numbers or resources never held him back from what he regarded as a righteous attack. He had the courage of his convictions and was accustomed to present them with vigor and confidence. He retained, withal, a native dignity and courtesy that will be gratefully remembered by his friends. He was an extraordinarily good citizen, and his death is a distinct loss to Providence.



Edward Parkinson



THE LATE Edward Parkinson, of Providence, Rhode Island, was a native of England, born in 1839; at Manchester, the great center of the textile industry of the British Empire. The name Parkinson appears to be of Scotch origin, and was well represented among the Scotch-Irish immigrants who came from Londonderry, in the North of Ireland, and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, very early in the eighteenth century. Representatives of this family did valiant and effective service during the war for American independence, and have been noted for high qualities of citizenship throughout the generations.

This description may be applied with great propriety to the character of the late Edward Parkinson, who died at his home in Providence, August 27, 1897. He was the youngest son of Robert and Ann Parkinson, of Manchester, and under their care as a youth received very good educational advantages, attending the public schools of his native city. While still a youth he entered upon a seven years' apprenticeship at tool making, and became a skilled worker in metal. After completing his apprenticeship he engaged in the manufacture of tools in a small way in Manchester, and was subsequently settled in the same line of endeavor in Liverpool, England. He was about thirty years of age when he removed to America, accompanied by his bride, and located in Providence, Rhode Island, where he continued to follow his trade for some time as a journeyman. Subsequently he went into business on his own account, and in 1871 established the business which is still conducted under his name, The Edward Parkinson Manufacturing Company, which makes a specialty of mill supplies and the manufacturing of loom forks, reed hooks, burling irons, and other requirements in the weaving business. Mr. Parkinson was blessed with high native mechanical gifts, and was very skillful in all matter of working iron, which occupied his time during the greater part of his active life. He made a name for himself in Providence, where he was highly respected. While he could not fail to appreciate the commendation of his fellows, Mr. Parkinson did not seek for any political honors or participate in public affairs. He preferred the quiet of his happy home during his leisure moments. He was a deacon of the old Richmond Street Evangelical Free Congregational Church, and was ever ready to promote any undertaking which promised to advance the welfare and moral improvement of the community.

He married, in Manchester, England, Prudence M. Etchells, who accompanied him to this country, and still survives him, residing in Providence. To Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson was born a daughter, Prudence M. Parkinson, who is now the wife of George C. Clark, who continues the great industry established by Mr. Parkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have a son, Edward Parkinson Clark.



Major General Zenas Randall Bliss, U. S. A.



ZENAS RANDALL BLISS was born April 17, 1835, in Johnston, Rhode Island. His father, Zenas Bliss, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, June 11, 1806, graduated from Brown University in the class of 1826, and was engaged throughout his business life in the printing of cloth. He married, January 14, 1828, Phoebe Waterman Randall, of Johnston, Rhode Island.

The Bliss, Waterman and Randall families were early settlers in Rhode Island, and the neighboring colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and from early Colonial days have been prominent in business and public affairs.

Of the three children born to Zenas and Phoebe Waterman Bliss, but one, Zenas Randall, reached maturity. His early education was obtained in the city of Providence, principally in Lyon and Frieze's School, which in later years became prominently known as the "University Grammar School." In 1850, at the age of fifteen years, he was appointed by Senator Dixon, of Westerly, to the West Point Military Academy. Sixteen years was the minimum age limit for admission to the Academy, but the young appointee was so well developed physically, and showed such aptitude for his studies and duties, that no objection was raised because of his youth. He was a cadet at the Military Academy for four years. He graduated in July, 1854, and was promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant, and was assigned to the First Infantry, then serving in Texas.

After spending a short leave of absence with his parents he joined his company which was stationed at Fort Duncan, Texas. In March, 1855, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and assigned to the Eighth Infantry, which was also serving in Texas. He was stationed successively at Forts Duncan, Davis, Camp Hudson, Forts Inge, Mason, Clark, and Quitman, being transferred from one to the other in some cases several times, during the first six years of his service. During the latter part of this period he was in charge of a detachment of mounted infantry, and was practically in constant pursuit of hostile Indians. He was post adjutant and quartermaster and commissary at Camp Hudson, and held other minor appointments.

In 1860, after six years of continuous service in Texas, he obtained a leave of absence and returned to Rhode Island to visit his parents. On the expiration of his leave he was given command of a detachment of recruits assigned to various commands in the Department of Texas. He was assigned to the command of Fort Quitman during the latter part of the year 1860, and during this service, on October 17, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

In March, 1861, he received orders to proceed with other commands to San Antonio, Texas. On April 5 he left Fort Quitman under command of Captain Reeves, of the Eighth Infantry, in accordance with his orders



Z. K. Bliss.
My. Gen. W. D. C.



en route for San Antonio. The march to San Antonio was long and arduous, and while many rumors of trouble between North and South were rife, no reliable information had been received for weeks, and it was thought by most of the officers that there would be no resort to arms.

On May 9, 1861, when Captain Reeves and his command were a day's march from San Antonio, they were met by a large Confederate force under command of General Earl Van Dorn. The Confederate force was so overwhelmingly superior that resistance was considered useless. Captain Reeves surrendered his command, and they were marched into San Antonio as prisoners of war. Lieutenant Bliss remained in San Antonio as a prisoner of war until February, 1862, when he and two other officers were transferred to Richmond, Virginia, and confined there in the negro jail until exchanged the following April. While he was a prisoner of war he was promoted to the rank of captain, May 14, 1861.

After his exchange had been effected, he obtained a leave of absence to visit his parents, from whom he had received no word in more than a year. Within a few days after his return home, his father died on May 14.

Governor Sprague offered Captain Bliss the colonelcy of the Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers. This appointment he declined on the ground that as it was a three months' regiment there would be no active service. Governor Sprague being anxious to obtain his services with the volunteer troops from Rhode Island, promised that if he would accept the colonelcy of the Tenth, he would appoint him colonel of the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, which was then being recruited. The Seventh was a three years' regiment, and it was expected that it would be ready for service by the time the Tenth had completed its term. With this understanding, he was made colonel of the Tenth, and was assigned to the defences about Washington. In the latter part of June he was ordered to Virginia, and commanded the troops in the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Seminary, consisting of several regiments of infantry and cavalry, and several batteries. He was later ordered to Tennally Town.

In August he was ordered back to Rhode Island, and recommissioned as colonel of the Seventh Rhode Island on the 21st. The regiment was recruited nearly to its full complement, and was in camp near Providence. On leaving Rhode Island, the regiment consisted of over one thousand men, with a full complement of officers. He was ordered to report with his regiment to General McClellan soon after the battle of Antietam. The regiment joined the Ninth Army Corps, and was assigned to General Nagle's brigade.

Colonel Bliss was in command of his regiment in the skirmish near White Sulphur Springs, in the Rappahannock campaign and throughout the battle of Fredericksburg. The splendid performance of the troops and the skill and daring of their commander were highly praised by superiors, and Colonel Bliss received the rank of brevet major in recognition of his services, and later was awarded the Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry by Special Act of Congress.

After the battle of Fredericksburg, the regiment went to Newport News, Virginia. The regiment was later transferred to Kentucky, and



remained there until May, '63, when it was ordered to report to General Grant, and took part in the Vicksburg campaign. His services in this campaign gained for him a recommendation for promotion from General Grant. After the fall of Vicksburg, he was ordered to Jackson, Mississippi, and took part in the operations against General Johnston's army, and after these operations returned to Pleasant Valley. He was for a short time in command of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps. After leaving Pleasant Valley he was stationed in Kentucky. At this time failing health forced him to give up his command, and he returned to Rhode Island on sick leave.

While on leave he married (October, 1863) Martha N. Work, daughter of Godfrey and Almira (Thomas) Work, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Upon his return to his regiment he was placed in command of Lexington, Kentucky, and in December he was ordered to Knoxville, Tennessee, and was in command of the Military District of Middle Tennessee, a very important post, the principal duty of which was to protect General Sherman's line of communications. This service gave him the largest and most important command he ever held. He remained in this command until late in the spring of '64, when the Ninth Corps was moved from Tennessee to Virginia.

The latter part of March he went to Kentucky, and shortly afterwards was ordered to Annapolis. He was ordered by General Burnside from Annapolis to Alexandria, Virginia, in charge of the ordnance supplies of the Army of the Potomac. He remained here for three weeks issuing arms and ammunition to the troops on the way to join the Army of the Potomac under General Grant.

From Alexandria he was ordered to report at once with his troops on the Rapidan, and reported to General Potter, and was assigned to command of First Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, his old brigade. The battle of the Wilderness was begun the morning after his arrival, and ended on the 6th of May. His brigade lost upwards of 700 killed, wounded and missing. He received the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service in this battle.

On May 9 the Army of the Potomac was in front of Spottsylvania, and he took part in the preliminary manœuvres and the beginning of the battle. He was injured by his horse falling on him, and was sent to Washington to recover, where he remained for some time. He joined his brigade before Petersburg, and remained there during the siege. His brigade consisted of seven regiments, among which was the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanded by Colonel Pleasants, who conceived the idea of mining the breastworks in front of the brigade. Colonel Bliss was ordered to assist the enterprise so far as possible. The mine was successfully completed, and fired, but the attack was a failure.

Colonel Bliss remained at the front until August, when he went to the field hospital sick, then to Washington, and back to Rhode Island on sick leave. While on sick leave he asked for some duty which he could perform, and was assigned to duty as president on a board of officers to inspect hospitals, and went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he remained through the winter.



In July he was ordered to Providence, Rhode Island, to be mustered out of the volunteer service. His regiment had been mustered out some time previously. After being mustered out of the volunteer service he returned to duty as captain in the regular army, and was ordered to Albany, New York, on recruiting service, where he remained until March, 1866. He was in command of his company for short periods at Baltimore, Maryland, and Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania.

In April, 1866, he was ordered to Fort Porter in command of all troops on the northern frontier from Fort Niagara to Erie. From Fort Porter he was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, and later was assigned to the District of Chester by General Sickles. Here he served as Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, was also military commandant of the district, post and troops, provost judge and provost marshal, having charge of both the military and civil business of the district.

From South Carolina he was ordered to Providence, Rhode Island, on recruiting service, and remained there until promoted major of the Thirty-ninth United States Infantry in August, 1867, when he was ordered to join his regiment at New Orleans. The order was suspended because of the prevalence of yellow fever. He joined his regiment in December, and served at Forts Jackson, St. Philip and Ship Island, and while at Ship Island was in command of the post and regiment.

In the fall of 1869 he was ordered to Fort Jackson to command regiment; early in the following year was ordered to Ship Island to abandon the post, and conduct troops and prisoners to Fort Jackson. In 1869 the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-ninth regiments of infantry were consolidated and formed the Twenty-fifth Infantry, of which he was made major.

In May, 1870, he was ordered to Indianola, Texas, thence via San Antonio, Texas, to Fort Duncan, where he arrived in July, 1870, about sixteen years after his first arrival there in November, 1854. During the next eight years he commanded Forts Clark, Davis, Stockton and Bliss, and part of the time he was in command of his regiment.

In 1878 he was placed in charge of the principal depot for general recruiting at Davids Island, New York, and in 1879 was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry, and on completing his term of recruiting service joined his regiment, and was assigned to the command of Fort Hayes, Kansas. His services took him to various forts in the southwest until his promotion to colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, in April, 1886, when he was ordered to Camp Supply, Indian Territory, in command of that regiment.

In 1888 he was ordered to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where he remained until promoted brigadier-general, April 15, 1895, and was assigned to command of the Department of Texas. While in command of the Department of Texas he was promoted major-general, May 17, 1897, and was retired two days later at his own request.

General Bliss was of a commanding military presence, a splendid horseman, and a fine shot with both rifle and pistol. He was an ardent sportsman, and spent much of his leisure in pursuing the game and fish which abounded on the frontier during his service there before the war.

The greater part of his service before and after the war was on the southwestern frontier, principally in Texas, remote from civilization to a degree that cannot readily be appreciated in this day of rapid transit, and easy communication. He served at many stations six or seven hundred miles from the nearest railroad, where communication with the outside world was always uncertain and frequently interrupted for months, and where it was impossible to obtain anything but the barest necessities of subsistence. Life at these stations was not only devoid of comfort, but was fraught with constant danger. Scouting was the principal activity of frontier troops, and from 1854 to 1860 he was almost constantly in the field in pursuit of hostile Indians.

General Bliss was an accomplished Spanish scholar, and because of his familiarity with that language, and his intimate knowledge of the frontier people, both Mexicans and Indians, his services were sought by his superior officers in adjusting differences and settling disputes which were of frequent occurrence.

In addition to his knowledge of the language and the people, he had many firm friends among the Mexicans, who had confidence both in his judgment and integrity, and he was able to render valuable assistance in conducting various negotiations between the authorities of Mexico and the United States made necessary by the almost constant state of revolution existing in Mexico, and the consequent violation, by one faction or the other, of the rights of Americans in Mexico, or on the border.

He was a keen student, and following a natural inclination towards scientific subjects maintained himself abreast of modern scientific thought.

His long and active service on the frontier and the important part taken by him in many of the great battles and campaigns of the Civil War, gave him a fund of information and experiences which, coupled with a facile and engaging manner of conversation, made him a delightful companion. He was of a kind hearted, generous and sympathetic disposition, and had to a marked degree the happy faculty of smoothing out difficulties and making friends among officers and enlisted men alike, and he was respected, admired and loved by all who knew him.

He had the somewhat unique distinction of serving in every grade in the service, beginning as brevet second lieutenant and holding successively all grades to that of major-general. He was twice breveted for gallant and meritorious service, and was awarded a Medal of Honor by Special Act of Congress, and received the commendations and recommendations for promotion from both Generals Grant and Burnside. He was the idol of his troops, and at the reunions of his regiments, his surviving companions in arms delight to relate instances of his kindness and consideration when on the march or in the trenches.

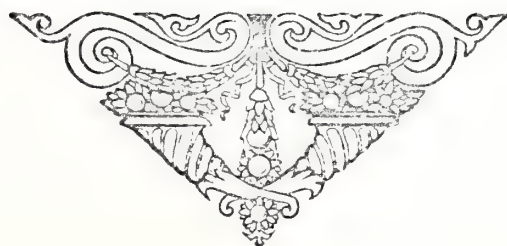
Upon his retirement in 1897, he made his home in Washington, D. C., spending his summers in Providence, Rhode Island.

Upon the breaking out of the Spanish War, he immediately offered his services to the government, but it was not found necessary to call on the retired list.

He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and Society of Indian Wars, the Metropolitan Club, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Hope Club and the University Club of Providence, Rhode Island.

He died at the Providence Hospital in Washington, D. C., January 2, 1900, and was buried with military honors in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.

He is survived by his wife, and two children--Zenas Work Bliss, of Providence, Rhode Island; and Mrs. Alice Ingoldsby Massey, of Boerne, Kendall county, Texas.





George Henry Corliss



THE assertion is sometimes made that in spite of certain notable exceptions the type of mind possessed by inventive geniuses is rarely capable of dealing with the commercial or business aspect of life, and we have the popular and familiar picture of the unsuspecting ingenuous inventor fleeced of the well earned profit from his devices by the sophisticated and scheming business man. If this be so it is strange enough, for, to the layman at least, there seems to be no incompatibility between the mind that can grasp the highly practical problems of physical and mechanical science and the very similar problems of everyday business relations, but rather a parity such as to suggest that they are of one and the same kind. However this may be, it is certain that the remarkable group of American inventors of the generation just passed, whose achievements have given rise to the wide-spread respect for "Yankee genius," were not afflicted with any such one-sidedness of character. They, at least, were not deprived of their just deserts, and were quite equally capable of producing their masterpieces of mechanical skill and of marketing them to their own best advantage and to that of the world at large. And if they thus prove this belief as to the one-sidedness of genius to be false, they no less dispose of another fallacy, the notion, namely, that such a union of abilities shows a man to have developed the material side of his nature at the expense of the spiritual. Nothing could be further from the truth, as these men have well shown in their lives, wherein were displayed that essential spirit of democracy that is but another form of the Christian virtue of charity, and even those higher reaches of idealism expressed in religion and art. Such, for example, was the character of the late George H. Corliss, of Providence, Rhode Island, whose death there on February 21, 1888, deprived that community of one of its most prominent and highly honored citizens, and the world at large of a benefactor and one of its foremost inventors. Mr. Corliss was sprung from one of the best and most ancient of the old Colonial families which had spent the years previous to the Revolution in New England, but after that epoch-making struggle lived in New York State.

The founder of the family in this country was George Corliss, a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born about 1617, a son of Thomas Corliss. The young man came to the colonies when about twenty-two years of age and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1639. This was but temporary, however, and he shortly after removed to Haverhill in the same colony, this town becoming the permanent home of the family until the time of John Corliss, five generations later, the grandfather of the Hon. George Henry Corliss of this review. George Corliss, the immigrant, became the owner of a handsome farm at Haverhill and it was here that several generations of the family carried on the occupation of farming and finally died, George Corliss and his son and grandson, by a very strange coincidence,



Yours truly
Geo. H. Corliss.

meeting death while seated in the same chair. The grandfather of Mr. Corliss already mentioned, Captain John Corliss, as he was called, served with distinction in the Revolution and some years later, sometime in the early nineties, removed to the town of Easton, Washington county, New York. The depreciation of the currency following the Revolution made a great difference in his fortune and that which followed the War of 1812 proved another blow, but he and his sons were extremely energetic and enterprising and their fortunes were recouped. His wife was Lydia Haynes, of Haverhill, and they had eleven children, of whom Hiram, the father of Mr. Corliss, was the youngest. Hiram Corliss was a physician and became a very prominent figure in Easton and the surrounding region, and practiced medicine until he was over eighty years of age. He was three times married, but it was his first wife, Susan (Sheldon) Corliss, who was the mother of Mr. Corliss, of this review.

George Henry Corliss was born June 2, 1817, at Easton, New York, the second child of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss. His educational advantages were decidedly meagre in the first instance, although he afterwards supplemented them, for the district schools of that period, especially in the rural neighborhoods, were anything but adequate. An intelligent mind such as that of Mr. Corliss did not take long to absorb all they had to offer, and he was but fourteen years of age when he turned from his studies and began his business career. Like so many of the great Americans, Mr. Corliss made this beginning in the general store at Greenwich as a clerk, and here remained for upwards of three years, a thoughtful, serious lad, with dreams of things beyond his horizon. As he grew older he came to feel more and more the great need for further study and he determined at length to compass this ambition in spite of every obstacle. Accordingly in 1834 he gave up his position in the store and entered an academy in Castleton, Vermont, where he remained the full four years and proved himself a student of intelligence and a scholar of attainments. As yet, however, he had no idea of taking up the line of work in which he was later to become so famous, and with the exception of a youthful exploit in the planning and building of a temporary bridge across Batten Kill, had displayed no talent whatsoever in that direction. And now, upon leaving his studies at the academy, and having attained his majority, instead of turning his thoughts and energies in what would naturally be supposed a congenial direction, he returned to the business he had already attempted, only this time as an independent enterprise, and early in 1838 established a general store of his own at Greenwich, New York. For nearly three years he continued in this line with considerable success and actually passed his twenty-fourth birthday without ever having seen the inside of a machine shop. In these years, however, he had begun to come to a more definite knowledge of himself, and his tastes and opinions to form and crystallize. More and more the mechanical side of every question interested him and he found himself solving mechanical problems and devising mechanical contrivances almost spontaneously. Finally, about 1841, he decided to take up what was so obviously his bent, and in spite of the very uncertain character of the returns which a young and unknown inventor can count upon, gave his whole attention to his new

task. His work during the better part of the following four years, was upon the invention and perfection of a machine for sewing boots, shoes and heavy leather of all kinds. But Mr. Corliss was laboring under the disadvantage that has beset so many young inventors, that of not having sufficient capital to place his device upon the market at the outset, and so it was that, although the machine itself was both ingenious and practical, he abandoned it and turned his attention to other things. How great a disappointment such seeming failure is, how it operates to discourage in spite of the knowledge that in the essential matter one has succeeded, no one can judge who has not passed through the experience, but Mr. Corliss' courage was not of the kind to fail him for discouragement, and he immediately set to work upon another matter that had long attracted his attention, namely, the improvement of the steam engine. But Mr. Corliss possessed a faculty even rarer than courage, and in the matter of material success not less valuable, that is he was able to persuade his fellows of the thing of which he was himself convinced and so enlist their sympathy and aid. In the year 1844 he came to Providence, Rhode Island, to live, the city which remained his home from that time up to the time of his death, and he there became associated with two gentlemen, Mr. John Barstow and Mr. E. J. Nightingale, who felt so much confidence in his ability that a partnership was formed under the style of Corliss, Nightingale & Company, and for the next four years Mr. Corliss worked indefatigably upon his inventions. In 1848 these were practically complete and he was able to construct and operate an engine which, save for some minor improvements in application and finish, was essentially the famous Corliss engine of later years. Feeling now that the task was consummated and that all that remained was to reap the fruits of his endeavors, Mr. Corliss and his associates began the erection of the works of the Corliss Steam Engine Company, on a scale, however, that gave but little indication of their later huge proportions. These works were sufficiently progressed for the production of the new engine by the early months of the year 1849, and on March 10 of that year patents were granted by the United States government covering the improvements made. The engine was then placed upon the market and from that time until after his death has held a foremost place in the engineering world. In 1856 the Corliss Steam Engine Company was incorporated with Mr. Corliss as president and his brother, William Corliss, as treasurer. A modest factory at the time of its erection, the Corliss works grew rapidly until, at the time of their founder's death in 1888, the floor space included in the buildings amounted to above five acres and over a thousand hands were employed there. The works grew in response to the great increase of the market for these remarkable engines, which in a few years had spread all over this country and reached to Europe. Indeed, Europe eventually became a great purchaser of the Corliss engine and it was copied by engine builders who placed upon their imitations the name of the American maker.

The first great international triumph of Mr. Corliss, when his success began to be recognized upon something like the scale that it deserved, was at the World's Exposition held at Paris in the year 1867, when he won the highest award that was granted in that department, the first prize in a com-



petition of the one hundred most famous engine builders in the world. The words of Mr. J. Scott Russell, the designer and builder of the huge steamship, "Great Eastern," that afterwards laid the Atlantic cable, and who was sent by the English government as one of its commissioners to the exposition, deserve quotation, written by him, as they were, in the report sent by him to his government. Speaking of the valve gear of the Corliss engine Mr. Russell said: "A mechanism as beautiful as the human hand. It releases or retains its grasp on the feeding valve, and gives a greater or less dose of steam in nice proportion to each varying want. The American engine of Corliss everywhere tells of wise forethought, judicious proportions and execution and exquisite contrivance." On January 11, 1870, just one hundred years after Watt had patented his steam engine, Mr. Corliss was awarded the Rumford medals and it was upon this occasion that Dr. Asa Gray, the president of the academy that awarded the medals, remarked that "no invention since Watt's time has so enhanced the efficiency of the steam engine as this for which the Rumford medal is now presented." In 1872 the State of Rhode Island appointed Mr. Corliss its commissioner to take charge of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and he was chosen one of the executive committee appointed to look after the preliminaries. Upon the great task of arranging the exhibition, he worked with his usual indefatigable energy and it was his suggestion that the Centennial Board of Finance be organized, a body which had no little to do with the insurance of the financial success of the exhibition. It was also in his own department as engineer that Mr. Corliss contributed largely to the success of the great fair, and it was he that supplied, after the plans of all other competitors proved inadequate, the great fourteen hundred horsepower engine which supplied the power used in Machinery Hall. This engine, unequalled in size at that time, was installed by Mr. Corliss at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars to himself and without additional expenditure to the exposition. This great engine was afterwards used to operate the Pullman Car Works at Chicago. The Corliss Company supplied the United States government with machinery during the Civil War. When the "Monitor" was being constructed it was found that a large ring must be made, upon which the turret of the "Monitor" could revolve, and the Corliss Engine Works were found to be one of the very few plants in the country that had the necessary machinery large enough to "turn" up the large ring. When Mr. Corliss found out what the work was for he put aside other work, worked his plant day and night to get this important ring completed, which was done on time, sent to New York, placed on the "Monitor" and the "Monitor" was thereby enabled to go forth and meet the "Merrimac" in that historic naval fight. Mr. Corliss always took pride in the fact that he was in no small measure responsible for the successful outcome of that historic fight.

The practice, already noticed, among some European manufacturers of imitating the Corliss engine in their own shops and then placing his name upon them led to a remarkable and somewhat amusing event which redounded greatly to his honor. This was the award to Mr. Corliss of the Grand Diploma of Honor by the Vienna Exposition at Vienna in 1873, although he was not even an exhibitor. This surprising action was ex-



plained by the fact that the European manufacturers above mentioned exhibited their engines with the Corliss name upon them, and displayed so great a superiority over all their competitors that the authorities held it to be fitting that the original designer should get the benefit of genius. Another honor, perhaps the greatest of all done to Mr. Corliss, was the conferring upon him by the Institute of France by public proclamation, March 10, 1879, of the Montyon prize for the year 1878, the most coveted prize for mechanical achievement awarded in Europe. He received this honor, by a peculiar coincidence, on the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of his first patent.

Although it might well be supposed that the demands made upon his time and energies by the inventive work, the superintendence of the great industrial works, and the business with every part of the world would have been so exacting as to have precluded the possibility of Mr. Corliss taking part in any other activity, yet, as a matter of fact, he was keenly alive to everything that was going on in his adopted city and State and took a leading part in many movements undertaken there. Especially was this true in the case of politics in which he was a leader in the Republican party, of the principles and policies of which he was a strong supporter. He was elected three consecutive times to the Rhode Island General Assembly as the representative from North Providence, his term of service including the three years 1868-69-70. In 1876 he was chosen presidential elector, casting his vote for President Hayes. In the matter of his religious belief he was a Congregationalist, and attended the Charles Street Church in Providence from the time of its organization. He was keenly interested in the cause of religion and gave liberally both to his own and to other churches.

Beyond doubt the service done by Mr. Corliss for the material advancement of his fellows was a great one: for the material advancement directly, and indirectly for the intellectual and spiritual advancement, for all material progress reacts upon the mind and spirit particularly such as tend to bring the ends of the earth into communication and teach strange peoples tolerance first, and then love for each other. And truly there are few of the devices of men that have done more to bring this about than the steam engine. Those men, therefore, who have labored at the perfection of this and the other wonderful contrivances of the great scientific epoch of history may certainly lay claim to much of the credit for the growth of sympathy and understanding among peoples that has taken place during the same period, and of these Mr. Corliss deserves to stand high in our regard. Of him a local publication said, immediately after his death, that: "The community loses one of its master minds and a man who has done more for the development of the steam engine than anyone who has yet lived in this country. His fame was world-wide and his years were devoted to the very end to the one purpose of his life. To say that he has left a void which it is impossible to fill is simply to reveal the poverty of language in the presence of an irreparable loss."

But there was another manner in which the influence of Mr. Corliss was effective, namely through the subtle medium of personality. No one could look into the well marked, expressive face without feeling himself in the



presence of a man of strength, of one who had fought and mastered difficulties which might have overcome another man, or without perceiving the still rarer quality of tolerance and charity for all men. In his relations with his fellows was realized the earthly part of the message to the waiting shepherds of peace and good will toward men. It has already been mentioned that he possessed the power of persuasion, but this was by no means confined to the realm of business, extending rather into every department of life so that others hearkened unto and believed him with an instinctive dependence upon his wisdom and honor.

Mr. Corliss was twice married, the first time in January, 1839, to Phebe F. Frost, a native of Canterbury, Connecticut, and a daughter of Daniel and Louisa (Clark) Frost, of that place. Mrs. Corliss died on March 5, 1859, and in December, 1866, he married Emily A. Shaw, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Mr. Corliss was the father of two children, both of whom were born to his first wife. They are Maria Louisa, now residing in Providence, and George Frost, who makes his home in Nice, France.



Charles Sereno Smith



THE rapid and almost spectacular rise into prominence of some of our successful men is such that we are often tempted to imagine that such achievement is the result of powers scarcely normal, as we are acquainted with the normal in the average man, and that it smacks rather of the miraculous and an intervening fate, so easily, apparently, are obstacles overcome, and so completely does every factor seem to bend itself and contribute to the foreordained result. In the great majority of cases, however, such appearance is entirely deceptive and the brilliant outcome is the result of events as logical and orderly as any in our most common experience, and of effort as unremitting and arduous as any accomplished by the average man. Often the most startling *coup* has been planned and pondered through long and dark preliminaries, like the meteor which only bursts into spectacular display after a protracted and chilly journey through outer space. Yet though such is the case and though a large proportion of the success won by every man must be thus explained, yet there is still a margin left which must be referred to unusual talents or powers on the part of specially able men. This is particularly true where the achievement is in many different lines and reflects a remarkable versatility and when it is of so complete a character that even the intervention of untimely death cannot diminish its value or detract from its completeness. It was thus in the case of Charles Sereno Smith, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation, and whose success was of such a varied character that he might well stand as a type of Carlyle's dictum that great ability expresses itself almost equally well in any direction that it attempts. Although his rise to influence was doubtless the result of consistent effort and labor, although there were doubtless times when he felt discouragement and grieved for his limitations, for how else can we explain the kindly tolerance, the broad human sympathy and understanding which he exhibited in all his checkered intercourse with his fellowmen, and which can only rise in tasting of their trials and difficulties, yet in spite of this we must still grant that he was endowed with exceptional talents and a nature sufficiently strong to exert them to their fullest and always in the direction of the good.

Charles Sereno Smith was born July 21, 1867, at Waterbury, Connecticut, the third of the four children of Carlos and Isabella (Maltby) Smith, old and highly respected residents of that city. His parents were both members of good old New England families and his father was a well known man in the community, a State Senator and a successful manufacturer. He died at New Haven, Connecticut. The three children other than the Mr. Smith of this sketch were: Stella, deceased, who became Mrs. James Preston Strong, of New Haven, Connecticut; Douglas; and Frederick C., of Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

While still very young Charles Sereno Smith accompanied his parents





Charles S. Smith

who removed to New Haven, Connecticut, and it was in this city that he received his education, attending the excellent public schools for the purpose. After completing his studies in the high school he entered, at the age of sixteen years, the employ of the Winchester Arms Company in the capacity of machinist, and there remained for something above two years, becoming familiar with machines and the principles of mechanical construction. This experience he greatly increased and perfected when later he became associated with the Thompson-Houston Electrical Company of Boston. He was sent by the Thompson-Houston people to Rio Janeiro in Brazil to establish a large electrical plant for the Brazilian government. The responsibilities of this task, almost too heavy, one would think, even in normal circumstances, for a mere youth, were rendered almost insurmountable in this case by the fact that there broke into action, shortly after his arrival there, the revolution which was directed against and finally overthrew the empire of Dom Pedro. It may be imagined what the difficulties were which confronted Mr. Smith in his efforts to complete a contract with a government the very existence of which was problematical, but he persevered with the utmost courage and consistency and finally accomplished his task to the entire satisfaction of the contractee and to the admiration of his own employers. He remained in South America until comparative quiet had been restored to Brazil and then set out for a trip around the world. It was at the time of the Paris Exposition, and Mr. Smith went from Brazil to England and then to Paris, where he remained for a time and then went back to England and sailed to Australia through the Suez Canal. He spent a year in Australia, mostly at Sidney and Melbourne. Having relatives at Honolulu, he went to Hawaii, touching at Samoa on the way. He spent several weeks in Honolulu, where he has a brother who is engaged in the railroad business.

Upon his return to the United States and to Waterbury, Connecticut, Mr. Smith accepted a position as designer and assistant superintendent with the American Mills Company, engaged in the manufacture of elastic webbing. He continued in this employ for four or five years and was constantly extending his reputation as an expert in his line and a man of original mind and genius. Receiving an excellent offer from the Edgerton Manufacturing Company of Shirley, Massachusetts, he became associated with that concern, and remained for a few years, making his home in the Massachusetts city. About the year 1898, however, a new phase of Mr. Smith's achievement was initiated and he began his highly successful career as an organizer of industrial concerns, displaying a talent as a business man not less than in his technical calling or as inventor. The fact of his having married some years previously a Providence lady was undoubtedly the chief factor in directing his attention to that city as the scene of his new enterprise, but, however, he came there in 1898 and made it his home during the remainder of his life. At about the same time he established the Smith Webbing Company at Woodlawn, Rhode Island, and held in that the offices of president, treasurer and general manager until his death. He was also the organizer of the Tubular Woven Fabric Company of Pawtucket and the

Chernack Manufacturing Company of the same city, and held important offices in both of them. Besides these industrial companies, he was a director of the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Rhode Island.

Despite the great demands made on Mr. Smith's time and energy in the superintendence of the business of these great and successful concerns, he found it possible to take a very considerable part in the social life of the city and was a prominent figure in the club life thereof. He was a member of the Turk's Head and Rhode Island Country clubs of Providence, the Providence Art Club, and of the Pawtucket and T. K. clubs of Pawtucket. In his religious belief he was a Congregationalist, attending for a number of years the Central Congregational Church in Providence and proving himself a liberal supporter of its philanthropic work.

It was while a resident of Waterbury, on November 14, 1893, that Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Elizabeth Parsons, of Providence, Rhode Island, a daughter of P. F. and Helen (Bronson) Parsons, old and highly regarded residents of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith was born one son, Emerson Parsons Smith, now a student at Yale University, class of 1917.

The death of Mr. Smith on December 2, 1913, when he was but forty-six years of age, cut short a most brilliant career in the time of his greatest achievement and when the future seemed most propitious. His life cannot be properly identified with any one community, not even with Providence, where he spent the last fifteen years or so of it. His work should rather be referred to the records of a whole district such, let us say, as Southern New England, upon the industrial development of which he had an effect. He was a man who possessed in a large degree the constructive imagination of the inventor, which, in his case, however, expressed itself in the greatest variety of directions. It was this versatility that made the influence of Mr. Smith at once so great and so difficult to accurately estimate. But though it involves this difficulty, there is no doubt whatever about the fact that it is large, perhaps more in virtue of his personality and character than in virtue of the concrete things that he accomplished. He may long remain in the memory of the many communities with which he was identified as an example of union of venturesomeness and prudence that seems best calculated to result in worthy success.







Switzerland



George Mortimer Griffin



HOW worth has won its way from the humblest beginnings up the ladder of success is no uncommon story in this western land of ours, but like many others of the common things of life it is perennially interesting to us and with each repetition, each reappearance under new circumstances and conditions, we feel a reawakened sympathy, a renewed wonderment concerning the forces and traits of character that have thus triumphed over obstacles and difficulties and won recognition from a none too willing world. In the career of George Mortimer Griffin, whose death on December 17, 1910, in Providence, Rhode Island, removed from that city one of its most public-spirited citizens and successful merchants, we may note clearly the qualities that forged a path for him from small things to large, from obscurity to a conspicuous place in the regard of the community.

Born in Erie, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1849, George Mortimer Griffin was a son of Ira S. and Betsy (Bucklin) Griffin, well known residents of that city, though not natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Griffin, Sr., was born in New Haven, Oswego county, New York, and had been a schoolmaster in his early life, but afterwards became a farmer. His wife was a member of the Bucklin family of Providence, Rhode Island, the city in which her son made his home for the major part of his life, and with the business interests of which he identified himself so closely. George Mortimer Griffin was the eldest of three children, the others being Mary A., a resident of Providence, and Alice, now Mrs. George W. Tupper, of Edgewood, Rhode Island. When Mr. Griffin was still a very young child, his parents moved to the town of North East, Pennsylvania, from Erie, and it was here that he was educated in the local schools and grew to manhood. He was an enterprising lad and possessed a shrewd eye for opportunities and a prompt decision in taking advantage of them. An uncle of his, Mr. C. H. Morse, conducted a thriving business as commission merchant in Providence and when he was no more than eighteen years of age, Mr. Griffin engaged in supplying him with produce, which he shipped from North East, Pennsylvania. This relation continued for a time and in 1871, when he was twenty-two years of age, his uncle, being much pleased with his business-like methods, invited him to come to Providence and accept a partnership in his business there. Of this invitation the young man hastened to avail himself and thus it came about that he found himself a partner in a flourishing business in early youth. The commodities dealt in especially by the firm were butter, eggs and poultry and the trade in these rapidly increased after the enterprising young man became a factor in the situation. Indeed the partnership was a great success from the outset and eight years later, in 1879, when Mr. Morse desired to withdraw from active life, Mr. Griffin was able to buy him out and continue the business alone. The development of the business continued uninterrupted after this event and the house became known, not only as one



of the oldest and most reputable of its kind in the city, but as one of the largest as well. At the time of his becoming sole owner, Mr. Griffin removed the establishment from its original location to No. 183 Canal street, Providence, where it has remained ever since and where Mr. Griffin's two sons have been successfully conducting the business since their father's death. While Mr. Griffin was a prominent figure in the mercantile world in virtue of his position as head of this important house, it was not the only direction in which he was a factor in the material development of the city. Perhaps even more conspicuous were his operations in real estate which were carried on in such a manner that they contributed to the progress of the community not a little. He was extremely keen sighted in all business transactions and his judgment in selecting real estate for investment was of the best. He came thus, eventually, to own a large amount of the most valuable property in the city, and left at his death a very large and valuable estate. So great were the demands made by his business upon the time and strength of Mr. Griffin, that it was out of the question for him to take the part that his inclinations urged him to in other aspects of the community's life. He was a Republican in politics, but did not take part in the conduct of local affairs and possessed no ambition whatever to hold office.

On April 26, 1877, Mr. Griffin was united in marriage with Annie Louise Taft, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts. The Taft family is particularly prominent in that part of the State and ex-President William Howard Taft is a member of it. Mrs. Griffin died in Providence, December 18, 1898. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Griffin as follows: 1. Clarence A., now one of the owners of the old commission house; married Rhetta M. Jones, who has borne him two children: Charlotte Louise and Clarence A., Jr. 2. Bessie M., who resides with her aunt, Miss Mary A. Griffin, in the old Griffin homestead on Dexter street, Providence. 3. Alice L., who also resides with the same aunt. 4. Ira S., who with his brother conducts the old business; married Myrtie Feltham, of Providence.

Mr. Griffin was in every sense of the word a self-made man. Starting as a youth in the country, shipping produce to the city, he worked his way up, step by step, until he reached a position of prominence and influence in so important a city as Providence, and established a reputation second to none for probity and upright business methods. Although it was out of the question for him to participate to any extent in the social life of the place, he had a strong taste for informal social intercourse and was a delightful host and a charming companion. He was the fortunate, but deserving possessor of a very large number of devoted friends, whose devotion he returned in kind. But there was no happiness that he prized so greatly as that he gained from the society of his own home and family and it was there by his own hearthstone that he elected to spend such time as his exacting business spared him. In all the relations of life he gave an example of right doing that may well be prized by his fellow citizens.



Captain Nathan A. Briggs



THAT genius and ability in men is rather a potential power ready to find its way into the realm of the actual against every obstacle and express itself in any form so that the poet is only the poet by chance, as it were, and might have been a general or business man under other circumstances, is a view held by many and which has for its sponsor no less an authority than Thomas Carlyle. And when we peruse the lives of the successful men of this country and note the many departments of activity in which they achieve names for themselves, and the wonderful versatility of their accomplishment, we are prone to agree. The alternate theory is that genius is a slight thing, however beautiful, depending, like the soap bubble, upon a nicely balanced set of conditions, but ready to burst and vanish upon the least change. The actual truth is probably somewhere between the two and may be best expressed by saying that while ability will make itself felt to some degree in whatever path is open to it, yet its full and most characteristic expression can only occur in one.

The career of such a man as Captain Nathan A. Briggs, master pilot of the port of Providence, Rhode Island, for many years, is well calculated to illustrate the truth of this contention. Captain Briggs was a man of the most various talents, who took part in the most diverse activities and made a success in all, yet it was none the less true that his own tastes ever led him to the sea and boats and all that accompanies these, and that it was when engaged in something that had to do with sailing or navigation that he was at his best. His death at Providence on May 30, 1915, was felt as a serious loss to the whole community and especially to its harbor and water front interests.

Captain Briggs was born July 11, 1843, at Central Falls, Rhode Island. He was a son of Charles and Delight (Rathbun) Briggs, the father of an old Nantucket family, so that he came most directly by his love of the seafaring life. Charles Briggs and his wife were the parents of four children of which Captain Briggs was the second. Captain Briggs attended the public schools of his native region, but never pursued his studies further than through the grammar grades, leaving them to go to sea. Some years he sailed the high seas as a sailor before the mast and there learned every last detail of his calling. He then became a coast pilot and followed this dangerous and responsible business for many years, and he never got wholly away from it, although during the latter years of his life he was engaged in other lines as well. He took a position as travelling salesman with the firm of H. Midwood & Sons, engaged in the grocery business, and continued in this for a number of years, and for some time before his death he went into the real estate field and dealt in Providence property with considerable success. But although he thus entered other lines of business, his interest in the water never abated and he was always active in the work of improving the harborage and other conditions under which vessels made use of Providence



as a port. For years he was port warden and in that office did much to improve conditions. He was also an active factor as president of the Marine Association and treasurer of the Business Men's Association, holding the former office for many years and the latter from the time of the organization of the society. Captain Briggs was but twelve years old when he left school to begin his career and for sixty years or until the time of his death he may be said to have followed the sea. He was greatly interested in all transportation problems, particularly if they concerned Providence and still more particularly if they involved marine matters. He was treasurer of the Rhode Island branch of the Travelers' Protective Association. During all the forty years in which he was master of coastwise vessels he had many interesting experiences such as the occasion upon which he had to pilot an English and a French battle ship into Newport. For the last five years of his life he was marine surveyor in addition to the office of port warden and was recognized as one of the most influential figures in marine circles in this part of the country. In his capacity as president of the Rhode Island Business Men's Association he made several trips to Washington to urge upon Congress the coastwise improvements known as the Point Judith Harbor of Refuge as well nigh a necessity for rendering that stormy coast safe for mariners. Captain Briggs is said to have been acquainted with every inch of land on Narragansett Bay and every owner of property bordering thereon.

Captain Briggs was always extremely interested in the great international yacht races for the America's cup, and for that matter in yacht racing generally. He was himself exceedingly skillful in the management of racing craft. He was master in a number of the trial races for the international mastery, and handled the "Puritan" several times. Another of his exploits was on the occasion of the Brenton Reef races, in which he acted as sailing master for James Gordon Bennett, winning the cup for him.

On Christmas Day, 1865, occurred the marriage of Captain Briggs to Olive B. Gardiner, of Warren, Rhode Island. Mrs. Briggs was a native of Central Falls and a daughter of Joseph M. and Juliette M. (Warren) Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner was a contractor and mason and a prominent man in the community. To Captain and Mrs. Briggs one daughter was born, Addie B., who became the wife of Sidney S. Blaisdell, a prominent business man in Providence, where he operates a large and successful machine shop. They are the parents of two children, Sidney B. and Olive H. Captain Briggs was, and all his family still are members of Trinity Union Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence, and Captain Briggs was an active supporter of the work of the congregation and a liberal contributor to its various philanthropies.

Aside from his activities in connection with his duties as port warden and marine surveyor and as pilot for so many years, Captain Briggs was a powerful influence in the community purely as a man of sterling virtues and strong character whose influence upon all those who associated with him was very marked. A very definite personality, his example was a potent one and always exerted on the right side. His friends were many and devoted and his death has left a gap in the city's life impossible to fill and most difficult to forget.



Eugene Washington Darling



AT THE AGE of seventeen years, Mr. Darling entered the railroad employ as fireman. At the age of twenty he was promoted to the right hand side of the cab and at his death, aged sixty-seven, was still an engineer in the service of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, nearly the entire half-century of service having been with that company. Ill health had prevented his running during the last fourteen months of his life. He was in active service as engineer fifty years, and during that time had very few accidents, although he ran every sort of train the company operated during his long term of service. He was one of the old and valued engineers and held the confidence of those who were in authority and familiar with his long and honorable record. He was the son of George W. and Louisa (Savory) Darling. The former was a lifelong resident of Burrillville, Rhode Island, a farmer, and the latter before marriage lived at Charlton, Massachusetts. He had a younger brother, Jerome A. Darling, and a sister, Ruth M.

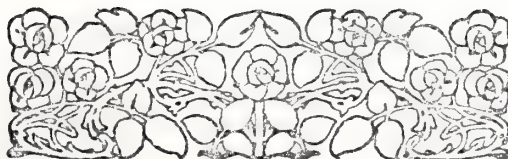
Eugene W. Darling was born at the home farm at Burrillville, Rhode Island, March 29, 1847, died at his home, 109 Jewett street, Providence, Rhode Island, December 9, 1914. He attended public schools until seventeen years of age, finishing with a high school course at Oxford, Massachusetts. He had no liking for farm work although in his youth he aided in the cultivation of the home farm. In 1864 he entered the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company as fireman and with the exception of a short time with the Boston & Albany was in the service of that road until his death, half a century later. The first three years were spent as fireman and three only, so closely did he apply himself to mastering the technical and mechanical problems that must be mastered before he could hope for promotion. He was made engineer and given a regular run when he was but twenty and from that time was never disgraced as is often the case when an engineer proves incapable. His last run was made at the age of sixty-six, on October 26, 1913, between Providence and Worcester. Those fifty years held many strange and thrilling experiences, for the engineer's life is one of peril and exposure to dangers seen and unseen, but he finished his course with honor and few were the occasions when he was "on the carpet."

He was an honored member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and passed all the chairs of the local lodges. He was a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order. At his death the beautiful Templar burial services were conducted by his brother sir knights of St. John's Commandery at his home. His remains were interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Darling married (first) Ella G. Knight, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, who died leaving no children. Mr. and Mrs. Darling adopted his



sister's son, Ernest L. Tufts, a graduate of Brown University, who died October 12, 1914. Mr. Darling married (second) Isora G. (Batcheller) Walling, widow of Lester A. Walling and mother of a son and daughter: Frank Walling, a millwright, of Woonsocket, who married Isabel H. Nason and they are the parents of four children: Lester A., Howard N., Dorothy B. and Wealthy G. Walling. Etta G. Walling became the wife of Wilson A. Pickering, a merchant of Nasonville, Rhode Island, and they are the parents of four children: Gladys B., Edna M., Eugene W. and Isora G. Pickering. Mrs. Darling is a daughter of J. Harrison Batcheller and his first wife, Rachel (Walling) Batcheller, who bore him another daughter, S. Etta Batcheller. J. Harrison Batcheller's second wife was Keziah (Sayles) Batcheller and they were the parents of five children: Sarah E., J. Harrison, Mary L., Eva L. and Ida F. Mrs. Darling survives her husband and resides at the old home No. 109 Jewett street, Providence.





Judge Edward Church Dubois



TO PREFACE an account of the life of former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, Edward Church Dubois, is a task almost impossible as it is unnecessary. It is a story which fairly leaps to a beginning, casting aside any effort at explanation of the impelling motives which guided the life recorded herein. The vital, pulsing determination and high purpose, which made his achievement possible, are written indelibly into every line of this account of his career. Further to explain the motives and forces engineering the accomplishment is to become fulsome and boring on a subject which is self-evident. Judge Dubois was that greatest of the works of the Almighty, a strong man, free from petty prejudices and conventions, liberal, tolerant, wise—a just man. No greater tribute can be paid him for there is none.

Edward Church Dubois was born in London, England, the son of Edward and Emma (Davison) Church, on January 12, 1848. His ancestry on the paternal side is traced to Captain Benjamin Church, the noted Indian fighter of early Colonial days. His paternal grandfather, Edward Church, was a resident of the State of Kentucky, where he was prominent in politics. He was appointed United States Consul at L'Orient, France, and while in France married Marie Dubois, of Paris. Their son, Edward Church, father of Judge Dubois, married Emma Davison, who is a descendant of the well known English families of Davison and Moore. Edward Church was a distinguished lecturer, teacher and author, and achieved a high degree of prominence in the literary and scholastic world. He was a learned student of the French language, on which he concentrated a large portion of his efforts and time, and in which he wrote copiously, putting forth several publications in French. It is a known fact that students of French learn more easily and have greater confidence in a native teacher, though the teaching ability of a teacher not native born may greatly exceed the ability of the native. Mr. Church realized this, and the fact that his books would have a better hold on students if they were seemingly the work of a native Frenchman, and in the year 1857, in New York City, he assumed his mother's name, Dubois, for himself, his wife and his children. Some of his works were: "French Spoken," by Church, written before he had assumed the name Dubois; Dubois' "Method of Teaching French," and the journal "Le Petit Courier," published in Boston.

Judge Dubois was brought back to America from England shortly after his birth, by his mother, who was there on a visit. He received his education at Russel Military Academy at New Haven, Connecticut, at the New Haven High School, the High School of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and the Friends' Academy in New Bedford. He was made captain of the military class of the latter named institution, which it is said he considered rather an odd thing. This circumstance is not at all to be wondered at, for the average man asso-



ciates Quakerism with an utter abhorrence and intolerance of things military. While in New Bedford, he was made a member of the New Bedford City Guards. The wild military fervor and recklessness of the Civil War times were sweeping the country, and under that impetus, urged on by a desire for excitement and adventure, second only to his desire to serve his country in her hour of need, young Dubois enlisted as a volunteer. He actually got as far as a camp in Readville, Massachusetts, but here the recruiting officers sent him home, because of his lack of years. He remained a member of the New Bedford City Guards, however, and was made a corporal.

After completing his schooling in 1865, he entered the employ of Thomas Otis, a New Bedford druggist, whose employ he left on account of Otis' inability to pay him higher wages than he was receiving. Judge Dubois next went to sea on the "Andrew," a whaler, owned by Jonathan Bourn. The whaler went to the African coast and stayed there for several months. When he again reached New Bedford, he was sought out by Thomas Otis, who then offered him higher wages. He went back to the pharmacy, where he remained for one year, at the end of which time he left New Bedford, armed with a reference of superior quality from Thomas Otis, to seek an opportunity to accomplish his purpose of studying the law. The reference read as follows: "This is to certify that there is no discount on the bearer of this, Edward C. Dubois. He has been in my employ two years and is a good druggist and a good salesman, of more than ordinary ability. I would give him \$1,000 a year more than any other man if I had the business to warrant it."

Edward Dubois came to Providence in 1868, and secured a position with the wholesale drug firm of Corelis, Platt & Metcalf, after which he became a clerk in the employ of William E. Clark, druggist, and late city clerk of Providence, with whom he remained until fire destroyed the business. He then received his long-sought opportunity to study law with John E. Risley, a Providence attorney, in a new office which the latter was about to open in Boston, Massachusetts, in partnership with Charles J. Noyes. He completed his studies and was admitted to the bar in Boston, March 19, 1870, on an oral examination. In 1871 Mr. Dubois went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, to assume charge of the business in Mr. Noyes' office there, where he remained until January 1, 1872, when he and Mr. Noyes formed a partnership under the firm name of Noyes & Dubois. After a short time Mr. Dubois took entire charge of the Haverhill office, and the partnership was dissolved. On September 6, 1872, he was appointed to the clerkship of the Police Court of Haverhill, by Governor Washburn, upon the resignation of Joseph J. Jenness from that office. He filled the clerkship until November, 1877, in which year he came to Providence, Rhode Island. In 1877, before coming to Providence, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court in the District of Massachusetts. An adequate estimate of Mr. Dubois' standing in Haverhill may be gained from the fact that upon his leaving the city the leading citizens of the place held a meeting at which Mr. Dubois was urged strongly to remain. He was given a handsome



gold watch and tendered a memorial inscribed with over a hundred names, headed by that of the mayor, Joseph K. Jenness.

On the day before Thanksgiving, 1877, Mr. Dubois arrived in Providence, where he lived for the remainder of his life. In December of that year he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. In the spring of the following year he went to East Providence to live. Here he started a general practice, and was shortly afterwards elected as town solicitor, and held the office as long as he desired to keep it. From May, 1883, to May, 1885, he was a member of the State Senate of Rhode Island. In May, 1894, he succeeded the late Robert W. Burbank to the office of attorney-general. During his incumbency in this office, which lasted until May, 1897, he prosecuted a dozen or more of the most celebrated criminal cases in the State of Rhode Island. During the time in which he served as attorney-general, Mr. Dubois abandoned his private practice and devoted all his time to the interests of the State, aided only by his brother, Henry J. Dubois, who was appointed assistant attorney-general. At that time the office of probation officer had not been established and all cases brought before the office were tried. Among these were an unusual number of cases of importance, including eleven cases of murder, one of them being the trial for murder of Lawrence J. Keegan, accused of the murder of Emily Stevens, a case ranking among the most important ever decided in New England on circumstantial evidence. In May, 1897, Judge Dubois declined reelection to the office, to which he was succeeded by Charles F. Stearns, of Providence, who is now on the bench of the Supreme Court.

In 1898 Judge Dubois was elected to the House of Representatives, where he was the Republican leader, and occupied the desk in the southwest corner of the House chamber always given to the leader of the party. He was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island on February 18, 1899, and took his seat on March 3rd of the same year. On February 28, 1899, Judge Dubois was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death on the first of the same month of Justice Benjamin M. Bosworth, of the Supreme Court. In the election Judge Dubois received ninety-two votes, the late Mayor Edwin McGuinness, of Providence, received five votes, and Judge Nathan B. Lewis, of Kingston, justice of the Second District Court, received one. He was the last justice of the Supreme Court to be elected under the old provision requiring a second election by the succeeding General Assembly. Justice Dubois' duties embraced principally the Common Pleas division, where he sat with a jury hearing civil cases in Providence county. His work in this division was marked by quick and clear judgment and apprehension. During the time he was serving in the Common Pleas division he held court in a small chamber next to College street, on the second floor of the Providence County Court House. Justice Dubois' work in this section was of such quality that upon the resignation of Justice Horatio Rogers, Chief Justice Stinness promoted Justice Dubois to the Appellate Division. This promotion was obviously not because of seniority, for he was not a senior judge. In addition to his keenness and fairness of judgment, the decisions and written opinions of Justice



Dubois were always characterized by minute research into every phase of the case at hand, and by a sort of dry humor which evidenced not only his broad acquaintance with human life, but also his deep understanding of it and sympathy with it. Because of his active experience in the realm of criminal law, gained through his service as attorney-general, Justice Dubois was eminently fitted to render services of an unusual nature on questions of criminal law which were brought before the Supreme Court. This quality, with the others mentioned, was a moving factor in his election to the chief justiceship, beyond the fact of his seniority in the service.

One of the first duties facing the General Assembly, when it met in January, 1909, was the election of a chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Chief Justice William W. Douglas. The Assembly, meeting in grand committee, on January 13, 1909, elected Associate Justice Edward Church Dubois. There was no opposing candidate and the secretary of the grand committee cast a single ballot for Judge Dubois, who was succeeded in office as associate justice by the presiding justice of the Superior Court, William H. Sweetland. The oath of chief justice was administered by Clerk Bertram S. Blaisdell, of the Supreme Court. He had served as associate justice under John H. Stinness, the late Pardon E. Tillinghast, and William W. Douglas. After the adjournment of the General Assembly in May, 1912, Governor Pothier appointed Chief Justice Dubois a member of the commission to revise the State Constitution, in which capacity he declined to serve. He had been, however, a member of several State commissions.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Chief Justice Dubois by Brown University, in 1910. In the spoken superscription of President Faunce, of Brown University, the honor was granted to "Edward Church Dubois, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, who has climbed by studious and faithful years to become the interpreter of the sovereign law, guardian by training and by office of the rights of the people." Chief Justice Dubois served for four years, retiring four years to a day after taking the office. His retirement occurred on January 13, 1913, at which time he was sixty-five years of age. He was succeeded by the present chief justice, Clarke H. Johnson.

On February 24, 1872, Edward Church Dubois was married at Haverhill, Massachusetts, to Jennie Roberts, daughter of Henry and Mary J. (Potter) Roberts, old residents of Gardiner, Maine. Their children were: 1. Desiree Dubois, who is now the wife of Jonathan Albert Chaffee, stenographer of the Superior Court of Rhode Island. She resides in East Providence, and is the mother of two children, Dorothy Dubois and Jonathan Albert Chaffee. Two other children of Justice and Mrs. Dubois are now dead. Mrs. Dubois survives her husband and resides at their home, No. 202 Waterman avenue, East Providence, Rhode Island.

Former Chief Justice Dubois was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Metacomet Golf Club, the Sakonnet Golf Club and the University Club.

The opinions written and printed of two men high in public office,



brought into constant contact with the chief justice professionally and in other ways, give more accurately and adequately than could any others, the status of the man in the minds of the leaders of men, the nation's strongest and best, keen judges of human nature and worth. Governor Pothier said:

In the death of Edward Church Dubois the State has lost one of its best citizens. He was a man noted for his ability, and his attributes for judicial positions were particularly marked. He served the State faithfully and well. I have known Judge Dubois for many years and knew him as a staunch friend and man.

Chief Justice Johnson, of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island said:

I am inexpressibly shocked to learn of the sudden death of former Chief Justice Dubois. I cannot at this time say anything that will do justice to his character. An excellent citizen, a careful, capable and conscientious servant of the State in many capacities, he has rounded out a public career with a long period of splendid service on the bench.

Less than a year has elapsed since he retired from the office of Chief Justice. His many friends were hoping that, recovered as he seemed to be from the illness which hastened his retirement, he might have many useful years before him. In his death the people of this State have sustained a great loss and to his close friends and associates, who respected, admired and loved him for his many excellent qualities, the loss is irreparable.





Andrew Comstock



THERE are some natures in which abilities and talents are so well balanced and of so wide a scope that it almost seems as if success were a birthright to be won with the same certainty in whatever direction it be sought for. It is fortunate when such a nature is entirely dominated by good and worthy impulses for then the community that counts it as a member is sure to benefit in at least one department of its life, and very possibly in many. The death of Andrew Comstock at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, on November 30, 1898, terminated the career of one who well represented the above type and caused a loss to that city of one who had for many years been closely identified with all that was best and worthiest in its general life.

Andrew Comstock was a member of a very old family, or rather families, being descended on both sides of the house from ancestors distinguished in New England history from the early Colonial times. The Comstock line, indeed, is a very old one and had its origin in Germany, where it can be traced as far back as somewhere near the middle of the fourteenth century, but from the year 1547 up to the time of its coming to America it made its home in England, where Charles Von Komstohk escaped after the failure of the movement known as the Von Benedict treason, in which he was implicated. In the archives of the old Muniment Office at Frankfort-on-the-Main there is a record which gives the pedigree of the Komstohk house for nine generations before the emigrant to England carried the name thither. The same record also gives the arms of the house as: Or, two bears rampant sable, muzzled gules in chief; in base a sword issuing from a crescent, the point downward, all the last gules. The crest, a baronial helmet of the German Empire mantled or and gules surmounted by a baron's coronet jeweled proper, issuing therefrom an elephant proper and rampant.

The first of the name to come to this country was William Comstock, who sailed with his wife Elizabeth from England probably about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut. He subsequently removed to New London where he eventually died. Andrew Comstock was of the eighth generation from William Comstock, the immigrant ancestor, many of his less remote ancestors playing a conspicuous part in their respective times and neighborhoods. From the time of Samuel Comstock, a son of the original William Comstock, and who came to Providence, Rhode Island, to make his home, the family has lived in that city or its environs so that it has become most closely identified with all its traditions and life. The father of the Mr. Comstock of this sketch, James Comstock, was born in North Providence, February 27, 1793, but moved away to the part of Mendon, now known as Blackstone, Massachusetts, where he remained the rest of his life, thus making the only considerable break in the continuous residence of his branch of the family in Providence. He was



engaged in the retail meat business in Blackstone. He married, March 9, 1814, Catherine Farnum, of Cheshire, Massachusetts, by whom he had seven children as follows: Woodbury L., born January 6, 1815; Lydia, December 15, 1816, married Laban Bates; Jonathan F., November 24, 1818, married Mary Hall; Anna Smith, December 9, 1820, married Albert Gaskill; Andrew, of whom further; James Kelly, born June 29, 1827, married Charlotte Kelly Benson; and Catherine Farnum, twin of James Kelly, married Richard Beede.

The birth of Andrew Comstock took place in the town of Blackstone, Massachusetts, March 6, 1823. The years of his childhood were divided between his native town and the city of Providence, Rhode Island, where he was sent for his education, attending there the Friends' School. Though a bright and intelligent student, he did not follow up his schooling with a course in college, but returned to Blackstone and shortly after formed a partnership with his brother, Jonathan Farnum Comstock, the two young men establishing themselves in a provision business that was highly successful. The opportunity for developing a business in Blackstone was, of necessity, limited, and in the year 1857 the firm of J. F. & A. Comstock removed to Providence, where the business has continued down to the present time. In the new location the concern flourished greatly and developed a wholesale business in beef and pork of much importance. With the death of the elder Mr. Comstock, there occurred a division of interests and two companies arose from the old one, known as J. F. Comstock & Sons and Comstock & Company. For some time Mr. Comstock was associated with both of these, but he later withdrew from Comstock & Company, remaining with J. F. Comstock & Sons until the close of his life. His interests were large and extended and he became a powerful influence in the commercial world. It was in the early years of his residence in Providence that he became associated with the G. H. Hammond Company, of Hammond, Indiana. In 1887 he was elected to the presidency of this great concern, which extended its influence all over the West and had large plants in Chicago and Omaha, the two greatest centers for the trade in live stock and beef in the country. It was largely due to the masterful management of Mr. Comstock that the Hammond Company grew to such great proportions, it being to-day one of the group of great corporations that control the beef trade in the United States. But the business associations of Mr. Comstock extended outside of the beef and wholesale provision trade altogether, and he became one of the controlling factors in the financial situation in Providence and Rhode Island generally. In connection with these interests he was elected president of the Commercial Bank of Providence and a trustee of the People's Savings Bank of the same city.

In spite of these widespread interests and the great demands which active participation in their management involved, Mr. Comstock did not neglect the normal duties of citizenship. Indeed he went out of his way to shoulder difficulties and responsibilities in the interest of the common weal. This did not, however, involve seeking for public office or a desire to keep himself in the public eye. On the contrary, he shrank from such prom-



inence and that to such an extent that he avoided taking the active part in politics that his talents fitted him for. That he would not shrink from such participation when he felt that the interest of the community in any way depended upon his efforts is shown by the way that he accepted the nomination of the Republican party to the Rhode Island State Legislature. He was elected successfully in the campaign that followed and served in that body for two years, taking an important part in the vital legislation of the time. Mr. Comstock was a man of deep religious feeling, a Baptist in belief, and attended the Cranston Street Church of that denomination in Providence. He was greatly interested in the affairs of this church and served as deacon from its origin in 1870 until his death, giving liberally of his time and fortune in support of the work carried on by it in the city. He was greatly interested in the educational institutions of the city, and was a trustee of Brown University from 1893 until his death in 1898.

Mr. Comstock was married, on May 24, 1856, to Juliette Paine, of Smithfield, Rhode Island, a member of one of the very old New England families and a daughter of John Jay and Olive (Hall) Paine, of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock were the parents of three children as follows: 1. Frederick, born May 7, 1858, died October 11, 1858. 2. Frank Paine, born February 26, 1864, in Providence, where he was educated at the Mowry & Goff Classical School; is now the head of the J. F. Comstock & Sons concern and has been a director of the G. H. Hammond Company and president of the Providence Ice Company. 3. Clara Elizabeth, a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1895, an extensive traveller in Europe and other parts of the world and a resident of Providence.

No account of Mr. Comstock would be complete without reference to the faithful wife who for so many years was his companion and helpmeet, nor can this reference be more appropriately made than in the words of the Rev. Mr. L. L. Henson, her pastor, who said of her at the time of her death:

* * * Mrs. Comstock was a remarkable woman. She belonged to what might be called the "old school" of beautiful womanhood. She was a strong and vigorous and active woman of strong will and great courage, and she was ever ready to do her duty whatever that might mean for her. Always quick to perceive and wise to decide and ready to act, she was a forceful, commanding, beautiful character. Ever frugal and careful and watchful, she must have been through all the years a real helpmeet to her beloved husband. Not afraid of work, and not unused to hardship, perhaps, in the early days, she and he together laid deep and strong the foundations for a life of unusual beauty and usefulness. Much of his wonderful success, I can imagine, was due to her influence and her power. She was likewise a faithful woman. She was faithful to duty, faithful to friends, faithful to Church and faithful to God. * * * She was a woman of rare wisdom. Her wisdom was so great that her friends constantly sought her advice. This was true because her wisdom was of such a kind that she was likewise a woman of sound judgment; and when in addition to that we remember that she was an intensely practical woman and exceedingly discreet as well, we can understand why such was the case. There is hardly a philanthropic or charitable or educational institution in this city that was not richer by far because of her wisdom and interest, and on the Boards of many of these institutions she has served with faithfulness and ability. She was, too, a great worker. In the early days, her work was largely given to the children of the Sunday school, and hundreds of men and women in this city and other cities would gladly testify to this hour of the influence this woman has had upon their lives. Over and over again she has said to me when speaking of this business man or that, "He, you know, was one of my boys." Once more, she was always ready to give. She gave



lavishly of her time. The fact is, she was always on hand when there was anything that she could do. She gave of her strength. She gave of her means. God honored her and her husband with large ability to give, and they honored Him by giving of that which He had given to them. She gave in a quiet and humble and beautiful way, but she gave. The Cranston Street Church, of which she was a constituent member, could never have been what it is to-day, and could never have reached the place which it occupies in the world but for her and her husband. But their giving was not confined by any means to the Church, for any institution that stood for the right and for the uplift of humanity has been made richer, in so far as it was possible, by their consecrated gifts. And the Gospel is being preached round the globe at this hour because they were glad to make it possible for men and women to go. Many of the poor people of this city, moreover, will miss her more than you or I can imagine, for gifts which have gone to countless homes bearing the message, "From a friend," and, unknown to the world, have come from her generous hand. And lastly, she was a Christian. And by that I mean a Christian in the fullest sense of the word. She was a woman whose faith was made manifest in her works, and she was such a Christian as is interested in every form of Christian activity. She worked in the Sunday school from the beginning of her church's existence until her declining years made it impossible to do so longer.

It is always difficult, nay, impossible, to estimate the effect upon their environment of such characters as those of Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, whose influence depends, not so much upon the concrete deeds that they accomplish, as upon that subtle force which communicates itself unseen to all about from a fine and gracious personality. But although any accurate gauge is impossible, we are surely justified in valuing such influence very highly. In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, tastes and instincts were blended in so fortunate an admixture as to seem predestined for the gain and redistribution of culture. It would, perhaps, be difficult to say whether their wide and pious reading or the immediate intercourse with their fellows in the daily school of experience was the more potent instructor, but certainly both played a large and important part. Great as was the work that each did in his or her special contact with the world, it did not interfere with their profound fondness for the domestic side of life. Rather did it emphasize it and never were they so truly happy as when giving and receiving those amenities which are only to be known and enjoyed at home and in the midst of one's household. If it is difficult to estimate accurately the influence for good of such characters, it is nevertheless easy to set it very high.





Philip Collins Sheldon



THE late Philip Collins Sheldon, whose death at his residence, Park Heights, on February 3, 1916, as the result of an apopleptic shock with which he was seized on Christmas Day, following the regular session of the court over which he presided, while apparently in possession of good health, cast a gloom over the city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, with whose life he had been so prominently identified, was a member of a very old and honorable Rhode Island family, and was indeed related to many of the most prominent houses in that State. The Sheldon family is a very large one and extends over the whole of the eastern part of the United States, the Rhode Island branch, in common with many other branches of the family, being descended from John Sheldon, of Providence, who is recorded as having been living in that city as early as 1675. John Sheldon was born in England in 1630. He came to the American colonies during his early manhood, his death occurring at Providence in 1708. He was a man of prominence in the community in which he had chosen to make his home, being a deputy in 1702. He was married to Joan Vincent in the year 1660. From them the line descends through Nicholas (I), Nicholas (II), Nicholas (III), Nicholas (IV), Pardon, and Henry Herbert Sheldon, the father of Philip Collins Sheldon, of this sketch.

Henry Herbert Sheldon, who was a son of Pardon and Harriet (Collins) Sheldon, was born July 13, 1834, in the city of Providence, Rhode Island. In 1862 Mr. Sheldon raised a company of soldiers which adopted the name of the Burnside Zouaves, of which he became the lieutenant-colonel, and took an active part in the Civil War. In 1863 he was appointed to a position in the United States Treasury Department. At the close of the war he returned to New England, where he engaged in the cutlery business. He continued in this line both in Boston and New York City until 1882, when Mr. Sheldon invented the well known Sheldon Gas Stove, which he patented and engaged in the manufacture of, the scene of his operations being Pawtucket, Rhode Island. His death occurred October 10, 1905, after a long and successful career as a manufacturer and public benefactor. He practically rebuilt the city which added much to the ultimate business success of its center. Mr. Sheldon married, June 30, 1859, Adeline Frances Carpenter, of Coventry, Rhode Island, a daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Franklin and Mary Cooke (Waterman) Carpenter.

Born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 10, 1861, Philip Collins Sheldon, the second child of Colonel Henry Herbert and Adeline Frances (Carpenter) Sheldon, did not long remain in the city of his birth, but removed with his parents to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, which became from that time his permanent home. He received the first part of his education in the schools of Pawtucket and later attended Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School at Providence, graduating from this institution with

the class of 1880. He was an excellent student and won a number of honors during his course in the academy, being the salutatorian of his class. In the year 1887 he became connected with his father's large real estate business in Pawtucket, the business taking the name of H. H. & P. C. Sheldon, with offices in the Sheldon Building in that city. Mr. Sheldon had for some time been keenly interested in the subject of the law and decided to follow it as a profession shortly after becoming connected with his father in business. With this end in view he entered the office of the Hon. James L. Jenks, where he read law, and also attended the Rhode Island Law School, from which he graduated with the class of 1901. The theory of the law was perhaps a more important thing in the case of Mr. Sheldon than with most attorneys to-day and in his pursuance of this more technical side of the matter he also took a special course at Brown University. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in October, 1901, and from that time until his death actively followed his profession in Pawtucket. He became very well known in the city and indeed the entire region surrounding it, where he was regarded justly as one of the leaders of the bar in that part of the State. On January 15, 1914, Mr. Sheldon was elected clerk of the Tenth District Court and served in that capacity and also that of associate judge with unusual ability until the time of his death. From the year 1903 until the close of his life he was president and treasurer of the Sheldon Building Company, and secretary of the Pawtucket Sash and Blind Company, of which he was one of the original incorporators. He represented the Taylor Estate, holding large realty interests in Providence, and Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and Taunton and Brockton, Massachusetts. He was treasurer of the Pawtucket Mutual Fire Insurance Company as well as being connected with several other important concerns of that region.

Mr. Sheldon was an extremely prominent figure in the life of Pawtucket and played an active and leading part in many of the activities of the community. He was a member of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association and shortly before his death was elected its vice-president. In this capacity he devoted considerable of his valuable time and energy to the development and encouragement of business interests in the city. He was secretary and one of the board of directors of the Elizabeth Higginson Weeden Home, one of the incorporators of the Memorial Hospital and of the Pawtucket Boys' Club, and was a member of the board of directors of the latter institution. In his religious belief he was a Baptist and for twenty years was a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Pawtucket and also moderator of the First Baptist Society. In his politics Mr. Sheldon was a Republican although he never allied himself with the local organization of his party nor took an active part in political affairs. He held office, however, on several occasions. He was a member of the Common Council from the Third Ward in 1890; was a member of the Park Commission, for twenty years, from 1895, serving that body as its secretary without compensation; in 1906 he was elected secretary of the school committee and served his fellow citizens in that capacity for eight years.

As has already been stated, Mr. Sheldon was related to many of the



oldest and most prominent families of Rhode Island and had a very just and natural pride in his distinguished ancestors. His maternal grandmother was a member of the old Waterman family which was descended from Richard Waterman, who was born in England in 1590, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1673. A monument to Richard Waterman stands in Swan Point Cemetery. He emigrated from England to the American Colonies in 1629 and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, but in 1638 formed one of a party which, under the leadership of Roger Williams, founded the Colony of Providence. Roger Williams, himself, was an ancestor of Mr. Sheldon in one line of descent, as were several other prominent men among the original settlers of Providence and vicinity. Among these should be named William Harris, born in 1610, who came in the ship "Lyon" from Bristol, England. John Greene, born in 1597, surgeon at Salisbury, England, in 1620, sailed from Southampton, England, in the ship "James" in 1635. He was one of the twelve persons to whom Roger Williams deeded land from Canonicus and Miantonomi. Samuel Gorton, born in 1572, emigrated to the Colonies in 1636 and became the founder of Warwick. In 1645 he was commissioner to the English Government. Being successful in his mission he was honored by nearly every official trust within the gift of the people. He was successively magistrate, corporator, Senator, Assemblyman, judge, and in 1651 Governor. William Arnold, born in Cheshelbourn, England, in 1587, came to Providence in 1636. In 1640 he signed an agreement with thirty-eight others of Rhode Island for civil government. William Carpenter, born in 1605, lineal descendant of John Carpenter, born in 1303, member of Parliament in 1323, was of the noble family of Carpenters of great antiquity in the County of Hereford. He was "Kings Messenger," a nobleman's office of honor. A little gold greyhound is even to this day the badge of office of a King's Messenger, so that the greyhound was placed upon the family coat-of-arms at that time. It is the embodiment of "Courage-Speed Fidelity." All of the Sheldon ancestors were among the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church, Providence. Mr. Sheldon had an inborn pride of ancestry and was a member of the National Society, Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims. He joined the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on July 20, 1898, in right of his great-great-grandfather, Caleb Potter, of Cranston, Rhode Island, who was a private in the Captain General's Cavaliers, a corps of cavalry in Providence county, chartered in 1775, which served under the command of Colonel Benjamin Slack and Colonel Daniel Manton and did gallant service during the expedition to Rhode Island, from July 24 to August 31, 1778. Caleb Potter also served in Captain Charles Holden, Jr.'s company during the month of November, 1780.

Mr. Sheldon was united in marriage on September 4, 1889, with Rubiena Carrie Hardwick, of Boston, a daughter of Henry Hingston Hardwick, of distinguished English ancestry, and Amelia Adeline (Wiswell) Hardwick, a direct descendant of the first male child born in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr. Sheldon is survived by his wife and two children, Marshall Hingston and Beatrice Adelin Sheldon.



The death of Mr. Sheldon was the occasion of many tributes to his character, written and spoken, both on the part of individuals who had been fortunate enough to know him and of the many institutions of which he was a member, which passed appropriate resolutions upon that event. George Thurston Spicer, writing in the memorial sketch which appeared of Mr. Sheldon in a publication of the Sons of the American Revolution for 1915-16 said as follows:

As we think of him to-day, our late Compatriot was first of all a gentleman—considerate, kind and sympathetic; an earnest and serious student of men and affairs and yet withal endowed with the saving grace of humor. One who knew him well has said: "In all my acquaintance with him, I never knew him to be overcome, even for an instant, with temper, passion or undue excitement. Patience, calmness, consideration for others and a cheerful, happy disposition were the principal characteristics of our departed brother." And again: "His unfailing kindness and courtesy to the members of the Bar, and his willingness to serve them even beyond the strict requirements of his office will make him long remembered."

Of few it may be said as truly as of him that no one contributed more freely of himself to others, and no one demanded of others less for himself. The community in which he lived will long recall with gratitude the unselfish service he so cheerfully rendered.

Both houses of the State Legislature passed a joint resolution on the occasion of Mr. Sheldon's death as follows:

Whereas this General Assembly learns with deep regret of the death of Philip C. Sheldon, clerk of the Tenth District Court; Resolved, That this General Assembly make proper expression of the profound sense of loss in the death of Philip C. Sheldon, and its sympathy for the family in its bereavement, and be it further Resolved, That this resolution be entered upon the records of the General Assembly and a copy of the same be suitably engrossed by the secretary of state and sent to the family of the deceased.

Another tribute to the memory of Mr. Sheldon were the resolutions passed by the Rhode Island Bar Association, which read as follows:

In the providence of God, Philip C. Sheldon, our brother in the law and clerk of the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District, is dead.

Resolved, That in the death of Philip C. Sheldon, the Rhode Island Bar has lost a valued and esteemed member; the Tenth Judicial District Court, an ideal clerk; the City of Pawtucket, a respected and useful citizen; and we, a most kind, likeable and lovable friend and brother whose whole life might well have inspired the lines: "Only the actions of the just, Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved widow and children our sincere sympathy in this their hour of darkest sorrow.

In the course of the meeting which passed the above resolutions, the Hon. James L. Jenks delivered an address, saying in part:

It was my privilege to know and count Philip C. Sheldon as my friend for a period covering the past twenty years. I first saw Mr. Sheldon at the time of his graduation from Mowry & Goff's School, where he delivered the salutatory address, and I then formed the impression that Mr. Sheldon was a gentleman and a student, and that the city of Pawtucket would be richer for his citizenship, and that impression the years have verified. * * *

Our lamented brother was not an ambitious lawyer. His modesty, and a certain



dislike for publicity limited his legal duties largely to office work, where, after all, perhaps the most important work of a lawyer and work of great usefulness to the community is rendered.

The City of Pawtucket is poorer for the departure of Philip C. Sheldon. We shall miss his cheery smile; his always genial salutation; his kindly humor; and the sudden, quiet laugh, with which he would recount a witty anecdote.

In the death of our brother, Philip C. Sheldon, the state of Rhode Island has lost a faithful officer, the bar of Pawtucket an honored and upright member, and his intimate acquaintances a beloved and respected friend.

The devotion of Mr. Sheldon to the law was of a different type from that of most of the men who follow it. The majority of lawyers are doubtless interested in the law, but very few are they who will not put it aside for the sake of large opportunities in the business world and still fewer who will not do so if it will lead to political preferment. To many, indeed, it is but a stepping stone to politics, which they take merely because it leads most directly there. It was far otherwise with Mr. Sheldon, who put behind him both these temptations, if indeed they were temptations for him at all. His heart was single in its devotion and he would seem to have cared more to succeed in his chosen calling than for any fortune or honor that the world might offer. In another sense, too, this devotion was of an unusual kind. Mr. Sheldon was as jealous of the fair renown of his mistress as of his own. He would never consent to bend her powers to any purpose but the noblest and even went to the length of examining every case that was brought to him and accepting it only if he was convinced of its essential worth. He was possessed unquestionably of remarkable qualifications for success in the work he had designed for himself and added to a naturally clear and comprehensive mind the habit of taking pains, which we have heard on good authority to be a synonym for genius. His powers of analysis were notable and he carried them to their limit in working out a case in detail. So well known were his methods and his conscientious scruples that his very appearance in a case gave to his client a position of dignity not lost upon the court. In spite of the comparatively few years in which he had practiced, Mr. Sheldon had already become one of the most prominent figures in the bar of his State.





William Utter Arnold



THE Arnold family tree, as arranged by James Carpenter Arnold and considered by authorities to be one of the most complete and authentic of genealogical records, shows that William Arnold, founder of the American family was of the eighteenth recorded generation of the family of Arnold. The line is traced to Ynir, King of Gwentland, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. Ynir was the second son of Cadwaldr, King of the Britons, and down through the generations this ancient Welsh family held the highest honors. Roger Arnold, the first of the family to adopt the surname Arnold, was the great-grandfather of Richard Arnold, Lord of the Manor of Bagbee, whose second son Thomas Arnold, was the father of William Arnold, the American ancestor of William Utter Arnold, of Providence, Rhode Island.

William Arnold, being a son of Thomas Arnold, who was a second son and under the English law not entitled to succeed to the honors and emoluments of the estate, left the land of his birth and came to America. Nearly three centuries have elapsed since he came to Massachusetts in 1635, a year later coming to Providence, one of the twelve associates of Roger Williams. From the year of his coming, 1636, until the present, Rhode Island has never been without Arnolds eminent in public life, in the professions and in business, particularly in the Providence section.

William Arnold, the founder, son of Thomas and Alice (Gully) Arnold, was born at Cheselbourne, Dorsetshire, England, June 24, 1587. He married Christian Peck, the daughter of Thomastine Peck, and lived in Leamington, England, where his children were born. He came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony with his family in 1635 going to Hingham. Later he joined Roger Williams in Providence, Rhode Island, and became one of the original proprietors of Providence plantations in 1637. He was one of the four of the twelve associates that settled in Pawtucket, town of Warwick, in 1638, and was one of the twelve members of the first Baptist church in America, in 1639. One of William Arnold's sons, the eldest, Benedict, was Roger Williams' successor as president of Rhode Island and under the royal charter became the first governor of the colony. The line of descent from William Arnold, the founder, to William Utter Arnold, of Providence, is through the founder's second son, Stephen Arnold, born December 22, 1613, who became a man of wealth and prominence; his son, Israel Arnold, whose achievement equaled that of his father; his son, James Arnold, born in 1689; his son, James Arnold, born in 1723; his son, George Arnold, born in 1747, married Ruth Utter; their son, James U. Arnold, born in 1776, at Narragansett, in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island, there became a man of large interests. Later he moved to Providence. He married Mehetable Carpenter and was the father of William Utter Arnold.

William Utter Arnold was born in Providence, in the year 1800, died



August 9, 1887. The family owned a large tract of land in the town of Warwick and in that part of the city lying along Westminster street. He operated a cotton mill owned by his father at Factory Pond, Warwick, and one at Liberty Mill, in West Greenwich, propelled by water power, and later owned and operated a tannery in New York, but the panic of 1857 swept his fortune away. He closed up his tannery business as best he could and returned to Narragansett, becoming for a time bookkeeper for the Harris Mills, at Harris, Rhode Island. Later Mr. Arnold entered the official service of the Washington Life Insurance Company, and was elected president, driving to and from his new home, built on the old land at Narragansett, a distance of six miles, and bringing his son William with him to school. He was a fond admirer of a good horse and enjoyed his ride and not unfrequently a brush. He was a man of ability, progressive and modern, holding high rank as business man and citizen. Several years prior to his death, he retired from business and finally, at the age of eighty-six, closed his earthly career, honored and respected.

He married Phoebe Ann Low, of Warwick, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Holden) Low, who died at the age of seventy-six years, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hetta Carpenter Dorrance, in Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were the parents of a family of seven children: Samuel L.; John H.; Mehetable, who died young; William J.; Elizabeth; Mehetable (2), and William James Arnold.

William James Arnold, of the eighth American generation of his family, was born in New York, June 26, 1842, and is now living a retired life at his farm in the town of Warwick. After the return of the family to Narragansett, he entered the old Lion Friese College and there completed his education. He was a natural mechanic, very skillful with woodworking tools, possessing a real genius for invention. Coming to Providence in 1870, disposing of the old Narragansett holdings, for twenty-five years he operated a planing mill on Fountain street, the site a part of the old "Carpenter Farm," and near there on the same farm, he built his residence. He prospered in his business enterprises, continuing actively a part of the industrial life of his city until about 1890, when he retired, purchased a farm in the town of Warwick, and there (1916) yet resides, aged seventy-three. He is a member of the Apponaug Baptist Church.

Mr. Arnold married Miss Abbie Stone, daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Chase) Stone, both of old and honored Rhode Island families. Mr. and Mrs. William James Arnold are the parents of a daughter, Miss Hettie F. Arnold, who resides at No. 84 Mawney street, Providence.





Allen Reynolds



ONE of the old New England families that throughout the history of that region has won distinction in the persons of its various members is that which bears the name of Reynolds. Its residence in the town of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, has continued from the very earliest Colonial period down to the present; where it is still largely represented. That branch of the family at present making its home there was well represented during the generation just past by Allen Reynolds, whose death there at the old homestead, on June 24, 1908, was felt as a loss by the entire community.

Allen Reynolds traced his descent back to one William Reynolds, the progenitor of the family in America, who came from England as early as the year 1636 and settled in Providence. There he undoubtedly followed his trade as weaver, which he had learned in the mother country, and there evidently prospered, for he purchased considerable property and became a prominent man. This property was eventually sold to one Robert Williams and Mr. Reynolds thereupon removed to North Kingstown, Rhode Island, which became the permanent home of himself and his descendants. This was the beginning of the long residence of the family in that charming old town, the descent running from William Reynolds, through his son James James (II), Peter, John, Benjamin, to John B. Reynolds, the father of the Mr. Reynolds of this notice. Benjamin Reynolds, the grandfather, married Elizabeth Reynolds, a cousin, whose ancestry was practically identical with his own, and they were the parents of nine children, five boys and four girls, as follows: John B., Mr. Reynolds' father, Isaac, William, George W., James, Nancy, Elizabeth, Hannah and Waity. John B. Reynolds was born in the year 1780, at North Kingstown, where, for practically his entire life, he was engaged in farming, following thus the same avocation as the majority of his forebears. He married Mary Aylesworth, of North Kingstown, a daughter of Arthur and Abigail (Dyer) Aylesworth, of that town. Their children, thirteen in number, were as follows: Hannah, Benjamin, Mary, John, Hazard, Abby, Elizabeth, William W. A., Ann G., Emma, Almira, Sarah L., and Allen, the youngest.

Allen Reynolds was born December 17, 1826, and in common with the other children of that neighborhood, his companions, received his schooling at the little district school, where the advantages were not all that they might have been. In his case, however, additional advantages were to be found in private study. As not infrequently happens, the tastes of the young man led him away from the occupation followed by his father and so many of his ancestors and urged him into other and less familiar fields. He became intensely interested in all kinds of mechanical pursuits and especially in the intricacies of the machinist's trade. He was very anxious to take up some occupation that would involve this kind of work and give an



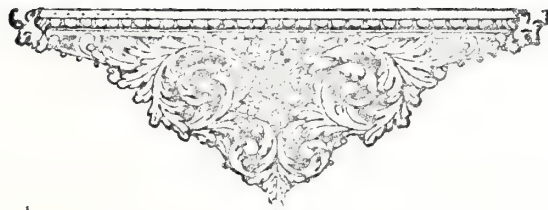
opportunity for the development of the very marked talent that he possessed for it. The most convenient opening that he found, however, was in the mill of the Davis & Sweet Company at Davisville, where he entered the carding department at the age of seventeen years. Here his natural quickness soon made him thoroughly proficient in that particular branch of manufacturing, as well as giving him an insight into business methods generally. In 1847, the year in which he reached his majority, he was employed by the concern known as the A. & W. Sprague Company of Natick, Rhode Island, manufacturers of cotton goods. He remained in this employ for upwards of eighteen months and then, severing his connection with the concern, he spent the following winter in the study of his favorite subject. In the year 1849 he received the offer of a position with Davis, Reynolds & Company in a new mill just erected by them for the manufacture of Washington Jeans. This proved to be the last position held by Mr. Reynolds in the employ of others, for in 1866, three years after the organization of the firm of Davis, Sweet & Company, he was admitted to partnership by them, and for some years he shared in the profitable business done by them. This association lasted until 1873 when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Reynolds, two years later, became a partner of G. W. Reynolds & Company and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, mills being operated both at Davisville and Sandy Hill. The operations of this company were successful and this was due in no small degree to the progressive and yet conservative methods of Mr. Reynolds which characterized all his business transactions. In the year 1883, upon the occasion of the retirement of the senior partner, the property and mill at Sandy Hill were sold and the Davisville plant was alone continued, the remaining partners concentrating their efforts upon that single enterprise. The plant was successful and is still in full operation.

It was not in the business realm only that Mr. Reynolds distinguished himself, however. Always deeply interested in political issues and with a purely disinterested motive, he concerned himself with the conduct of local public affairs and soon became an influential figure therein, and was regarded as a factor to be reckoned with in political circles. A Republican in his views, Mr. Reynolds allied himself with the party of that name and became its candidate for many offices, both local and State, and such was his personal popularity and the confidence he inspired in his fellow citizens that he seldom failed to win. He was elected to the State Legislature a number of times and filled the office of Assemblyman in 1878 and 1881, and that of State Senator in 1885, 1886 and 1887. He also held several posts in the town government and in all of them performed for his fellow citizens an invaluable service, both in the prompt and efficient way in which he transacted their business and the example he gave of disinterestedness and devotion in the public interest. In the matter of his religious belief Mr. Reynolds was a Baptist, being a member of the Quidnessett Church of that denomination, where he served the congregation as clerk and chorister for a number of years.

In April, 1853, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage with Elizabeth S. Johnson, of North Kingstown, a daughter of Sylvester and Sally (Wells)



Johnson, old and highly respected residents of that town. To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds eight children were born as follows: Curtis C.; Leander; Marion G.; Lula A., now Mrs. George H. Fowler, of North Kingstown and Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Emma, now Mrs. Walter B. Knight, of Borahville, Connecticut; William A.; Annie M., now Mrs. W. B. Babcock, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island; Fannie E., who died in infancy.





William Prince Nye



IN THE career of this well known gentleman of Providence is illustrated the remarkable possibilities of American life. Here the ambitious youth who desires to advance has abundant opportunities, and it requires only perseverance, industry and upright conduct to bring our citizens success and happiness. Mr. Nye was descended from one of the oldest American families. The progenitor in this country was Benjamin Nye, born May 4, 1620, at Bidlenden, Kent, England. He came to Lynn, Massachusetts, in the ship "Abigail" with Edmund Freeman's company in 1635. His English ancestry has been traced to Randolph Nye, who settled in Sussex, England, in 1527. His son, William Nye, was the father of Thomas Nye, and grandfather of Thomas Nye, father of Benjamin Nye. The last named was a contributor in 1624 to the construction of a mill in Lynn, and a year later he was one of the subscribers for building a meeting house, and the same year was supervisor of highways. In 1657 he engaged to pay fifteen shilling yearly toward the minister's salary; in 1661 was chosen constable, and filled other positions of usefulness in the community. He seems to have built a mill at the little pond, and for this the town voted him twelve acres of land in 1669. In 1675 he was granted permission to build a fulling-mill on Spring river. He married, October 19, 1640, in Sandwich, Massachusetts, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Tupper, who was also a passenger in the "Abigail," and in 1637 settled in Sandwich. John Nye, eldest son of Benjamin and Catherine Nye, took the oath of fidelity in 1678, and in the same year served on the grand jury. In association with his younger brother, he purchased one hundred acres of land in Falmouth, Massachusetts, and in 1689 they received a grant of two hundred acres additional. He was active in the public service and died in 1722. He married Esther Shed, and their eldest child was Benjamin Nye, born November 24, 1673, in Sandwich. He lived in Falmouth, where he died April 22, 1750. He married, February 23, 1698, Hannah Backus, of Barnstable. Their sixth and youngest son was Benjamin Nye, born March 5, 1717, in Falmouth, where he lived, and died July 22, 1801. He married, December 1, 1740, Mary, daughter of Moses and Mary Swift, of Sandwich. Their eldest son, John Nye, born November 1, 1741, in Falmouth, was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as a sergeant in Captain Joseph Palmer's company, and subsequently a lieutenant in Captain Samuel Fish's company. For three years, beginning with 1786, he was selectman of the town. He married, December 25, 1766, Abigail Gifford, born 1747-48, died April 22, 1788. Their second son was Prince Nye, born November 12, 1775, in Falmouth, married (first) Sarah Pease, who died November 19, 1813. He married (second) in 1816, Fannie Fish. His home was in Falmouth, where he died August 25, 1865. His youngest child was Calvin Bourne Nye, born August 1, 1820, in Falmouth, and lived in New Bedford and Providence, where he

was a painter. He married, January 14, 1846, Lydia Ann Nash. Their only child is the subject of this sketch.

William Prince Nye was born October 14, 1846, in New Bedford, and was a child when the family moved to Providence. He received a limited education in the public schools, but was all his life a student, and became one of the best informed men of the city. At an early age he entered the office of the Providence Gas Company, and continued in the employ of that institution until the time of his death, when he occupied the position of secretary and treasurer. With determination to improve his opportunities, he made himself as useful as possible to his employers, was ever faithful and industrious, and readily won promotion. At the same time he was studying to improve his mind, and he became not only one of the most esteemed employees of the Providence Gas Company, but one of the most popular citizens of the city. A thoroughly self-made, self-educated man, he could sympathize with the struggles of others, and was ever ready to extend a helping hand or offer kindly suggestions to those who sought to improve themselves. His acquaintance was wide and his friends were many. He died in Providence, December 31, 1910, and his loss was keenly felt, not only by his employers, but by many circles of the city. Mr. Nye was a man of domestic tastes, and did not seek to mingle in the conduct of local affairs, though he was ever firm in support of his principles, which were those of the Republican party. He found his best enjoyment in the midst of his family, where he was loved and esteemed in great degree. He was married in June, 1875, to Mary H. Sweet, a native of Providence, daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Potter) Sweet, of that city. They were the parents of a large family, of whom only two are now living: Mrs. Nye and Mrs. Ida Hale. Mr. and Mrs. Nye were the parents of two sons: 1. Walter C., at present employed in the National Bank of Commerce; married Ruth Brayton, and has a daughter, Dorothy Nye. 2. William S., married Isralie Emerson.





Thomas Toye



THEN a lad of seventeen years Thomas Toye came to the United States, locating in Providence, where he became one of the well-known undertakers and funeral directors of the city. He was a man of industrious life and built up his business by close attention to every detail. He was the youngest child of John and Anna (Carroll) Toye, both of whom lived and died in Ireland, his father a farmer. The children of John and Anna Toye were: Patrick, John James and Owen, all deceased; Mrs. Edward McGuire; Mrs. Patrick Carney, a widow; Mrs. Joseph Hawkins, deceased, and Thomas.

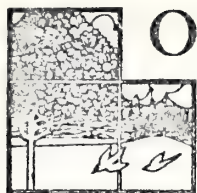
Thomas Toye was born in Ireland, June 22, 1856, died at his home on Broadway, Providence, Rhode Island, May 23, 1909. He attended the parish schools and remained in his native land until seventeen years of age then, in 1873, came to the United States, locating in Providence, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He continued a journeyman for some years, then entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles W. Hart, and in 1885 opened an undertaking establishment on Atwell avenue. In 1889 the firm was dissolved, and from that time until his death Mr. Toye conducted the business under his own name.

After the dissolution of the partnership he continued for a time at the old place of business, then moved to No. 447 Broadway, where he was engaged until his death. The business he founded in 1885 and of which he was sole owner from 1889 is now conducted by his sons under the firm name, Thomas Toye's Sons. Mr. Toye was a devout Catholic, a member of St. Mary's Parish, Providence. He was a most kindly hearted man and had many warm friends. His home and family were his chief joy in life, and outside of his business, church and home he had few interests.

Mr. Toye married, October 5, 1882, Martha S. Hart, born in Providence, daughter of Thomas Andrew and Anna (Bradley) Hart, her father a cabinetmaker, born in Oxford, England, her mother in Dublin, Ireland, and married in the United States. Thomas A. and Anna Hart were the parents of a son, Charles W. Hart, and two daughters, Mary, wife of James Sullivan, and Martha S., widow of Thomas Toye. Thomas and Martha S. Toye were the parents of three children: John, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Charles, his father's successor in business, married Anna S. Creegan; Thomas A., associated with his brother in the undertaking firm of Thomas Toye's Sons. Mr. Toye's funeral was largely attended by his many friends and several representatives of the Rhode Island Undertakers' Association. Solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Church by Rev. J. A. Craig, assisted by other clergy. He is buried in St. Francis Cemetery.



Jesse Metcalf Bush



ONE of the representative merchants of Providence, Rhode Island, and a deservedly honored citizen was Jesse Metcalf Bush, whose death on June 16, 1905, was felt by a large proportion of the community as a personal loss. He was a member of a family that had lived for many years in the city and was associated closely with its life. He was a son of Edwin A. and Ellen (Metcalf) Bush, old residents of the place, Mr. Bush, Sr., having been a tanner there for a long period. Edwin A. Bush was engaged in this business all his life and after conducting it successfully in Providence, he removed to New York State, where he was the head of a large tannery for some time. Eventually he returned to Providence and there died. He and his wife were the parents of two children, the elder of which was Jesse Metcalf, the subject of this appreciation, and another son, Charles S., of Providence.

Jesse Metcalf Bush was born May 30, 1847, at Providence, Rhode Island, and remained in that city until his parents removed to New York State. His first associations of childhood were therefore with his native city, but he was not of an age to go to school until after the family had become residents of the New York town. It was there that he received his education, attending the local schools for this purpose, but returned to Providence and graduated from the Providence High School. Upon completing his education he entered the employ of his uncle, Jesse Metcalf, and worked in the latter's mill, where he learned the business in all its details. He did not remain there more than a few years, however, as his health unfortunately gave out, and he was obliged to take up an outdoor life in order to regain it. He went out into the country in New York State and for a considerable period made his home on a farm, in which healthful surroundings his strength gradually came back to him and he became well again. While still on the farm he opened a general store, also post office and telegraph office, in the neighboring town and was highly successful in this venture during his stay there. Upon regaining his health he returned to Providence and there entered the store of his brother, Charles S. Bush, who was already well established there in business. For a short time he was employed there and then his brother admitted him into partnership and he became vice-president of the firm. The genial nature of Mr. Bush was such that he was everywhere liked and through it he gained many friends for the store and did much to increase and build up the business. There were many departments in the life of the city that Mr. Bush was an active participant in and he was a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Providence. He was a Congregationalist in religion and an attendant of the church of that denomination in Providence.

On November 4, 1873, Mr. Bush was married to Martha Matilda Wood, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Johnston) Wood, she a member of an

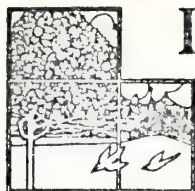
old New York State family. Mr. Wood was a son of the Rev. Robert Wood, of England, in which country he was himself born fourteen years before his father came to this country, bringing his entire family with him. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bush as follows: 1. Edwin Arnold, now the general manager of the Bush company; married Florence Kimball, of Providence. 2. Jesse Metcalf, Jr., died at the age of thirteen years. 3. Elizabeth, died at Bath-on-the-Hudson, New York, at the age of four years.

Mr. Bush was a man of unusually strong character and at the same time attractive personality, possessed of an alert mind which was quick to adapt itself to new situations and circumstances. His friends realized his abilities and it was their custom to request him to write their difficult business letters for them, trusting to his ingenuity to grapple with the problems, whatever they might be. He was devotedly attached to his home and family and found his greatest happiness in the intimate intercourse of the household. He spent whatever time he could spare from his business in this manner and was a most devoted husband and affectionate father. The same characteristics that rendered him so well beloved at home also won for him the devotion of many warm friends and there were few men in the city whose deaths were so generally mourned as his. His funeral was a very simple one and was held from his residence at No. 17 Adelphi avenue, the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, pastor of the Union Congregational Church, conducting them. The floral tributes were many and of unusual beauty, bespeaking the many friends that he possessed, but in every other particular the utmost of quietness was preserved and the ceremony, without either singing or the presence of honorary pall bearers, was unusually impressive and dignified in its simplicity.





Henry Clay Kimball



IN THE nearly three centuries that have elapsed since the English first trod the soil of Massachusetts, no name in all New England has become better known through the eminence of its bearers than that of Kimball. Originally a Massachusetts family, founded by Richard Kimball, who came in the "Elizabeth" in 1634, the family has spread to every State and in New England especially has borne conspicuous part in the affairs of colony and Commonwealth.

Henry Clay Kimball, whose latter years were spent in retirement in the city of Providence, was the son of Silas and Mary (Evans) Kimball, his father for many years agent (general manager) of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, better known as the "Blackstone Mills."

Henry Clay Kimball was born at Slatersville (then Smithfield), Rhode Island, lived to more than man's allotted "three score and ten" and died in Providence, Rhode Island, in December, 1897. He was about four years of age when his parents moved to Blackstone, Massachusetts, where he attended public school, later completing his education at Andover Academy. While still in his teens, he entered the employ of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, of which his father was general manager, beginning at the very bottom at a small wage. As he increased in experience he was advanced in rank, but his early years at the mills were years of small pay and long hours, his day beginning at five in the morning and continuing for fourteen hours. But he mastered every detail of cotton manufacture, and when finally his father laid down the reins of management, his son was thoroughly qualified to succeed him as general manager, although the term used as a title was "agent." He was in the employ of the Blackstone Mills Corporation about forty years, rising from the lowest to the highest position. The "Blackstone Mills" are famous in New England, and in their earlier history and until 1890 the Kimballs, father and son, were potent in their management and responsible for their greatness in the cotton manufacturing field. About 1890 Mr. Kimball was obliged to resign his position on account of failing health. He returned to his native State, located in Providence and there lived in quiet retirement from all business cares until his death seven years later. He was a Democrat in politics, but never sought nor accepted public office. He was a man devoted to home and family, but delighted in the society of his many friends, was most hospitable and at his home extended to all a most generous hospitality.

He married (first) in Blackstone, Massachusetts, Miss Farnham, daughter of Captain Welcome Farnham, who bore him three children: Frank F., deceased; Gertrude S., deceased; and Edith. He married (second) in 1872, Sarah, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Angell) Dexter.

John Redwood Tillinghast



WHILE the American ancestor, Pardon Tillinghast, was a minister of the gospel and bore the title of reverend, he became a prominent merchant of Providence and seems to have transmitted to his descendants his commercial tastes and executive ability rather than a desire to follow the holy calling. Every generation has furnished eminent business and professional men and the name is a prominent one in public life, the Rhode Island branch particularly inclining to manufacturing pursuits. John Redwood Tillinghast and his father, John Willard Tillinghast, descendants of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, "the founder," were both of Providence, Rhode Island.

John Redwood Tillinghast was born in Providence on the nation's natal day, July 4, 1858, died in Pasadena, California, September 20, 1905, son of John Willard and Rebecca (Easton) Tillinghast, his father manager of the Rhode Island News Company. He attended the public schools, and after completing his studies in the grammar school, completed a course of study at Mowry & Goff's Private School, whence he was graduated in 1877. He then became clerk in the establishment of which his father was manager, there remaining several years. He left that employ to represent the Morgan Envelope Company, continuing as such until his health failed, and he then sought a home in California, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of quiet and retiring disposition, and although closely associated with ex-Mayor Baker, of Providence, and other public men, did not take active part in public affairs. He was an honored member of the Masonic order, but beyond that affiliation had no connection with the fraternal or social organizations of his city. He was a member of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church for a number of years, and a man of high character, energetic and progressive in his business life. He was most genial in disposition, had a host of true friends in his own city, and after going to Pasadena to reside was equally popular there. He was a Republican in politics, interested in public affairs, but found the quiet of his home more to his tastes than public or club life.

Mr. Tillinghast married, October 3, 1881, Florence L. Foster, born in Providence, who survives him, daughter of John and Ellen Louise (Andrews) Foster, both born in Providence. John Foster, after leaving high school, entered the service of the Bank of Commerce in Providence, continued after it became the National Bank of Commerce, passed through all grades of promotion, finally becoming vice-president and at the time of his death was the oldest employee of the bank in years of service. Mr. and Mrs. Foster had two daughters, Florence L., widow of John R. Tillinghast, and Annie Andrews, who married William Spicer Chambers. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are both deceased. They left a son, Professor Robert Foster Chambers, who is professor of chemistry in Brown University, and a daughter Mildred, who married Wyman Pendleton, of Youngstown, Ohio.



Manchester Ward Weld



IT IS the error of superficial thinkers to suppose that only the striking phenomenon is worthy of notice, that among the careers of men only those to whom is customarily given the name of great are worthy to be set down in the pages of history for the edification of coming generations. How great is this mistake becomes apparent when we note the characteristics generally possessed by the great of the earth and ask ourselves the question if they are the ones we should most desire our own friends and relatives to possess, or the ones upon which in the long run humanity has set the mark of highest approval. No doubt that some of the great possess besides their talents those simple virtues upon which society are based, yet they have no monopoly of them, while with many it has been quite the reverse of these upon which their fame has been founded. It is not, in any case, the sudden storming of fortune that forms the matter most worthy of study by most of us, but rather those slower, quieter successes that mark the working of honor, courage, patience, and the industry that benefits mankind, that creates wealth and other advantages, not violently wrenches them into other channels than their wonted ones. The quality of life exhibited by Manchester Ward Weld, late of New York City, from which place his death on January 2, 1877, removed an honorable and capable attorney and a public-spirited citizen, was such that it may very strongly be urged as appropriate matter for the perusal of the young man about to start upon his career.

Manchester Ward Weld was born December 18, 1842, in New York City, a son of Henry and Ann Elizabeth (Ward) Weld, the father a native of Guilford, Connecticut. The Weld family is divided into two principal branches in this country, the one whose history is centered about Boston and the other identified with Connecticut. At the time of the Welds' immigration to this country there were three brothers of the name who thus sought a new home in the western land. One of these was a Roman Catholic priest, but the other two, settling respectively in Boston and Connecticut, left descendants, and it is of the latter that the Mr. Weld of this sketch was sprung. From early youth onward Mr. Weld showed himself of a studious turn of mind and evidently possessed the qualities that would best display themselves in some professional calling. His education further developed these characteristics and was obtained, at first, in the public schools of the city, and later at a boarding school which the lad left home to attend. Here it was that he prepared himself for his professional studies, which he intended to pursue upon his return to New York City. He had determined upon law as his career in life and accordingly entered the Law School at Columbia University and graduated therefrom with the class of 1870. He was admitted to the New York bar the same year, and began practice in the city. He was extremely successful in his profession and established an



enviable reputation for the most honorable and scrupulously just dealings with his clients and, indeed, with all men. His career was cut short by his death at a time when his powers were at their height, his achievement at its zenith, and the future seemed to give its brightest promise. His age at the time of his death was only thirty-five years, yet he had already made a name for himself, not only among his numerous clients, but also among his fellow members of the bar who regarded him as one of the able young rising lawyers of the time. Mr. Weld served for about two years in the United States navy during the momentous struggle between the North and South, and at the end of that period had attained the rank of acting ensign on the United States monitor, "Canonicus." For some time after the close of hostilities, during the troublous times that followed, Mr. Weld remained in the South and during the years 1867-68 was agent for the "Freedman's Bureau" at Fayetteville, North Carolina. Mr. Weld was a man of strong religious feelings, a member of the Episcopal church and very active in all church affairs.

On April 15, 1867, Mr. Weld was united in marriage with Mary E. Peirce, a native of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and a daughter of Captain Charles and Roby W. (Gorton) Peirce. Mrs. Weld, who survives her husband, is a descendant of good old Rhode Island families on both sides of the house, and through her mother is able to trace the line directly back to Samuel Gorton, of Colonial fame. Her father was a native of East Greenwich and her mother of West Greenwich, Rhode Island. She was one of two children, the other being also a daughter, Oceana. To Mr. and Mrs. Weld three children were born at follows: 1. Elizabeth, who resides with her mother. 2. Charles H., who was engaged in business at Marshall, Michigan, until his death in 1902; he married Charlotte G. Phelps and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Phelps. 3. Manchester W., who is now engaged in the electrical business in Norwich, Connecticut; he married Ellen A. McCauly and they have one son, Chetwynd Peirce Weld.





William Henry Jenks



WILLIAM HENRY JENKS was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, December 9, 1835, and died in Pawtucket, March 20, 1901.

The Jenks family is of Welsh origin, and its history has been traced back to the year 150 B. C., through many kings of Britain and warriors of ancient times.

The first ancestor of this family in America was Joseph Jenckes, of Lynn, Massachusetts, an inventor, who came to this country about the year 1630. He has been called "The greatest genius in the colonies." In the "History of Lynn" he is honored by Lewis, who says: "Joseph Jenckes deserves to be held in perpetual remembrance as the first founder of brass and iron on the western continent. By his hands the first models were made and the first castings taken of many domestic implements and tools." The first patent recorded at Washington was one granted to Joseph Jenckes. On the 6th day of May, 1646, the Massachusetts Bay Colony Court granted a petition to Joseph Jenckes "for liberty to make experience of his abilityes and inventions for ye making of Engines for mills to go with water for ye more speedy dispatch of work than formerly, and mills for ye making of Sithes and other Edged tools, with a new invented Saw Mill, that things may be afforded cheaper than formerly and that for fourteen years without disturbance by any others setting up the like inventions." In 1655 he made improvements, and this style of scythe, made two hundred and sixty years ago, is in use to-day, remaining unaltered.

His eldest son, Joseph Jenckes, Jr., born in England, settled in Pawtucket about the year 1655. It is said: "The civil history of Pawtucket begins with Joseph Jenckes." He also was an iron worker, and was very prominent in both business and politics, occupying the office of Assistant (Senator) in the General Assembly for a number of years. He married Esther Ballard, of Lynn, and had four sons and three daughters. Of these, the eldest son, Joseph, Jr., became Governor of Rhode Island. The second son, Nathaniel, was a major of militia. He was a very large man, noted for his great strength. He married Hannah Bosworth, granddaughter of John Howland, a passenger of the "Mayflower" on her first voyage to America in 1620. Their son, Nathaniel, Jr., married Lydia Arnold, and had Stephen, who married Sarah Hawkins. In 1775 Stephen Jenks was a manufacturer of muskets for use in the Revolutionary War. Moses, his son, married Lois Tingley, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and had among others, Pardon Jenks. Pardon married Frelove Pitcher (Rand), a descendant of Major Nathaniel's younger brother, Judge William Jenckes. They had two sons; the first son, William, married Frelove, daughter of David and Sarah (Browning) Douglass, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. Their youngest son was William Henry, the subject of this article. Other names included in the various ancestral lines of this family are: Glover, Short, Fosdick, Wilbor, Milleman, and Clark of Newport, Rhode Island.

William Henry Jenks was at one time associated in business with his father, who was a grain dealer, and in the town records of early date his occupation is given as "miller." He possessed a remarkably quiet and thoughtful disposition, and was extremely fond of music, having a thorough understanding of musical theory and composition. He was an excellent violinist, and was the maker of a number of violins of exquisite tone and workmanship. He married Ruth Augusta Alexander, a descendant of many of the "Mayflower's" passengers, among them John and Priscilla Alden, whose daughter, Elizabeth (Betty) Alden, married William Pabodie. Their daughter Elizabeth married John Rogers, and had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Sylvester, son of Edward Richmond, a lieutenant in King Philip's war, a lawyer by profession, and Attorney-General in the years 1677-1680. Their son William married Anna Gray, and had a large family. The second son of William and Anna Richmond, Ephraim Richmond, married Elizabeth Cook, daughter of John and Alice (Southworth) Cook, and had William Richmond, who married Deborah Searle. Their daughter, Betsey Cook Richmond, married Rufus Alexander, of Attleboro, and had Nathaniel Searle Alexander, who married Sophia Malvina Hooper, born in Newport. These were the parents of Mrs. Jenks. Other early Colonial family names which Mrs. Jenks' ancestry includes are: Sprague, Ballou, Bartlett, Sturtevant, Warren.

William Henry and Ruth (Alexander) Jenks had six children who are now living. They are: Sarah Augusta, William Browning, Elizabeth Sophia, Frank Richmond, George Caleb and Ruth Dring. William Browning Jenks married Cora Belle Sherman, and had Avis Browning, who married Charles Bradley Fuller, and one son, Joseph Harold, who married Lillian Harland. They have one son, William Browning Jenks (2nd). Elizabeth Sophia Jenks married George Bion Allen, and has one son, Joseph Parsons Allen. Frank Richmond Jenks, M. D., a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, married Annie Louise Thayer. They have two sons: Richmond Thayer Jenks and Harry Arnold Jenks. George Caleb Jenks married Myra Ellis Clark, and has three children: Hester Clark Jenks, Ruth Augusta Jenks and William Gardner Jenks. Ruth Dring Jenks married Walter Louis Frost, a lawyer of Providence, Rhode Island, graduate of Harvard Law School. They have two children: Deborah Richmond Frost and Sarah Elizabeth Frost.

The coat-of-arms granted to the Jenks family of Wolverton, of which William Henry Jenks is a descendant, is described: Or, three boars' heads couped, sa. a chief indented of the last. Crest: A lion rampant regardant, or, carrying in its paws a boar's head couped, sa. Motto: Above, "*Audax at cantus;*" below, "*Modo Dominus adsit.*"



Edmund Blodgett Jucket



A CENTURY ago there lived at Conway, Massachusetts, Daniel and Lucy (Hawkes) Jucket, to whom in course of time five children were born, Henry, Daniel, Mary, Edmund Blodgett and Charles Bryan Jucket. These children all grew to man and womanhood at the home farm and one of them, when his country called, marched away to the war and never returned. One of the family, Edmund B. Jucket, became a noted builder of fire engines and it is to his memory this tribute of respect and affection is inscribed.

Edmund Blodgett Jucket was born at Conway, Massachusetts, in 1825, died April 17, 1879. He attended public schools in Conway, but after his mother's death he was bound for the years of his minority to a Connecticut family. He received additional schooling in Connecticut and on arriving at suitable age was apprenticed to a machinist in Hartford. He became an expert machinist, and in addition to his acquired skill possessed rare mechanical genius. With the development of fire fighting apparatus, Mr. Jucket became interested in the steam fire engine and finally adopted that line of manufacture as his own, locating his plant at Roxbury, Massachusetts.

In the old days when the hand engine was the sole reliance in time of conflagration, Mr. Jucket was a builder of that class of machines and his connection with fire fighting engines covered the period between the hand pump and the graceful, powerful Amoskeag giant, capable of throwing tons of water to a great height. The first steam fire engine shipped abroad was the work of the Amoskeag Fire Engine Company at Manchester, New Hampshire, of which he was an employee and he went to Europe with the engine, but upon returning to the United States he engaged in the business for himself. In 1870 he built and delivered to the city of Boston the first Northern Liberty Fire Engine. He became known far and near as a builder of fire engines and as an authority on their construction, testimonials in number yet being preserved that were sent him by individuals and civic representatives.

Later Mr. Jucket located in Providence, Rhode Island, where he became an employee of the Allen Supply Company. During his connection with the Amoskeag Company, he traveled a great deal in the interest of the company, instructing municipalities in the use of their purchase, demonstrating and generally safeguarding the interests of both maker and purchaser. One of his treasures was a solid gold watch presented him by the Eagle Engine Company of New Orleans in memory of his visit to that city. He was a man of very quiet, retiring nature, but always busy and never happier than when engaged on a difficult piece of machine work. Machinery was his first and last love as an occupation and there were few men more expert as metal workers. Temperance was a strict rule of his life and he was firmly wedded to all the virtues of true manhood. He was highly esteemed, very popular



and possessed a host of warm friends. He died at the age of fifty-three, just in the prime of his manhood. He was an attendant of the Universalist church, took little active part in public affairs, but met all the obligations of good citizenship.

Mr. Jucket married, August 20, 1848, Huldah M. Keeney, born at South Manchester, Connecticut, daughter of Ira and Betsey (Keeney) Keeney, her father a custom boot and shoe maker. Ira and Betsey Keeney had children: Norris, Collin, Marble Dwight, John, Albert Wilbur, Huldah M., Jane and Martha. Edmund B. and Huldah M. (Keeney) Jucket were the parents of two children: Emma M., a resident of Providence; Nellie L., married Herbert Jackson, superintendent of a department of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, residing in Providence, and they having one son, Earl Edmund, a graduate of Brown University, now a mechanical engineer of New York City.



John Thomas Cuddy



JOHN THOMAS CUDDY, a successful jewelry manufacturer of Providence, passed away at his home there, May 11, 1893, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and thus was cut short a most promising and successful business career. Mr. Cuddy was a man of generous impulses, of industrious and upright character, and had many friends in the city of Providence.

He was born in that city, June 7, 1855, on the site where the Point street school now stands, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Quinn) Cuddy. Patrick Cuddy was a native of Ireland, and came to this country, settling at Providence, Rhode Island, where he died in 1866. He was twice married; the first wife was the mother of two sons, Peter and Edward, the latter now deceased. Peter Cuddy is a Roman Catholic priest of the Order of Lazarus, with a parish in New Orleans, his parish composed entirely of colored people. By the marriage of Patrick Cuddy to Margaret Quinn there were born two sons and a daughter, the latter, Mary Jane, is the only one now living, residing in Providence. One of the sons, Michael, died in that city; the other is mentioned below.

John Thomas Cuddy attended the grammar schools of Providence, and was compelled to abandon his studies at the early age of eleven years because of the death of his father; being the oldest of the family his services were needed in supporting the family. For a few months he was employed in a nail mill, and then entered a jewelry manufactory, where he made rapid advancement. He was industrious and attentive and made rapid progress, so that at a very early age he became foreman in the establishment where he was employed. When only twenty-six years of age he started in business for himself in a small way in a shop at No. 25 Calender street, Providence, making plated jewelry. After conducting this business about one year with a partner, he continued alone at the same address and continued in this business up to the time of his death. After this sad event the Providence "Journal" said of him: "John T. Cuddy, well known in the jewelry trade, died suddenly at his residence, 24 Dartmouth avenue, yesterday. About eleven years ago Mr. Cuddy started business for himself as a manufacturing jeweler, on Calender street. Later he took his brother Michael into partnership, and on the latter's death continued the business under the name of John T. Cuddy & Co., at 25 Calender street. Mr. Cuddy's early demise cuts short a most promising and successful business career. He was in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and leaves a wife and three sons." As a business man he was respected, and as a citizen esteemed and loved. Mr. Cuddy was a Roman Catholic in religion, faithful to its tenets, as are all of his family. In politics he was a Democrat, but did not care to mingle in public affairs, and neither sought nor accepted office. He married Margaret Dugan, a native of Ireland, daughter of John and Rose (McGinn) Dugan, both natives of that country, where they were married, and where the father



died. The mother with her family came to America, locating at once in Providence. The only one of the children now living, besides Mrs. Cuddy, is Patrick Dugan, a resident of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Cuddy were the parents of the following children: 1. William Francis, married Mamie O'Neil, of Providence, and is a bookkeeper employed by Swift & Company, residing in Pawtucket; they have two sons, William Francis and John Albert. 2. John Thomas, a partner of A. H. Briggs, in the Briggs Engineering Company of Providence; he married Louise Brown, of Willimantic, Connecticut. 3. Walter Michael, foreman of the transfer room of the Providence Lithograph Company; he married Ina Follansbee, of Pawtuxet, and they have a son, Walter Michael, Jr.





William Henry Brown



SON of a Rhode Island farmer, William H. Brown forsook the farm for factory life and from the beginning of his apprenticeship years until his death was employed in the large cities of his State. His father, George W. Brown, was born August 10, 1800, became a farmer of Seekonk, Rhode Island, and married Mary Purinton, born July 8, 1808. They had three children: Anne Eliza, Benjamin and William Henry.

William Henry Brown was born at Seekonk, Rhode Island, May 31, 1835, died at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, January 15, 1906, aged seventy years, seven months, fifteen days. He attended the public schools of Pawtucket when a boy, but quite early in life began learning the trade of cigar maker, a line of activity he followed for eleven years. The confinement of a cigar factory told on his health and he was obliged to seek a new field of employment, one in which he could be in the open air. He chose canvassing and for a time was employed in selling various articles, continuing until he regained his health. He did not return to his trade but became a worker at Fifields Foundry in Pawtucket, remaining there several years. He then moved to Providence, which city was ever afterward his home. He first worked in the Spice & Peckham Foundry, but in a short time entered the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, there continuing until his death, highly esteemed by his employers and by his fellow-workmen. He was a Democrat in politics, a communicant of the Free Baptist church, a member of the American Patriotic Association and the Temple of Honor.

Mr. Brown married Ellen J. Carney, born at Freedom, Maine, daughter of Patrick and Jane (Cookson) Carney, her father born in Ireland, her mother born in Maine. Patrick and Jane Carney had six children: Emily, Benjamin, Mary, Edward, Julia and Ellen J., widow of William Henry Brown, now residing at No. 1353 Westminster street, Providence. She has one son, Frederick Eugene Brown, now foreman at the loom works in Providence. He married Hattie Estelle Kenyon, and has a daughter, Grace Edna Brown.



Constant Simmons Horton



WHILE not one of the early families of Rhode Island, the Hortons have won prominence in the business and civil history of Providence in more recent years, while in Massachusetts the name is associated with the early settlement of Rehoboth, one John Horton coming to Massachusetts in 1640. Rehoboth was the seat of this branch of the family for several generations, Henry Horton, father of Constant S. Horton, being a prosperous farmer of that town all his life. He married Arabella Simmons, who bore him nine children, of whom there are yet surviving, a daughter, Mrs. John M. Fisher, and two sons, George H. and John O. Horton.

Constant Simmons Horton, son of Henry and Arabella (Simmons) Horton, was born at the Rehoboth, Massachusetts, homestead, January 7, 1848, died at his home, No. 25 Almy street, Providence, Rhode Island, April 13, 1914. He was educated in Rehoboth public schools, and after completing his studies began learning the carpenter's trade, an occupation he followed at East Providence and Pawtucket, Rhode Island, until 1877. In that year he located in Providence, where he obtained a position on the police force. From that time until his death in 1914, a period of thirty-seven years, he was connected with the police department, rising from the ranks to the position of deputy superintendent. He was a conscientious, efficient official and rose from the lowest position in the department to one of the highest solely through merit. He was a happy, genial, friendly soul, made all cheerful around him and won the friendship of all with whom he came in contact. He was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Men's Club of the Cranston Street Church.

Mr. Horton married, May 9, 1875, Calista W. Viall, born in Seekonk, Rhode Island (now East Providence), daughter of Willard and Calista (Lyon) Viall, her father a farmer and both parents of Massachusetts birth. Superintendent and Mrs. Horton were the parents of two children, a daughter, Bertha Willard, who died at the age of nineteen months, and a son, Chester Shorey Horton, a clerk with the Union Trust Company, of Providence, married, in 1913, Alice Louise Ward, and resides on Hanover street, Providence, Rhode Island. Mrs. Horton resides at the family home, No. 25 Almy street, Providence.



John Shierson



JOHN SHIERSON was born in London, England, March 22, 1848, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, February 21, 1913. But little is known of his family or early life, and it is only certain that after a common school education received in his native city the youth came to the United States and settled at once in the New England city of Providence.

A stranger in a foreign land; Mr. Shierson was of that enterprising and optimistic character which refuses to be discouraged and it was not long before he found the work necessary to support himself, and found it the more readily because of his bright, alert manner and quick intelligence. Mere boy though he was, he succeeded in getting employment in the Cranston Print Works, and later in one of the large industrial concerns which make up so great a part of the business life of the city, the Silver Spring Bleachery by name, an association started thus which was to continue until towards the latter end of his life, and was the only association of the kind ever thus formed by him. His quickness in grasping the details of the work and his industry were elements that appealed to his employers and the youth rapidly began the ascent of the ladder of promotion and soon came to have a responsible position in the concern. He never assumed the attitude, but too common among employees, of getting the advantage of their employers, but rather strove to act in their interests all the time with the result that they soon perceived that they could trust him and he who had been faithful over few things was placed over many. In brief he was made overseer of the finishing department and continued to hold that post of trust until within twelve years of his death when he withdrew from active work altogether. But in the meantime Mr. Shierson had very properly remembered his own interests and by the exercise of much judgment, foresight and discretion had laid up for himself quietly no little valuable property in the form of city real estate. In the case of a city growing in population and wealth like Providence, it is inevitable that property values should rise with great rapidity and thus offer the greatest opportunities for investment to be found. The only question is, of course, to know where to select your contemplated investments, since values do not by any means rise evenly or regularly, and much business perspicacity is needed in the selection. This opportunity Mr. Shierson quickly saw and took advantage of and the result entirely justified his trust in his own good judgment. It was to the management of this estate that he had acquired that Mr. Shierson turned his attention exclusively after the retirement from active business just now mentioned, and this gave his faculties exercise during the twelve years preceding his death.

Mr. Shierson was not a man who mingled very largely in the social life of the community, although he was by no means desirous to stand aloof from his fellows. Still lack of time and a certain tendency to retire kept him



somewhat in the background as far as this aspect of the city's affairs is concerned, nor was he a member of clubs and other organizations to any great extent. He did not seek to ally himself with organized politics, and for the matter of that would doubtless have found it difficult to do so, since he chose to exercise more personal discretion in casting his ballot than is approved by the parties and was, in short, too independent to declare himself for any organization whatsoever. In the matter of his religious belief Mr. Shierson was an Episcopalian and attended the Church of the Redeemer in Providence, as do all the members of his family to this day.

It was in March, 1873, that Mr. Shierson was united in marriage with Ellen Peckham, who, like himself, was born in England and came to this country at nearly the same time. To Mr. and Mrs. Shierson were born two daughters as follows: Fannie Helen, now the wife of Martin Van Buren Irons, of Providence; and Louise, the wife of Walter Howard Angell, of the same city.

John Shierson was of the type of man that makes the best citizen. With a high sense of civic duties and obligations, he identified himself with many important movements undertaken for the welfare of the community and did much to assist in its development. As a man he was in all respects admirable and won the confidence and affection of his associates in all walks and relations of life. These were given him, too, from that quarter where they count the most for few are the men who are beloved by those who are obliged to work under them. To manage any large number of men is one of the most difficult of tasks, and those who occupy the position are generally disliked or despised. In the case of Mr. Shierson, however, this was far from being true, and the many men who worked under him in the bleachery for so long were all his warmest friends and admirers. In all capacities he measured up to the highest standards and his name may well be held in memory by his fellow citizens as an example of worthy manhood.







Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henry Hadley and Family from a Photograph taken in 1890



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Thomas Henry Hadley



IN 1856 Thomas H. Hadley was born in Birmingham, England. He died in Cavendish, Vermont, whither he had gone for health, September 8, 1910, son of James and Sarah (Lowe) Hadley, his father a silversmith. His life was an adventurous one and passed under strangely varied conditions and in many climes. The business houses of his native Birmingham knew his value, as did those of Cape Town, South Africa, where he had secured a position in a wholesale cutlery concern, and the diamond fields of Kimberly attracted him. He held a responsible railroad position in South Africa, but the United States claimed him and the last twenty-eight years of his life were spent in Rhode Island.

Thomas H. Hadley was educated in "King Edward's the Sixth School," Birmingham, and after completing his studies passed a civil service examination, standing highest in several branches. His first business position was as clerk in a tea store, but his aims were higher, and at the age of twenty-two years he carried out a long cherished desire of his heart and went to Cape Town, South Africa, carrying a letter of recommendation from his old employer to a cutlery and hardware merchant of Cape Town. He was at once given a position as bookkeeper, holding that for years until the failure of the firm by whom he was employed. In the meantime he had married and built a residence in Cape Town.

After losing his position, he left his family in that home and sought the Kimberly diamond fields, there obtaining a good position with the railroad. After six months he returned to Cape Town, next making a mercantile venture in the gold fields on the East Coast of Africa, at Knysna.

In the meantime his parents had gone to the United States, his father securing a position with the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company at Providence. After returning to the East Coast, Mr. Hadley decided to join his father in Providence, and in 1887, with wife and two children, arrived in Providence. He was engaged with the Providence Washington Fire Insurance Company until two years prior to his death, and was said to have accomplished the work of about three men. The company valued his services highly and had a pension granted him, the first in the history of the company. He was an exceedingly talented man, very fond of books, reading and study.

Mr. Hadley married, in Cape Town, in 1882, Maria Sarah Art, born in Cape Town, daughter of John James and Ellen Sarah (Adams) Art, and granddaughter of John Art, of the "Seventy-second Highlanders," born in Scotland, who settled at Cape Town and married a Quakeress of good English family, long living in South Africa. John James Art was born at Cape Town, and for forty-two years held a position in the department of public works at Cape Town, finally retiring on a generous pension. He was a member of the "Duke of Edinburgh's Riflemen," a crack rifle shot, and



when he was laid at final rest was paid full military honors. He had attained the title of major of that company, the D. E. O. V. R. Maria Sarah (Art) Hadley taught fourteen years in the public school of Cape Town, having been also educated in those schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Hadley were the parents of three children: 1. Art, married Frances E. Perry, of Susquehanna, head of the Hadley Jewelry Company of Providence. 2. Una, married Leon S. Gay, a graduate of Brown University, and a mill owner of Cavendish, Vermont; they have two children: Alice Hadley and Leon Stearns Gay. 3. May, is a bookkeeper at the Hadley Jewelry Company, residing with her mother at the family home, 269 Doyle avenue, Providence. They are members of the Fourth Baptist Church.





Henry Leonard

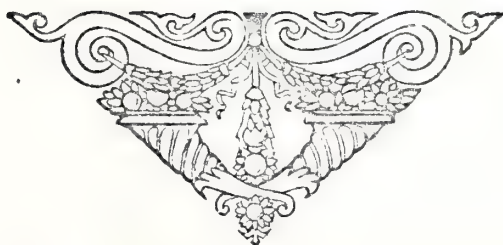


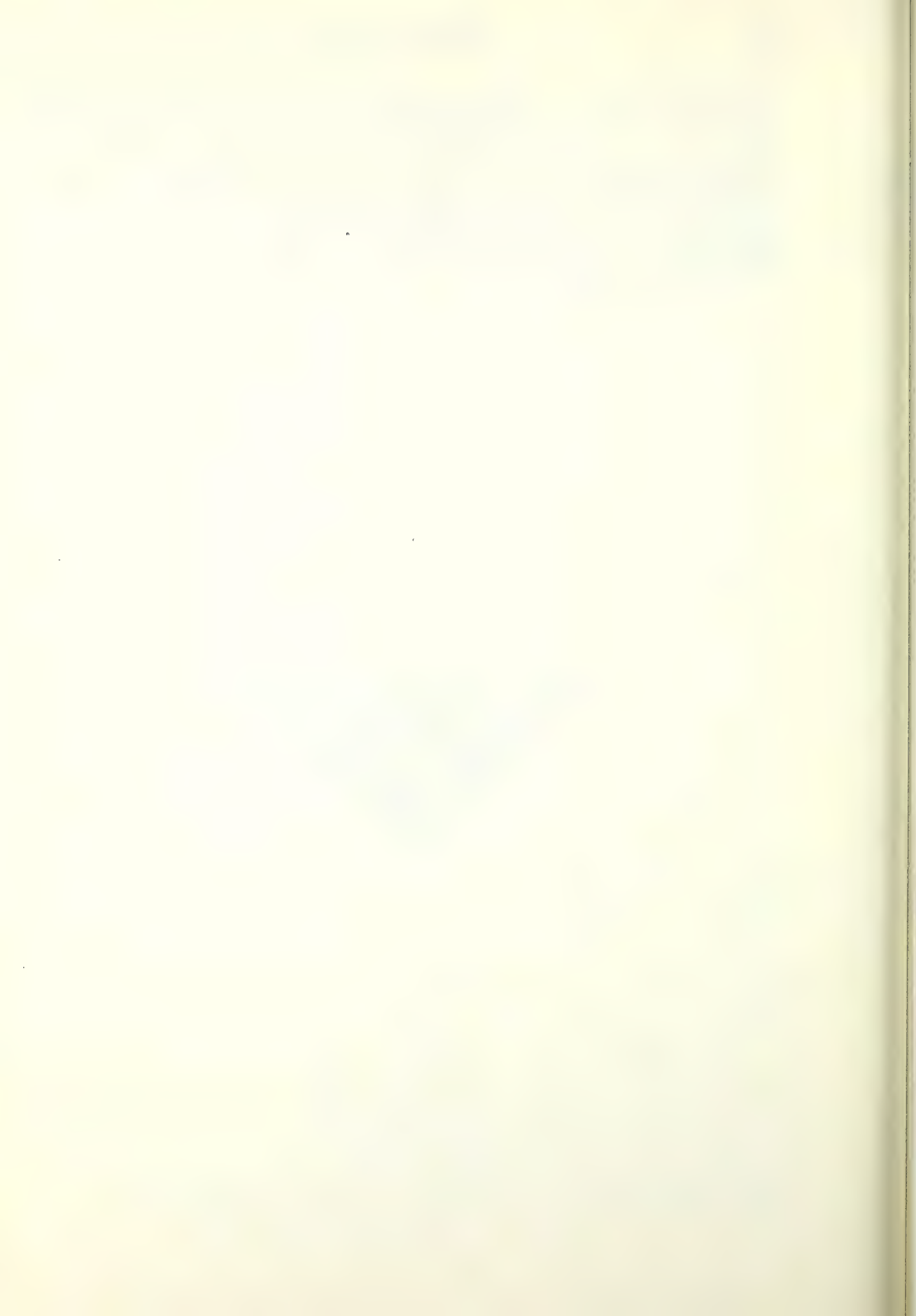
HENRY LEONARD, long a useful citizen of Rhode Island, passed away at his home in Providence, March 31, 1907. He came of a very old and conspicuous English family, which has been identified for many centuries with the iron industry. This family has been traced back to John Leonard, born in 1479, who lived at Knole, County Kent, England, and died in 1556. He was the father of John Leonard, born in 1508, who also lived at Knole, and died in 1590. His son, Samson Leonard, was the eleventh Baron of Dacre, born in 1545, died in 1615. He married Lady Margaret Fienes. Sir Henry Leonard, son of Baron Samson Leonard, was the twelfth Baron of Dacre, born in 1569. He married Lady Chrisogona, daughter of Sir Richard Baker, of Sissinghurst, County Kent, England, and was the father of Richard Leonard, thirteenth Baron of Dacre, seated at Chevening, and died in 1630. His son, Thomas Leonard, resided at Pontypool, Wales, and had several sons who came to America. One of these was James Leonard, of Pontypool, Wales, born in Great Britain, came to America in 1645. He settled first in Lynn, and later in Taunton, Massachusetts, and was the founder of the iron works in Saugus, near Lynn, the first in America. In 1653, in association with his brother, Henry Leonard, he engaged in the manufacture of iron in Taunton. There was a saying current in early times in Massachusetts: "Wherever you can find an iron works, you will find a Leonard."

Henry Leonard, of this review, was born in Birmingham, England, the great iron center of the United Kingdom, in 1824, grew up there, and received an excellent ordinary education. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of silversmith, and became a skilled worker in the precious metal. About 1850, at the age of twenty-six years, he came to the United States, and in association with two other young men, engaged in the tinsmith business, also in the manufacture of silver in New York City, and this continued successfully for several years. Having a desire for suburban life, Mr. Leonard went to Rhode Island, and located at Greenwood, in the town of Warwick, Kent county, where he purchased a farm, upon which he spent several years engaged in its tillage. Having decided to retire from active life, he disposed of his farm, and removed to the city of Providence, where he spent the last nine years of his life in retirement. He first built a fine large residence near Roger Williams Park, but it was too large and after living there two years sold it and moved to Friendship street, where his death occurred. Mr. Leonard was a man of broad mind and high principles, and wherever his lot was cast he readily gained and retained the esteem and friendship of those about him. He was a faithful member and among the most liberal contributors to the Baptist church, and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His tastes were domestic, and he did not seek to mingle in public life, was not self-assertive, and was really known only to



his few intimates, who learned to appreciate his high character as a man. He married (first) in England, Emma Perry, and to this union were born five children: Thomas H.; Richard; Emma, Mrs. Martin; Anna, Mrs. B. Whipple, had one son, Earl; and William, deceased. Mr. Leonard married (second) Margaret (Currie) Innis, a daughter of Captain John and Mary J. (Archibold) Currie, and the widow of Richard Innis, of Warwick. By her first marriage Mrs. Leonard was the mother of the following children: Neal; Mary G., deceased; Agnes, Mrs. E. L. Buffington, has two children: Louisa E. and Margaret I.





George Joseph Enzinger



IN THE little village of Wein, Austria, there was born August 9, 1863, George Joseph Enzinger; the distinguished gentleman with whose career this sketch is concerned, and who in his own person exemplified the sterling virtues of his fellow countrymen. Like so many of those fellow countrymen, he transplanted those virtues from their native environment to America, where they have flourished none the less. A son of George J. and Anna Enzinger, and a member of an old family for many generations held in respect in the neighborhood of Wein, the early life of Mr. Enzinger was passed amid favorable and pleasant surroundings in his native region until he had attained the age of twenty-two years. In the meantime, his father being a successful business man, the son received an excellent education in the local schools, as did also his only sister, Anna, who afterwards became a teacher in the gymnasium or classical school, corresponding somewhat to our own high school. The story of this young lady was a tragic one and ended with the early termination of her life. She had become engaged to a professor in the same school in which she taught and the date of the marriage was set, but she died just before its arrival and was buried in the wedding gown she had prepared.

After the completion of his schooling Mr. Enzinger learned the craft of working in silver and attained a very high degree of proficiency therein. During his youth the accounts that were current in his country of the great republic of the West appealed to him strongly and upon reaching the age of twenty-two he came to this country with the intention of making it his home. The move required courage of no mean order, since he was wholly unacquainted with the languages or customs of the adopted land, but so quick and intelligent was he that in a very short time he both wrote and spoke English fluently. His skill in the art of chasing silver stood him in good stead, and he very soon found employment with no less a concern than that of Tiffany, working in the silver department for about a year. He then removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he resided for two years longer. Here, as elsewhere, he found work in his craft, his skill always insuring this to him, and in 1889 he made his final move to Providence, Rhode Island, where for twenty-six years he made his home, his residence only ending with his death, January 9, 1915. In Providence, as in New York and Stamford, he quickly secured employment with the very best house in his line of business, it being in this case the famous Gorham Manufacturing Company. At the time of his death, twenty-six years later, he was the silver chaser of that great concern and was regarded by those who were judges as one of the best in this line of work in the country. He was employed on the highest grade of work which the Gorham people turned out and notably on the silver services that have been the conventional present from the States to the battle ships named after them, so that many examples of his handiwork are to be found in the navy.



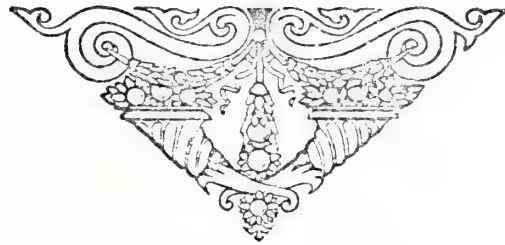
Mr. Enzinger was a man of wide sympathies and exceedingly broad public spirit and he was always active in the affairs of his adopted community, working disinterestedly in its interests. He was keenly observant of the political situation, but never had any ambitions to take part in any capacity than as a private citizen, nor would he ally himself to any party, preferring rather to keep himself wholly independent and ready to support any principle or candidate that he sincerely believed in without reference to the political name with which it was labeled. He was a prominent member of a number of important societies and other organizations of a similar nature and in all of these was an active worker. He was deputy and secretary of Knights and Ladies of Honor for over sixteen years, the lodge, upon several occasions, making him handsome presents in acknowledgment of its gratitude to him for his many services. He was also a member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and the Silk Hat Club. His skill was so well known as a worker and designer in metal that he was sought out by the Rhode Island School of Design, the management wishing him to give instruction in the several crafts of which he was a master. This he consented to do and actually taught evening classes at the school in chasing, hub and dye cutting for three seasons. Eventually, however, he found the task too great a strain in addition to his other work and gave it up.

It was March 6, 1885, when he was twenty-two years of age and during the first year spent in this country while in New York, that Mr. Enzinger was united in marriage with Katharina M. Behrens, a daughter of Frederick and Helen Behrens, both of whom came from Germany. Mrs. Enzinger was a native of Germany and by quite a remarkable coincidence was of precisely his age, her birth having occurred on August 9, 1863, just as his did. To Mr. and Mrs. Enzinger were born two children as follows: Katherine E., now the wife of Robert August Weidman, of Providence, to whom she has borne a son, George Robert; and George F., a resident of Providence, who having learned his trade under the direction of his father is now employed by the Gorham concern in the same department in which the elder man worked before him.

Mr. Enzinger was a young man when death overtook him, not having completed his fifty-second year, and his career still apparently lay before him bright with promise. He was a sufferer from asthma, however, and it was an acute attack of this trouble that brought about his untimely end. His funeral was attended by the many friends that he had made during his long residence in the city and he was buried in Pocasset Cemetery, where his wife has had a handsome stone erected to his memory. He was a type of man which is of great value in this country, a "self made man" in the best sense of the term, and this although he never became wealthy in the modern sense of the word. He left his family in comfortable circumstances, however, and everything that he had was made by himself by his own skill and industry. His talent and ability in his work was another valuable element for the influence of this time and place, since in this day of mechanical perfection, when all things are done by machinery, the kind of skill that raises the crafts into the realm of art is rare enough. Mr. Enzinger was public-



spirited to a degree and always kept himself abreast of the times on every question and issue of importance. His manner was genial and friendly and he made friends easily and kept them long. He thoroughly enjoyed the society of these, but was never so completely happy as when in the privacy of his own home and surrounded by his immediate household. One of his strongest tastes was for music and his taste was naturally an excellent one and highly cultivated so that he was a very good critic in that art. Altogether he was a large factor for culture and enlightenment in the community, and one whose influence upon his fellows was both strong and always exerted in the right direction.





James Curran Doran



WIDELY known in the jewelry trade as a manufacturer of novelties and the inventor of many tools and devices used by manufacturing jewelers, Mr. Doran was not less esteemed personally by those with whom he came in contact. Although born in Massachusetts, he had been in business in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, from 1885 until 1902, and from the latter year until his death was engaged in business in Providence. His father, Francis Doran, was born in Ireland, but when young came to the United States, settling at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, where he engaged at his trade of jeweler. He married, in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, Catherine Curran, also born in Ireland, coming to the United States when young. They were the parents of four children: Margaret, James Curran, Catherine and Francis.

James Curran Doran was born at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, September 8, 1849, and died at the Rhode Island Hospital, where he had been taken after a sudden attack in his office, June 19, 1914. After completing a public school course of education at North Attleboro, he learned the jeweler's trade, perhaps attracted to that trade from the fact that his father followed it. He followed that pursuit for some years, then adopted an entirely different line, learning the trade and establishing a carriage building business at Framingham, Massachusetts, later at North Attleboro. That line he abandoned in 1885, going to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, there starting a plant for the manufacture of jeweler's tools and automatic machines, and introducing several specialties in jewelry manufactured by himself. For a few years he had Horace A. Hall, of Pawtucket, as a partner, the firm of Doran & Hall manufacturing a line of jewelers' findings and novelties.

In 1894 Doran & Hall dissolved, Mr. Doran then established, with his eldest son, James Doran, a factory at 9 Slater avenue. There he made a line of button findings and several patented specialties which yielded a substantial return. In 1897 James C. Doran, his son James, and George W. Payne, united in partnership as the Jewelers' Supply Company, so continuing until 1902, when Mr. Payne withdrew.

The same year, in association with his sons, James and Joseph, he organized the firm of Doran & Doran, doing business at 234 Chestnut street, Providence. Their business grew rapidly and the Doran building was erected, much larger than they needed, but so arranged that quarters could be rented to other jewelers. The Doran building was completed and occupied in November, 1907, the firm name then being changed to James C. Doran & Sons. Success attended the firm, and a few years later the factory was doubled in size by the erecting of a new building on the north. Later their success in renting shop space to other jewelry manufacturers led to the erection of another large building in the rear of the first one, which was fully occupied soon after its completion.





James C. Doran



Mr. Doran possessed unusual mechanical skill as was evidenced by his mastery of two totally dissimilar trades, jeweler and carriage builder. His inventive genius was equally great, and a great deal of his success came through his own invention and design. Honorable and upright, he won the confidence of all who dealt with him and bore an enviable reputation in the trade.

Mr. Doran was a member of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name, and of the Holy Name Society of the parish. He was independent in politics, taking little interest in public affairs, devoted to his business and to his family. He admitted his sons to an interest in the business as soon as they arrived at suitable age and two of his daughters were trained as office assistants.

Mr. Doran married, in 1877, Annie F. Donovan, born at South Framingham, Massachusetts, daughter of Michael and Mary (Gallivan) Donovan, both born in Ireland, but married in Framingham, her father being a railroad employee. Michael and Mary Donovan were the parents of six children: Catherine, Timothy, Daniel, Edward, Emily, and Annie F., widow of James C. Doran. James C. and Annie F. Doran were the parents of seven children: James A., Edith M., Ellen R., Joseph G., Frances A., Catherine M., and Ruth L. James A. Doran, the eldest son of James C. and Annie F. Doran married Annie X. Carroll, and they are the parents of three children: Miriam, Doris and James. Both James A. and Joseph G. Doran are active members of the firm of James C. Doran & Sons.





Jeremiah Henry Hall



WE HAVE A TERM which has originated in this country to express a particular type of man who, though not peculiar to ourselves is probably more common here than anywhere else in the world. The term is that of "self-made man," which expresses with a certain pungent precision common to popular phrases a type with which we are all familiar. It would be difficult to discover a better example of what is meant by the term than in the person of Jeremiah Henry Hall, one of the most successful manufacturers and merchants of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, whose death at Atlantic City on January 11, 1916, was a loss to the entire community. Mr. Hall came of a race that has given us many of our "self-made men," the Irish, and exemplified in his life and career the best sense of the term which rightly implies a great deal more than mere success in business, rather involving the idea of one who has developed himself in every possible direction.

Jeremiah Henry Hall was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, August 15, 1865, and was the youngest of a large family of children born to John and Honora (McGuire) Hall. Very little of even his earliest associations were with his native land, as he was only about four years of age when his parents came to the United States, bringing with them all their children. Jeremiah H. was sent to the fine local schools of Providence and passed through the grammar grades and the high school, successively, graduating from the latter. His general education ended, he turned his attention to fitting himself to follow some career, and with this end in view took a course at Schofield's Business College at Providence. He was able to secure a position as bookkeeper with Babcock & Brigham and there remained several years, adding practical experience to the theoretical knowledge he had gained at the business school. He was advanced during this period by his employers, to whom he rendered himself extremely valuable, but the opportunity for a final business success in their employ did not satisfy the ambitious young man and he eventually severed his connection with the firm and entered the Oakdale Manufacturing Company of Providence. His position here was also that of bookkeeper, but his promotion was much more rapid, and before many years had passed he had saved a sufficient sum to purchase an interest and become a stockholder and was made secretary of the concern. But Mr. Hall's ambition was not to be satisfied with any position in which the direct management of affairs was not in his hands, at least to a degree, and later he gave up this excellent position in a large concern to engage in business on his own account. In this enterprise he had as a partner William J. Higgins, of Providence, and the two young men successfully established the New England Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of butterine and bakers' supplies. Mr. Hall had the dual office of treasurer and general manager and conducted the affairs of the concern



with so much success that it shortly became one of the most prominent houses in its line in the city. The business prospered greatly and continued to grow up to the time of Mr. Hall's untimely death in 1916, since which time it has entirely ceased. During the years in which he controlled the business, Mr. Hall was one of the most influential figures in the wholesale grocery business in that part of the country and his death, coming unexpectedly as it did, left a great gap in the trade.

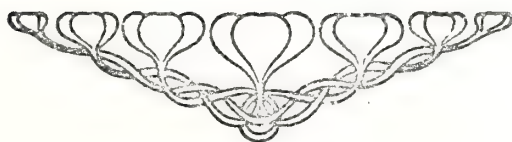
Jeremiah Henry Hall, in spite of the demands of his business upon his time and energies, never neglected, as so many of our modern business men are too prone to do, the other aspects of life, his interests and sympathies being far too broad to make it possible for him to rest content with so narrowing a life. On the contrary there were but few departments in the affairs of the community in which he was not active and in many of them he played a leading part. Notably was this the case in politics in which he was very prominent and where he won a truly remarkable popularity. From very early youth he had always been keenly interested in political issues and the conduct of public affairs, and upon reaching an appropriate age he allied himself with the city organization of the Democratic party, the principles and policies of which he subscribed to. But in spite of this alliance he won and held the name for great impartiality and disinterestedness so that members of both political parties liked and felt they could trust him implicitly. This was amply proved in several campaigns when Mr. Hall was the Democratic candidate for the Common Council of Providence from the Tenth Ward. He was elected in each case, and in a number of cases was endorsed by the Republican organization, a very unusual occurrence. He was first elected for the term of 1898 and from that time served steadily until the close of 1908, being elected eleven consecutive times. In the year 1909 Mr. Hall removed his residence from Providence proper to Edgewood, where he bought a beautiful home at No. 234 Armington street, which is still the dwelling place of the family. Mr. Hall was a man of strong religious feeling and one in whose life religion played a large part. He was a Catholic in faith, as had been his forebears from the beginning, and was active in church work both in Providence and Edgewood. In the former place he was a constant attendant at mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament and after removing to Edgewood became a member of St. Paul's Church there. In social and club circles, too, Mr. Hall was well-known, a man who enjoyed greatly simple, informal intercourse with his fellows, and who joined many of the clubs and societies of the place in which he lived. He was a member of the Catholic Club and the West Side Club of Providence, as he was also of the local lodges of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Jeremiah Henry Hall was united in marriage with Ellen C. Geary, of Providence, on June 29, 1897. Mrs. Hall was the daughter of Patrick and Mary (Donovan) Geary, old and highly respected residents of Providence; she survives him.

The popularity enjoyed by Mr. Hall has already been mentioned and it is well worthy of mention. He possessed the quality that is, perhaps more



than any other, prized by men. That is the truly democratic outlook that disregards externals and concerns itself solely with the man himself, which knows little of class distinctions or whether a fellow is rich or poor, but finds its friends among the members of every race and creed, allowing only the two criterions of worth and congeniality to govern him. This popularity is well attested by the fact that he was almost universally known as "Jerry" Hall, the greatest compliment that a community can pay a man being to nickname him. It was also attested by the volume of sympathy that poured in upon Mrs. Hall at the time of his death from every section of the city, the mourning which his death would have called forth under any circumstances being rendered still more keen by its unexpectedness and the fact that it came to him in the fullness of his vigorous manhood when the future seemed to promise still higher achievement to come.





Cornelius Carmoody



CORNELIUS CARMOODY was born in Ireland, May 1, 1867, died in Providence, Rhode Island, May 16, 1915, son of Cornelius and Mary (Lowry) Carmoody. Cornelius Carmoody, Sr., was foreman in a woolen mill. He and his wife were both born in Ireland, there married, and had children: Mary, Arthur, Thomas, John, Richard, and Cornelius.

Cornelius Carmoody was brought to this country when quite young by his parents, who first settled in Webster, Massachusetts, later moving to Providence. In Providence he attended the public schools and the Jencks Morrey private school on Academy street, obtaining a good education prior to becoming a grocer's clerk. When a young man he opened a grocery in his own name on Chaffee street, later purchasing and operating a store on Manton avenue, until his death, dealing in groceries and meats. He was a man of great energy and industry, a good business man, and as he prospered, gave freely to aid those in need. Both he and his wife were active workers in the various church societies, both being devout Catholics. In politics he was a Democrat.

Mr. Carmoody married, January 12, 1894, Louise M. Murray, born in Providence, daughter of Bryan and Ellen (Harlow) Murray, both her parents born in Ireland and there married. Bryan and Ellen Murray had children: Mary A., Eliza J., Annie T., Ellen J., Margaret C., Bridget F., Kate C., Michael, John B., and Louise M., widow of Cornelius Carmoody. Mrs. Carmoody continues her residence in Providence, her home at No. 279 Manton avenue.



John Joseph Slattery



AS A MEMBER of the firm of Tally & Slattery, merchant tailors, Mr. Slattery was well known in Providence as a good tailor, a good citizen and as an honorable, moral and upright man, devoted to his business, his family and his church.

He was born in Cork, Ireland, only child of James and Julia (Lovett) Slattery. He was quite young when his father died and after his mother's second marriage he lived with his grandmother. He was sent to the parish school when young, but his education was obtained largely from self study, as he was always a student and lover of good literature. This habit of study was continued even after his marriage and he was considered a well informed man, his knowledge covering a wide range. After reaching a suitable age he went to London, England, there learned the tailor's trade and worked at it until he was twenty-one years of age. He then came to this country, first locating in New York City where he worked at his trade four years. He then located in Providence where with Philip Tally he formed the firm of Tally & Slattery, merchant tailors, building up a large business through close attention to business and hard work, continuing until his death, January 7, 1888. He had many friends, in fact, every customer was his friend and all held him in high esteem. Mr. Slattery was a devout Catholic, a very religious man and one who lived closely by the teachings of his church. He was very fond of his home and there spent all his spare hours. He had a large library, mostly works of an educational character, and these were his dearest friends.

Mr. Slattery married, in 1876, Margaret M. McElroy, born in Ireland, but brought to this country when two years of age by her parents, James and Martha (O'Connell) McElroy, who located in Providence. James McElroy was in the employ of one hardware firm in Providence for thirty years, and from the time of his coming to the United States until his death lived in that city. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy were the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living: Edward J.; Elizabeth, widow of Frank Hye; Martha M., and Margaret M., widow of John Joseph Slattery. Two sons were born to John J. and Margaret M. Slattery: 1. John Hendricken, a graduate of Brown University, class of 1901, Harvard Law School, 1905, now practicing law in Providence; he married Cecelia Dowd and has a daughter, Florence Margaret, and a son, John Hendricken (2). 2. Charles Aloysius, educated at Holy Cross College and Brown University, studied law under P. J. McCarthy, and is now employed by the Rhode Island Title Guarantee Company in their legal department; he married Catherine Fanning and has a son Charles Fanning Slattery.





John Joseph Slattery





James McNally



James McNally



JAMES McNALLY, for fifteen years a member of Providence Common Council, was one of the self-made, self-taught men of his native city who from humble surroundings rose to prominence and won for himself an honored name. He was a capable business man, managed his own affairs well and when called to represent his ward in council devoted himself to the city interests as efficiently and as conscientiously as he had cared for his own. He was warm-hearted, kindly in disposition, full of life and humor, a good friend, a good citizen, a good husband. His genial, friendly nature won him many friends and his manly qualities ever retained them. His parents, Charles and Ellen (O'Neil) McNally, were born and married in Ireland, came to the United States, located in Providence, Rhode Island, where their only child, James, was born. Charles McNally died when his son was a child, his wife surviving him until 1878.

James McNally was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 2, 1838, died in his native city, honored and respected, February 11, 1900. He attended public schools but his education was largely acquired by reading, of which he was inordinately fond, and by a course of self-study and by experience. On arriving at a suitable age he learned the trade of stucco plasterer and became very expert at his trade. After working several years as a journeyman he became a contractor and executed commissions in his line of work from all over the State. He employed a large force of men and was one of the leading men in his line of activity. In politics he was a Democrat and active in party work. He was elected councilman from his ward and for about fifteen years served in that body through succeeding reelections. He was watchful for the city's interests and in council, on committee, and on various commissions performed valuable service. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, faithful to his duties and very charitable. Mr. McNally married Mary A. McCusker, born in Providence, who survives him.



James McKenna



JOHN McKENNA, a linen worker, was induced to come to the United States at an early day, the factory later known as the Rhode Island Bleaching Company needed skilled workers. He came to this country with his wife and located in Providence, Rhode Island, where his sons, James and William, were born. They prospered in their new home, Deacon Snow who had brought them from Ireland standing their friend and keeping the head of the family employed as a cloth finisher, a branch of work with which he was perfectly familiar, being also expert in the operation of the special machines which had been installed, and which he was brought from Ireland to operate. John and Mary McKenna lived useful, industrious lives and passed away honored and respected.

This branch of the family is the same from which comes Rev. Father Charles McKenna, the famous Dominican priest, organizer of the Holy Name Society, known as the "Silvery tongued Orator," and Judge Joseph McKenna, of California, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

James McKenna, son of John and Mary (McGowan) McKenna, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 13, 1828, died at his home in the same city, February 24, 1902. He attended primary and grammar public schools, then began working in the cloth factory with his father. He quickly absorbed the rudiments and was advanced from one position to a better one until he became foreman of a department. He possessed a keen inventive genius, and after becoming familiar with all the details and requirements invented a machine which superseded those his father had been brought from Ireland to operate. He invented other machines which he patented, including a snow plow which was adopted by the Providence street railroads. When about thirty-one years of age Mr. McKenna caught the "gold fever" and spent three years in Australia. He returned in 1862, and during the remainder of the war he was an inspector of gun bands at the arsenal. He was one of the organizers of the Twelfth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, that later did good service at the front. After the war ended Mr. McKenna did not return to the textile mill, but began contracting, first as a building contractor, later doing considerable railroad and bridge work. He built a section of the road bed of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, and the Franklin & Bellingham Railroad, built the Reservoir Avenue Bridge in Providence; the Atwell Avenue Bridge in Providence; the Division Street Bridge in Pawtucket, a section of the aqueduct for bringing water to Providence, part of the system of fine road known as the Boulevards in Roger Williams Park, also executing many smaller contracts in Providence and vicinity. He was a man of excellent judgment and sterling integrity, well informed on questions of civic importance and was often sought in council by the city officials.



His home on Ocean street was for several years in the town of Cranston, and during that period he served as constable, health officer and highway commissioner. After that part of the town of Cranston was added to the city of Providence he took no part in public affairs. He was a Democrat in politics and for many years a very active worker. He was an ardent worker for the temperance cause, and a devout member of the Roman Catholic church. It was largely through his efforts that St. Michael's Parish, formerly St. Bernard's, was organized, and as a compliment to him his wife was allowed to choose a name for the parish, St. Bernard's being her choice. He was very charitable, many of his benefactions coming to light after his death.

Mr. McKenna married, in November, 1849, Catherine McGeir, born in Providence, daughter of John and Susan McGeir, both born in Ireland, and the parents of ten children, all now deceased. There were also born ten children to James and Catherine (McGeir) McKenna, two of whom now survive, James A. and M. Jennie I. McKenna.

M. Jennie I. McKenna, graduate of Providence High School, Rhode Island State Normal School and Pemberton College, is an accomplished teacher of painting and music, twin arts to which she is devoted, and in which she has won high reputation. Her portrait work has been very highly commended by connoisseurs and at a recent contest one of her portraits was awarded the first prize. She is very active in the work of the ladies' societies. She has passed through all the chairs of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and served as county president. She is a member of the Catholic Woman's Club of Providence, the Daughters of Isabella, the Lady Foresters, the Red Cross Nursing Association, of the board of organizers of the ladies' branch of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and of the Owls. She also belongs to St. Michael's Church, and to its various societies, and is a member of the board of directors of the Rhode Island Hospital. Both James A. McKenna and Miss M. Jennie I. McKenna have taken up the work of their father along charitable lines and they, especially James A. McKenna, spend a great amount of money each year in charitable works. James A. McKenna married Elizabeth Gorman, of Springfield, Massachusetts, they living on Elmwood avenue, Providence. He has been an expert draughtsman and civil engineer for many years, has for the past twenty-nine years been in the employ of the city of Providence. He is also an inventive genius like his father.





Frederick Suffa



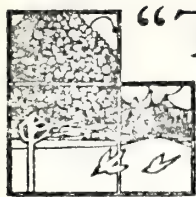
FROM Germany, the land of their birth, came George and Catherine (Bäder) Suffa, but at their coming both young and unmarried. The current of their lives flowed together in the New World, converging in Providence, Rhode Island, where they were married. George Suffa was an expert cabinet-maker, but later in life he moved to a farm in the town of Smithfield, where his after life was spent. He had two sons, Frederick, of further mention, and George A., an oculist of Boston, Massachusetts.

Frederick Suffa was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 28, 1855, died in the village of Greenville, town of Smithfield, September 13, 1890. He secured his education in the Elm Street Grammar School, but was early obliged to leave school and aid in the family support. About the year 1873 his father moved to the farm in Smithfield to which reference has been made, both his sons accompanying him. After their father's death the sons continued operations on the farm, converting the property into a truck farm, conducted along the best modern lines, with the city of Providence for a market, and they prospered abundantly as market gardeners. They conducted operations on a large scale, but so scientifically that there were no failures and the farm was a model of its kind. In 1885 George left the farm to study medicine, later going to Boston, where he is a successful oculist. Frederick Suffa remained on the farm and there continued until his death. He gave his business close attention, was himself one of the most industrious of men and made every department of his business a profitable one. While he was most diligent in the conduct of his own affairs he was very zealous in Sunday school and church work and was one of the men instrumental in erecting the Chapel of the Good Shepherd at Johnston, Rhode Island, of which he was superintendent for several years. He and his family were members of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Greenville, Rhode Island, the head of the family a Democrat in politics. Frederick Suffa was very active in the Sons of Temperance, performing a great amount of valuable service in aid of the cause of temperance.

Mr. Suffa married, November 29, 1882, Anne M. Clegg, born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, daughter of William and Mary (Barnes) Clegg. William Clegg was a block printer until that branch of the printer's art became obsolete, then became an associate with his brother-in-law, Thomas Barnes, in the Thomas Barnes Acid Works near Harmony, Rhode Island. Later in life he retired to a farm and there lived until his death. Mary (Barnes) Clegg, his wife, was a widow and by her first husband, Thomas Briggs, had two children, Ellen and Elizabeth Briggs. By her second husband she had but one child, Anne M. Clegg, now the widow of Frederick Suffa, to whom she bore two children: William G., an employee of the Adams Express Company, of Providence, residing with his mother, and Mary C., a graduate of Brown University, now taking a special course in mathematics at the University of Chicago.



John Richard Meehan



"THERE is always," says a great philosopher, "a soul of truth in things erroneous," and this dictum we shall find to be true even if we turn to some of those things against which we, as a people, feel the strongest prejudice, those things which our very independent national existence is a protest against. Such, for instance, as the almost universal instinct for aristocracy. For, if the seeming paradox may be forgiven, there is nothing more popular than aristocracy, nothing more truly democratic in its essence. As a matter of fact, it is not against aristocracy that democracy is a revolt, but merely against certain types of it which have been proven valueless. Crude peoples have crude criteria and the aristocracies of past epochs have many of them rested on purely artificial bases, such as descent from father to son and others equally unreasonable. It is only in a democracy that the true aristocracy can flourish, the aristocracy of merit, to which every man has an equal opportunity of entrance according to the ability he displays. It is the presence of such an aristocracy here, the freedom with which all men can reach to the top of the ladder of success, that is the best assurance that we can have that democracy prevails in our midst. For it is inevitable that men should do honor to those whom they regard as especially worthy and if their choice falls freely upon any such as may appear, high or low, rich or poor, without distinction of color, creed or race, then we may be confident that we are still true followers of freedom. There are, of course, many striking examples of this thing in the course of American history, but it is better to confine one's attention to less striking cases, for great genius has a way of breaking through all conventions and asserting itself and it is only where the less extreme degrees of talent also rise to their deserts that the proposition is truly illustrated. A Benjamin Franklin, an Abraham Lincoln, would have made themselves felt under the strictest tyranny, but when we can each one of us number men in our own acquaintance who have climbed no little way on the ladder of success we may be sure that the social conditions are at base sound. We have but to glance about us to observe many such examples and none could be more to the point than the life and career of John Richard Meehan, the gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation, and whose death at Providence, Rhode Island, on February 2, 1910, after a lifelong residence there, was felt as a loss to the community.

John Richard Meehan was born at Providence, July 21, 1862, a son of Daniel and Ann (McManamy) Meehan, old and highly respected residents of the city, where Mr. Meehan, Sr., was engaged in business as a contracting mason. The son, John Richard Meehan, grew up to manhood in his native city and there received the early portion of his education in the local public schools. He then attended the La Salle Academy and proved himself an apt student. Indeed, Mr. Meehan was one of those men who is naturally and by preference a student, with a taste for the scholar's life, and although



circumstances and another side of his versatile nature led him into a more active sphere, yet it would have done no violence to his nature had he followed a more studious path. As it was he never felt his education to be complete and studied much in later life, the books from which he learned being especially his fellowmen. He was gifted with that keen insight into the kernel of things that fits a man to be a successful pupil in the great school of experience and he seemed to absorb all that another had to communicate in the way of information and store it up in his retentive brain for future use whether in the cause of pleasure or to more substantial end. Upon leaving school he turned his attention to the mastering of some useful trade and chose that of machinist, towards which he felt a strong natural bias. He secured employment in the large machine shop of Brown & Sharpe in Providence, where he became an expert in his line and was rapidly promoted. When he had advanced to a certain degree of skill and familiarity with the situation he became associated with this large concern on a basis then much in vogue, employing a number of hands and taking contracts from the company. The work that he turned out under this system was of a very high order and he is still remembered in this connection by other old employees of Brown & Sharpe. Mr. Meehan achieved success in this line and he kept up the work for a number of years until its confining character began to tell upon his health. Perceiving these ill effects in time, he abandoned his craft and after an interval of rest engaged in business on his own account with an office on West Park street. He was very successful in this enterprise, which served him, however, more as an introduction into the real estate field than in any other way. He continued in the mercantile line until within about six months of his death, nevertheless, and then sold out and retired. He began his investments in real estate on a comparatively small scale and gradually increased them. He dealt principally in residential property, and confined his attentions largely to his own home region on West Park street, where his handsome residence stood. In this, as in all other matters, he displayed a great deal of business foresight and his investments were uniformly most successful.

On November 17, 1890, Mr. Meehan was united in marriage with Florence T. McCool, a daughter of Patrick and Margaret (White) McCool, and a member of an old Maine family. Mr. and Mrs. Meehan had no children, but the closeness of their comradeship was such that it was a common remark among their friends that they made up to one another what they lost in this respect. Certainly their married life was an ideal one and they were inseparable companions. Excepting when business laid its demands, not to be denied, upon him, Mr. Meehan was at his wife's side, and it was there in his own home that his chief happiness was found. He called her affectionately his "pal," and he made the utmost efforts for her happiness, there was nothing that he could do which was too good for her and his last thought before his death was for her comfort. Mr. Meehan was keenly interested in politics, especially in the local situation, and was closely allied to the Democratic organization in the city. He was recognized as one of the influential factors in the party's strength in the city, yet he was totally without ambition for political preferment of public office and consistently declined to accept any



such. Mr. Meehan was in faith a Catholic and a member, as is Mrs. Meehan, of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Providence. Religion played an important part in his life and it was his constant endeavor to translate the tenets of his church into terms of everyday conduct.

John Richard Meehan was without doubt an unusually strong personality and was an influence wherever he went upon all that he came in contact with. His tastes were normal, wholesome ones and such as are gratified to one's advantage rather than the reverse. He was fond of outdoor life and all that was connected with it, and had an especial love of horses. He was what his friends called a good judge of horse flesh and generally owned at least one excellent driving horse for his pleasure. Another of his tastes was for travel and this he indulged largely, he and Mrs. Meehan making trips to various parts of this country, of which there were comparatively few interesting parts that they had not seen. The success that he achieved was entirely due to his own efforts, to his strict application to business in youth and his indefatigable patience and industry. He won an enviable and well-deserved reputation among his business associates for the most complete integrity in all his dealings and his name well merits the high place that it holds among the representative business men of his city. His memory is honored in the handsome stained glass window in St. Patrick's Church, but it requires no reminder to keep it green in the hearts of those who were fortunate enough to call him friend.





Dennis Florence McCarthy



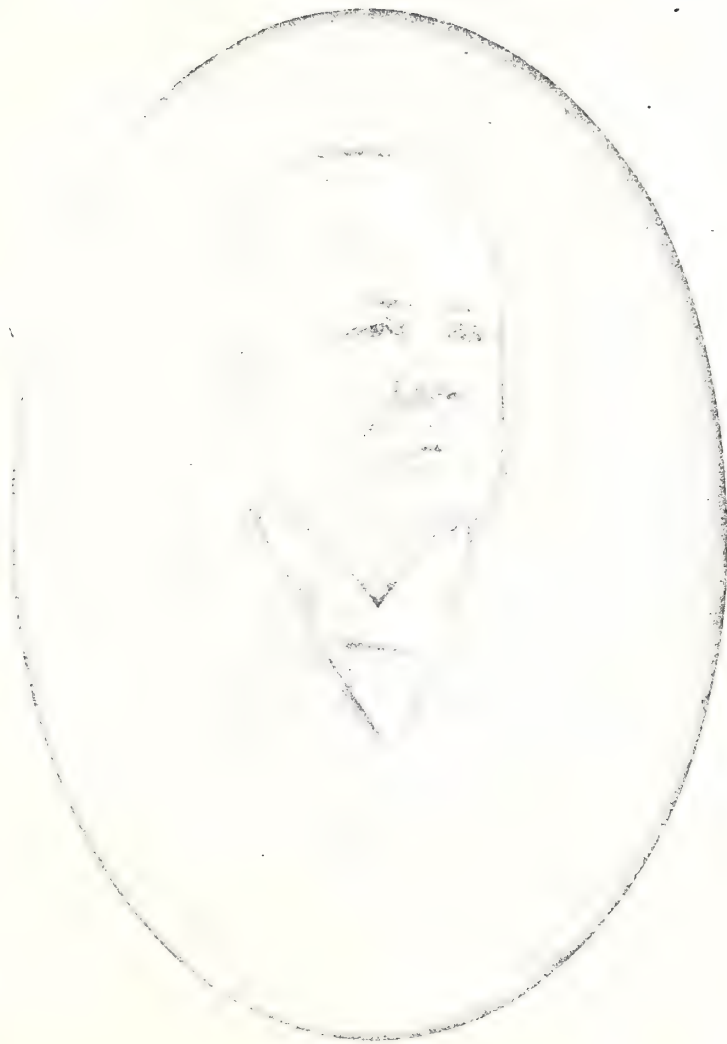
DENNIS FLORENCE McCARTHY, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, June 4, 1840, died in Providence, Rhode Island, February 18, 1914, son of Owen and Mary (Colby) McCarthy. Owen McCarthy, a coachman, came to Providence direct from Ireland in 1848, and there resided until his death. His children were: Dennis F., James, Margaret, Patrick, Bridget and John.

Dennis F. McCarthy was eight years of age when brought by his parents to Providence, and there he obtained a good education in the public schools although from the age of twelve his attendance was at night school. At the age of twelve he began working in a screw factory on Eddy street, continuing until he was sixteen, then entering railroad employ. He qualified for the position of engineer when twenty-two years of age, his railroad service covering a period of thirty years. He resided in Providence until his marriage, then in Willimantic for twenty-two years, afterward returning to Providence. In 1885, after President Cleveland's inauguration, he was appointed inspector of customs at the port of Boston, and later was transferred to Portland, Maine, in the same capacity. In the meantime his son, Eugene J. McCarthy, had established in Providence as an undertaker and funeral director under the firm name of Eugene J. McCarthy. After resigning from the customs service, the father formed a partnership with the son and as D. F. McCarthy & Son, they conducted a very successful business until the death of Eugene J. McCarthy in October, 1899. From that time until his death Dennis F. McCarthy continued the business, his wife and daughter yet retaining an interest, the business being conducted by another of his sons, Joseph Francis John McCarthy.

Mr. McCarthy was a Democrat in politics; served on the school board for twelve years; a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Third Ward for ten years; was chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners for five years and was one of the influential men of his party. He was a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, was chief of the Rhode Island division for seven years, was frequently a delegate to the conventions of the Brotherhood, representing his division on one occasion at a convention held in San Francisco. He was an ardent worker for the cause of temperance and accomplished a great deal for the cause in the New England States. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, joining first at Willimantic, later was one of the organizers of Tyler Council in Providence, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of that council. He was a self-educated man, and by study at night and a wide course of reading he made himself very well informed. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, quiet in his tastes and very fond of his home.

Mr. McCarthy married, May 15, 1864, Elizabeth G. Cantwell, born at Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, Canada, who survives him, a resident of Providence. She is a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (East)

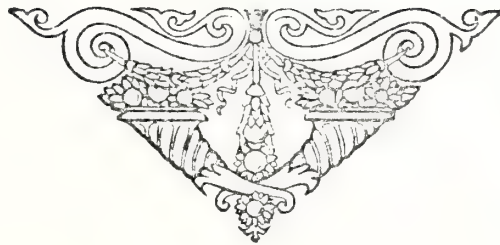


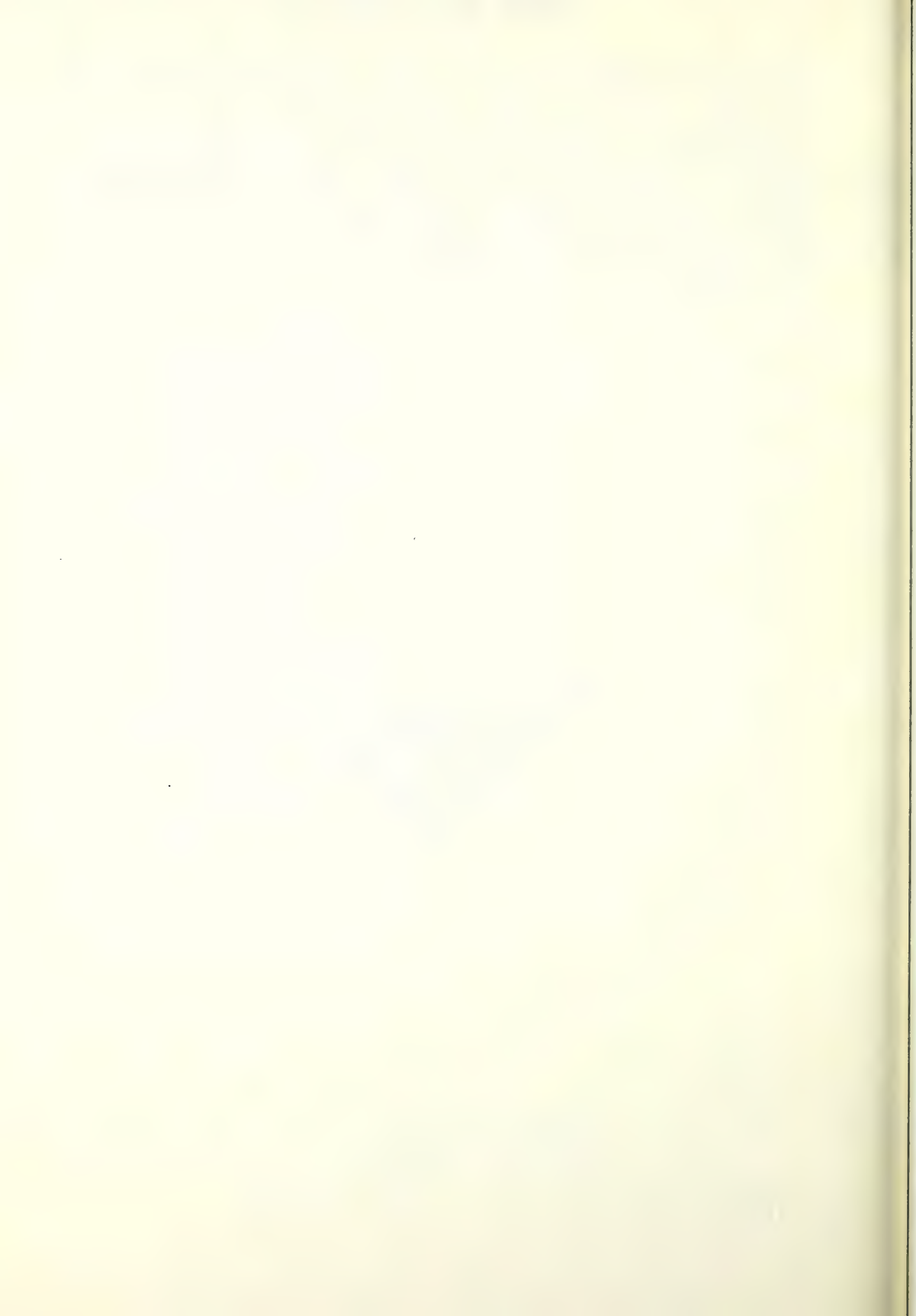


Dennis H. McCarthy



Cantwell, both born in Ireland, her father a sailor who had visited about every port of entry in the world. They were the parents of four daughters who grew to womanhood: Mary, Ellen, Julia, and Elizabeth G. Dennis F. and Elizabeth G. McCarthy were the parents of six children: Eugene J., died in October, 1899; Robert E., married Ellen L. Raleigh, and has two daughters: Helen M. and Anna Raleigh; George W., deceased; Joseph Francis John, married Mary J. Hogan, and has two daughters: Margaret E. and Catherine M.; Henry G., deceased; Mary E., associated with brother and mother in the undertaking business. The family home is No. 250 Charles street.





Neil John MacLean



THE MacLEANS for centuries have held a conspicuous place in Scottish history, for independence of bearing and disinterested loyalty. The clan rapidly grew in influence and power until it reached its zenith, at which time, during the reign of James VI., it was accounted the most powerful of any in the Hebrides. The founder of the clan MacLean was Gilleain Na Tuaighe, or "Gilleain of the Battle-ax," who lived in Argyleshire. The MacLeans can trace their origin with precision to Old Dougall of Scone, who must have flourished about the year 1100, and has been described as an influential, just and venerable man. From the highlands of Scotland to Nova Scotia, Canada, came Donald and Lucy (Beaton) MacLean, settling at Sidney Mines, where their son, Neil John MacLean, was born June 28, 1845. Until he was twelve years old he attended public school at Sidney Mines, completing his education in Halifax, his parents moving to that city in 1857. His youth was spent in Halifax, but when a young man he came to the United States and located in New York City, where he learned the trade of typesetter and became proficient in the printer's art. Later he spent several years in Boston with the R. K. Potter Printing Company, becoming an expert typesetter and master printer with a wide reputation in the trade. In 1872 he accepted an offer from the E. L. Freeman Company, of Providence and Pawtucket, State printers, the same year made Pawtucket his home and there resided until his death. Shortly after coming to Pawtucket he was made foreman of the book department and for many years had sole charge of that important branch of the company's business. He remained with the E. L. Freeman Company until 1910, when failing health compelled him to sever the connection which had existed for thirty-eight years. He was very popular with the men under his charge and possessed the unbounded confidence and respect of those above him in rank. His loyalty to the company and his efficiency as manager of the book department is best expressed in the letter sent him by the president and treasurer of the company upon receipt of his resignation.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., April 8, 1910.

MR. NEIL J. MACLEAN:

My Dear Sir:—

In accepting your resignation as foreman of our book department, I do not think it necessary to assure you that such action is taken with deep regret. The many years faithful service you have given this company have undoubtedly helped much toward its reputation and success, and in all these years you have consistently exemplified the old fashioned ideas of fidelity to your employer, pride in his success, and loyalty to his interests, that are not—to say the least—especially noticeable in the present generation. I am very sorry to part with you and hope that your remaining years may bring you the rest and happiness that your past efforts and upright life entitle you to. I thank you not only in my own name, but also in that of my father and brother, who, as you know, always had the warmest esteem for you as an employe and as a man.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH W. FREEMAN,
Treasurer.



Mr. MacLean was a member of Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pawtucket; Clan Fraser, Order of Scottish Clans, of Pawtucket, serving that clan a term as chief. He was a Republican in politics.

He married, January 1, 1874, Mary Walker Hill, of Pawtucket, daughter of Asa Hill, Jr., and his wife Mercy Eldridge (Baker) Hill, granddaughter of Asa Hill, Sr., and great-granddaughter of Cromwell Hill. The Hill family is one of the oldest and best known in Pawtucket and Rhode Island; many of the name prominent as large manufacturers and real estate owners. Hill street and Hill avenue is named in remembrance of the old family. Upon the maternal side Mrs. MacLean traces to many of the old Colonial families of New England. Six children were born to Neil J. and Mary W. MacLean: 1. Flora May, born December 30, 1874, married Richard Hiorns, of Pawtucket, and has five children: Wendell Richard, Lawrence Neil, George Albert, Norman MacLean, Helen May. 2. George Hill, born April 17, 1876, now treasurer of the Sperry Engineering Company, New Haven, Connecticut, designers and builders of the great "Yale Bowl" and one of the best known engineering companies in the East; he occupies a high position as civil engineer and is considered an authority on certain subjects connected with his profession; he married Ida Mae Lewis, of Troy, New York. 3. Lucy Eldridge, born March 9, 1878, unmarried. 4. Alice Ella, born April 12, 1885, married Robert Johnston, of Pawtucket, and has three children: Elizabeth, Robert MacLean, Ruth May. 5. Donald Beaton, born May 5, 1891. 6. Malcolm Neil, born September 7, 1893, married Olive Moody, of Pawtucket. Neil John MacLean died at his home, No. 11 Hill avenue, Pawtucket, May 5, 1910.





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ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Almy, p. 236, The Carpenter coat-of-arms is as follows: Azure, two lions rampant combatant or.
 Davol, p. 92, The Turner coat-of-arms is as follows: Sable, a chevron ermine, between three fers-de-moline or, on a chief argent a lion passant gules. Crest: A lion passant gules, holding in the dexter paw a laurel branch vert.

Peck, p. 148, The following coat-of-arms, crest and motto should take the place of the one given in sketch: First and Fourth: Argent, on a chevron engrailed; gules, three Crosses formee, of the first. Second: Azure two bars nebule, argent. Third: Gules, a crossed patonce, or; on a chief azure, three round buckles of the second. Crest: A cubit arm erect, habited, azure; cuff, argent; hand proper, holding on one stalk enfiled with a scroll, three roses, gules; leaves vert. Motto: *Provitatem quam divitias.*

Thayer, p. 27, 27th line; Motto should be: *Foecundi calices.*

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NOTE.—An asterisk (*) preceding a name refers to note in Addenda and Errata.

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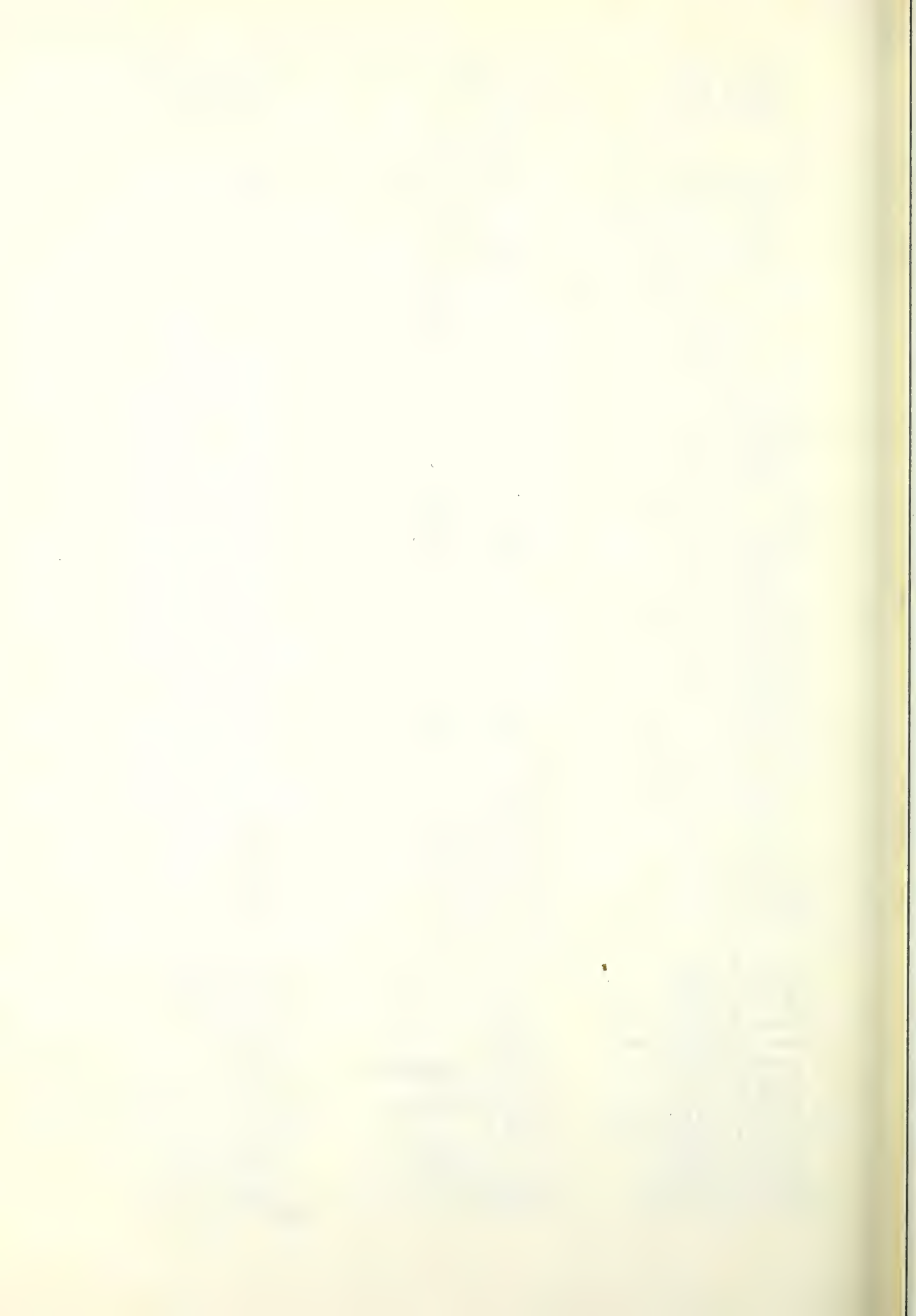
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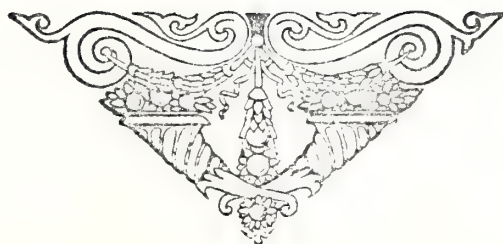
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